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Official Report From London Source

Aircraft Uncover German Guns—French Report Progress at Ypres—German Attacks in North Poland Fail—Russians Capture 4 Thousand Prisoners—Escaped German Steamer Captured

London, May 1 (official)—German guns bombarded Dunkirk yesterday. Their position was verified by aircraft reconnaissance and was attacked and bombarded.

General French reports that the French counter-attacks on our left in the neighbourhood of Ypres made sensible progress.

A German aeroplane was brought down in our lines east of Ypres.

The French Government reports progress north of Ypres on the whole front, on a depth varying from 500 metres to a kilometre. Two successive lines of trenches were captured, with numerous prisoners.

The Russian Government reports further unsuccessful German attacks in Northern Poland. Austrian night attacks north of Uszok Pass have been defeated. In the direction of Strij the Russians took the offensive and attacked enemy trenches, capturing 4,000 prisoners.

The German steamer Macedonia, which escaped from the Canary Islands, has been captured by a British cruiser.—HARCOURT.

French Official

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 1.—The representative of the Associated Press of America visited to-day Hartmanns-willer summit, which has not been attacked by the enemy for two days. One of our balloons bombed the railroad lines and sheds at Valenciennes district. One of our aeroplanes was destroyed by an explosion and fell in the German lines.

Yesterday the senate held a short meeting. The French Chambers continued the debate on the proposed bill to extend to agricultural, exploitations the law on labour accidents. Next meeting will be on Thursday. Yesterday a delegation of the Irish members of the British Commons arrived at Paris headed by Mr. O'Connor, Liverpool Deputy, and Devlin, President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. This delegation was received in the afternoon by the President of the Council, by the President of the Republic, and by the Cardinal and Archbishop of Paris. This demonstration is without a precedent owing to its national and religious character.

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 2.—Yesterday was relatively quiet in Belgium. Nothing new in Argonne. During the night of Friday to Saturday two German attacks near Bagatelle were easily repulsed. In Le Pretre Woods we captured several trenches, took 130 prisoners and a maxim, also maintained our gains.

One of our aeroplanes while overflying Homme Py was hit by a shell splinter which burst the tank, but nevertheless it managed to reach our lines by crossing over the enemy's first line at a height of only 400 metres, dodged with bullets. During this difficult passage the aeroplane, on the point of grounding, ran the gauntlet of the German artillery fire, and, in spite of all, the aviators escaped safely.

The bombardment of Dunkirk by artillery of heavy calibre is another proof that the Germans cannot succeed in breaking through our lines or obtaining any appreciable result. They are only bent on influencing neutral opinions by demonstrations of no military efficiency as regards the development of operations. This bombardment has no importance: its effect is simply local, the destruction of a few houses and the death of peaceful inhabitants of Dunkirk, new victims of German barbarism. The situation of the armies in Belgium has not been modified by this in any way. Nine shells having been fired at the second and last bombardment, there is good ground to believe that the cannons have been damaged by a style of firing to which most powerful cannons will not withstand long, or that the continual flying of our aeroplanes in that region caused the stoppage of their firing.

On our side we bombarded yesterday, one of the forts on the south front of Metz entrenched camp.

Country Travelling With Shut Eyes Does Not Realize True Position With Regard to Germany

Laboring Under False Apprehension that Germany is in the Last Stages of Complete Collapse

SEAMEN, as a class, are religious: this applies to both services. The children who join the Navy—and at thirteen a boy is only a child—find no difficulty in kneeling down and saying their prayers. Common prayer finds its appointed place in our ships of war, and though this is not the rule in our Mercantile Marine, except in passenger vessels, still the bulk of our seamen have more or less religious beliefs. The more thoughtful of us cannot but have great searchings of heart as to the rights or wrongs of this awful war which has convulsed Europe for so many months. Looked at in the light of history there is a strong similarity between this and the last great European war of 100 years ago.

For many years we fought against the French Directory personified in Napoleon. Now we are fighting against united Germany personified in the Kaiser.

The French Directory decided by law that there should be no Christianity. Germany through the mouth of the Kaiser professes to call upon "Gott." In what way? In love? (He is the God of Love.) By no means. Germany's prayers are hate. "God punish England" is her chief prayer. What an idea of a God to be held in this twentieth century! This God would seem, in the German mind, to be a fierce tribal deity and "culture." What an awful state must the mind of a nation be in to imagine such a thing!

We, as a people, are remaining quiet. In all better sorts of churches no jarring note is heard. This is, of course, as it should be. But the thought is irresistibly forced upon the careful observer—go where he will—that the country does not realise the true state of things. Most of us are expecting that in a few months Germany will be obliged to cry for peace through exhaustion, and yet travellers with their eyes open say that in Germany things are much as ever. There is no want, no shortage of money, no shortage of men. The 1914 units have not yet been called out! Here nearly four million young men refuse to come forward. Is it not time that Government took action? Let us have military law. Let every man be compelled to work and let us have strikes put a stop to. If Government in doing this has to see the fair rate of wage is paid, well, so much the better, but let us all understand that we must work for the good of the State, and let us see that those young men, who can, are forced to join the colours. As to the Mercantile Marine no such force is needed. We, all of us, are serving our country which cannot do. Not a recruit for the Army should be taken from our merchant ships.

Can a Christian take part in this war with a quiet mind? Let us see. First we know that the founder of Christianity did not promise peace, very much the reverse. He also said very plainly "Fear not them that kill the body." Now, to the thoughtful Christian seaman, are there not worse things than war? Would not a country's degradation be worse? Suppose a country sunk in bestial vice, the rich living a life of reckless pleasure while their poorer brethren are sunk in misery, would not war be an actual benefit to such a nation, either purifying it or ending it?

Tennyson had such thoughts at the time of the Crimean War. Why do they prate of the blessings of Peace? We have made them. Some of our rich men will certainly

Pickpockets, each hand rustling for all that is not its own, and just of gain in the spirit of Cain is it better or worse than the heart of the citizen rustling in war on his own hearthstone?

Is there nothing in these strong words applicable to the present? Take our Mercantile Marine. Is it run on honest lines? Any master of a freighter can answer that question, nearly every managing owner can answer it, and what of ship repairers and surveyors?

Then, as now, many who ought to have been helping their country were hanging back. Tennyson goes on—

I trust if an enemy's fleet came round the hill, And the rushing battle belt rang from the three-decker out of the foam, That the smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogue would leap from his count or and till, And strike, if he could, were it but with his cheating yard wand, home.

The truth is that we have had too easy a life for years, for the whole life, we may say, of those now living, and we are inclined to shirk any service which takes us away from that slothful ease. In many cases old men shame the young. We know of a case where a retired Royal Naval Reserve lieutenant volunteered as soon as war was declared and was given an inspection job, which he performed well, until one day the authorities found out that he was seventy! He was then sent away.

What is Germany fighting for? Frankly, she began to fight in the hope of becoming the leading power in the world. She would force her rule and her "kultur" on all nations whether they would or no. Now she is fighting for her existence. What, then, is a Christian's duty? He need not go so far as "my country, right or wrong," for there is no doubt that in this war we are in the right, we are on the side of freedom. Sixteen years ago the thoughtful Christian might well have had doubts, but—

There's a Divinity which shapes our ends, Rough hew them as we will.

And the Boer War—undertaken it is to be feared, under the pressure of Jew financiers—has given us a united South Africa, another colony where our young men may go and snatch benefits denied them in the home land.

The missionary argument comes in. But it is a mistake to argue this on a narrow basis. The objection may say, "We are a nice lot to take the gospel of peace" to heathen who are living quiet, blameless lives." Where will you find heathen living quiet, blameless lives? The merchant seaman knows no such race. Is not civilisation better than the bestial rites of idolatry? Is not India better under British rule? Is it not well that liberty should oust slavery? The British flag carries freedom.

What would be the world's fate should Germany conquer? The German is no colonist; under his rule coloured races gain no benefit, they are more likely to be wiped out of existence. Is it then nothing to be privileged to fight for the freedom of the world? Surely! Not that, for a moment, we can say we are sinless, but looking at all sides of the question, the British rule is the best, the freest and the most beneficial of all earth's rules. Is it then nothing to be helping to keep that rule where it is—to spread it further?

It may be that we are rich. Some of our rich men will certainly

Naval Activity In North Sea

Two German Torpedo Boats and One British Destroyer Sunk in North Sea—Trawler Colombia also Attacked and Sent to Bottom

London, May 2.—The British Admiralty stated this evening that two German torpedo boats had been sunk in the North Sea, and the British destroyer Recruit also was sunk. The text of the Admiralty statement follows:—

"A series of small affairs took place in the neighborhood of Gallaper and North Hinder Lightships on Saturday. During the forenoon H. M. destroyer Recruit was sunk by a submarine, four officers and twenty-one men being saved by the trawler Daisy.

A 3 p.m. the trawler Colombia was attacked by German torpedo boats, who approached her from the westward, and commenced action without hoisting their colours. The Colombia was sunk by a torpedo, only one deck hand being saved by other trawlers.

A division of British destroyers, comprising the Laffrey, Leonidas, Lawford and Lark, chased the two German vessels, and after a brief running fight of about one hour, sank them both. The British destroyers sustained no casualties.

Two German officers and forty-four men were rescued from the sea and made prisoners of war."

Much Activity On Austrian Frontier

Venice, May 2.—A despatch from Udine, Italy, reports active military preparations on the Austrian side of the frontier. Trains with heavy artillery are proceeding by night, and said to occupy commanding positions on the Italian frontier. Night traffic in the districts of Garitz, Gradisca, Monfalcone and Tolmin, all in Austria, near the frontier, is prohibited without special authority. It is stated recruits from the southern part of the monarchy are being concentrated at Lubiana.

British Capture Greek Steamer

Blyth, England, May 2.—The Greek steamer Fortis, which sailed from Galveston, Norfolk, three weeks ago, found for Rotterdam, has been brought into Blyth in charge of a prize crew, stating that the vessel carries contraband.

A Big Demand On the Credulous

Eight German Submarines Said to be Captured but Don't Know Whether the Crews Were Taken or Not

London, May 1.—It is reported in a despatch from Paris, as yet without other confirmation, that the true explanation of the recent embargo on British traffic with Holland, now partially lifted, with the successful springing of a trap for German submarines, in which eight were taken. According to this story, the British fleet guarding the Channel was deliberately withdrawn with the object of drawing the German submarines into a tangle of mine-fields and nets, carefully prepared beforehand.

It is not stated whether any of the submarines' crews were saved, but the inference is that all were lost.

There is more in this submarine warfare than appears on the surface.—Philadelphia Ledger.

ly "go down quick into hell," but by their side are other rich men who made good use of their money. The general result is good, and after this is over we shall not be quite so rich and shall be better for it.

The war is already teaching us brotherly love, self-sacrifice. Is there a person in the country who is not doing something; fighting in the trenches, watching in our Fleet, bringing us the munitions of war, making comforts for soldiers and sailors? Is not all this Christianity, or, at least, Religion?

THE QUESTION UNSETTLED BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN

Things Look Warlike in the Far East --- China Determined to Resist the Efforts of Nippon to Disrupt the Empire

Although Chinese and Japanese diplomats have spent several weeks in negotiations relative to the demands submitted by Japan to China which in effect would place a large measure of the control of Chinese affairs in the hands of the Japanese and affect the relations of China with most of the other nations, no agreement has yet been reached. Material differences exist over some of the concessions demanded but both nations evince a purpose to adjust them peacefully and diplomatically without a resort to the sword force, although Japan has sent troops into Chinese territory and has not yet complied with China's request to remove them.

Some time ago a new letter was published purporting to give an interview with President Yuan Shi Kai of China in which he was quoted as saying that the United States would not be affected by the European struggle, intimating that in giving this assurance it was voicing the feelings of some of the European countries. President Yuan was also represented as having said that the United States had given China assurance that Japan intends no aggression in China.

In a note to Japan the American government is said to have called the attention of that government to the ultimate effects of China's concession to the Japanese demands, pointing out that if Japan insists that China must consent her in the selection of foreign advisers the sovereignty of China might be interfered with and suggesting further that if Japan insists that China shall purchase munitions of war from her and that she shall be consulted concerning foreign loans in Manchuria the principle of equal opportunity provided for an agreement consummated between Japan and the United States might be violated.

Japan has replied that she had the understanding that Americans wish to build dock yards in the harbor at Santuao, a strategic position in south

Manchuria; the Japanese government it is explained, desired a means from preventing the United States and other nations from gaining special rights in that territory. Reports say that the Chinese government has been informed that Japan will not insist on her demand for special commercial privileges in the province of Fukien if the American government pledges itself not to construct a naval dockyard at Santuao.

About two years ago agents of an American steel company visited Santuao at the request of the Chinese government and considered the project of a naval base there. The Japanese minister informed the American minister that he could not allow should a project be consummated by the American minister replied that there was no treaty to bar Americans from such an undertaking and that Japan's declaration of a sphere of influence was without force in the case. An American steel concern is said to have a contract with China amounting to \$20,000,000 for the construction of a dock. This contract is practically nullified by Japan's demands.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, former president of the Chinese republic, declared in a letter recently that President Yuan has entered into private agreement with Japan to concede that government's demands, having been promised in return the support of Japanese arms for suppressing "liberty-loving Chinese." In the former president's opinion China is facing a grave crisis for if Japan is allowed to carry out her plans the other great powers will possess themselves of Chinese territory with the ultimate result that China will be dismembered. He declared that it is Japan's purpose to "Egyptianize China" and that the only salvation for her is a complete reformation of the Chinese government. "Immediate action is necessary," he says, "by the quickest step possible, that step is revolution."—The Pathfinder.

Formidable Task Awaits the Allies

London, April 28.—Too great expectations were raised by the preliminary operations of the allied fleet in the Dardanelles, according to a representative of British newspapers who is officially accredited to the expedition.

"The British navy is convinced," the correspondent says, "that the narrow straits could be forced if occasion justified the loss of ships that would result, but unless there were a powerful army ready to occupy the Gallipoli Peninsula the moment the fleet passed into the Sea of Marmora, the Turks and Germans immediately would close the Straits behind it, so that the warships would find it difficult to fight their way out again.

"Nothing amazed the British and French gunners more than the resisting power of the old forts around the Dardanelles. For example, those at Sebül Bahr and Kum Kale were subjected to a devastating bombardment in February, yet when landing parties examined them they found the material damage done was comparatively small. Although they were mere shambles, many guns were still intact and one 9-inch piece actually was found loaded.

"Similar conditions existed in the forts nearer the narrow. After the terrific bombardment of March 18 their gunners were forced to seek shelter and the fortifications were silenced, but the fleet does not claim to have put many guns out of commission.

"After the disasters to the battleships Ocean and Irresistible, some of these guns were re-manned, concentrating a heavy fire on these vessels while the work of removing the crews

to destroyers was in progress." The correspondent considers the Turks such poor gunners that the Allies would have been at Constantinople already if there had been only Turkish troops to deal with. He says, however, that praise must be given German officers for their skillful use of the defences to meet the ships' fire. For this reason, he believes it is essential to have a very large expeditionary force supplied with heavy artillery, both field and howitzers, if the expedition is to be a success.

"The first great obstacle," the British observer states, "lies in the constantly renewed mine fields, then the concealed batteries of heavy howitzers and the direct fire guns placed in position since the first attack on the outer forts.

"Then there are the moveable light batteries which bombard the ships from the most unexpected quarters. The severity of the fire from these batteries frequently check and make exceedingly difficult the work of mine sweeping.

"The more the task of forcing the straits is examined the more tremendous proportions does it assume. Moreover, we do not know the strength of the enemy's land forces, but they are entrenched everywhere and the lesson of Flanders brought home early what is the inevitable cost of assaulting entrenched positions."

On the Run

For the first time since the start of the European war, the most pessimistic of the supporters of the allies must be prepared to admit that Germany is on the run. From many sources information to support such a view may be drawn at will.—Montreal Mail.

London, April 16.—Life insurance claims in respect to British officers killed in the war amount to nine and one-half million dollars.

Casualties Among Fleet at Dardanelles

When Covering Landing of Troops at Gallipoli—Twenty-six Killed and Fifty-three Wounded

London, May 2.—A casualty list issued this evening by the British War Department, shows that during the landing of British troops in operations against the Dardanelles, between April 25th and 30th, 26 men of the British fleet were killed and 53 wounded.

Steamer Torpedoed Off Scilly Islands

Gulf Light Flying American Flag Goes Down—Captain and Two Sailors Lose Their Lives

London, May 2.—The oil tank steamship Gulf Light, flying the American flag, was torpedoed at noon on Saturday off the Scilly Islands, according to a despatch to the Central News. The officers are quoted as saying that the captain of the vessel has been killed and two sailors lost their lives by drowning.

The crew of the Gulf Light was taken off by a patrol boat and the tank steamer was towed by another vessel. The Gulf Light was a steel vessel 3,200 tons, built at Camden, N.J., in 1914. She sailed from Port Arthur, Texas, on April 20, for Rouen.

China Rejects Japanese Demands

Peking, May 1.—China's final reply to Japan's demands is quoted to have been handed to the Japanese Ambassador. According to information from Chinese sources, the reply was a flat rejection of the demands in so far as they relate to the virtual surrender of Chinese sovereignty.

Capetown Reports British Victory in S.A.

Capetown, May 2.—The following official statement regarding operations in South Africa was issued to-day:—

General McKenzie's mounted force, which was designated to cut off the Germans, who, after evacuation of Keatmanshop, retreated northward along the railway, inflicted serious defeat on them in the vicinity of Gibcoon, captured a whole railway train, a number of transport wagons, a great quantity of live stock, two field guns, several maxims, and 200 prisoners. A remnant of the German force, which was 300 strong, escaped owing to rough ground obstructing the Government's cavalry.

Turkish Report Appears Correct

No Invaders on Asiatic Side of Dardanelles Straits

London, May 3.—It appears the Turkish report that the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles is free from invaders was correct, the French having simply gone ashore there to make the landing of the British on the other side easier, and this accomplished, they have been withdrawn, doubtless to land at some other point.

Austrian Prisoner Shot by Sentry

Montreal, May 3.—An Austrian war prisoner, who was trying to escape yesterday, was shot by a sentry. Major-General Hughes witnessed the shooting. He was on his way to Quebec at the time.

"You did your duty, my boy," he said to the guard who had done the shooting. The guard in question is a French-Canadian soldier.

Blazed Away to the Last

London, May 2.—In the British "Eye-Witness" story of the latest stages in the battle of Ypres, mention is made of a machine gun detachment who kept their gun in action until all were dead or wounded.

The Bruce's Express with passengers and mail is due at 6 p.m.

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MILITARY SAPPING

Origin of Trench Work of Modern Battlefield

In stories and reports of modern battles the work of the sappers is often mentioned. "To sap" or "sapping" was an early way of approaching a strongly fortified position by means of a ditch. It was also a very early form of trench work. The fortified positions against which saps were employed were the stone walls of castles or of cities.

When the making of cannon had not progressed so far that solid shot could breach stone walls, but when cannon were powerful enough to keep armed men at bay or to destroy them, it became necessary to make an approach to the walled position in a way which was difficult to attack successfully and for which at that time no way of checkmating had been thought of by the defenders. A narrow ditch was dug in the direction of the wall to be

assailed. This ditch, which was wide enough for one man to dig in, was called a sap, the digger a sapper, and the end of the ditch toward the enemy was the saphead. As the leading sapper dug forward he protected himself and the saphead in various ways, usually by pushing a screen ahead of him. This screen was of various forms, a bag of sand or a sheet of metal inclined to deflect arrows or gun shots.

When the saphead had reached the desired point the ditch would be widened, the excavated earth forming a parapet on each side, and the guns would be brought so close to the wall that they could not be reached by guns mounted on the wall, for in the times in which these conditions prevailed walls were high and cannon crude and they could not be sufficiently depressed to reach an enemy at the foot of the wall.

Sapping was usually done by peasants impressed or hired for that service, because soldiers in the armies of the middle ages were more skillful with weapons than with tools and the work of digging trenches was beneath their dignity, while it also savored of a disinclination to close with the ene-

my, even though that enemy was behind stone walls with cannon—cannon at which men armed with modern weapons would smile, but which in their day were weapons of great effect.

Vauban, the great military engineer, refined sapping and brought it into a system by which any fortified place could be approached, reached, mined and breached.

These saps after a while were dug in a number of ways. Many forms of the approach trench were devised. Uncovered trenches were cut forward, deflected at right angles and then cut forward to be again deflected further along, each of these deflections from the straight course of the trench forming a transverse for the protection of the trench. Some trenches were roofed in with timber, and earth as they were cut forward, thus forming a bombproof covered way. Some saps were cut or dug in the fashion of a tunnel, the surface of the earth not being disturbed at all. Double saps or numerous parallel saps were dug close up to the position to be attacked.

Mining of castle and city walls or

city gates is as old as the use of gunpowder in war, and "undermining" of walls was practiced in war before the use of gunpowder. When sapping had become systematized and generally employed in offensive operations against fortified positions the military work of sapping and mining was combined and instead of being done by peasants or "civilian" labour was committed to special troops. These troops became adept in this important work, and because of the extra labour involved and the hazard of this duty these, called sappers and miners, were given higher pay than other troops.

As the years and the centuries went by other duties were put upon these troops—erection of field fortifications, erection of many forms of obstacles to impede an aggressive enemy and hold him under fire at a known range, destruction of bridges, construction of bridges, demolition of buildings and many other things. Gradually the sappers and miners' duties became greatly enlarged and refined, and in many armies they came to be called engineers.

In all armies every soldier today

does work that formerly fell to the laboring and hard working sappers. Every soldier today knows how to handle a pick and spade as well as to shoot a rifle, pistol, magazine gun or cannon. All soldiers now dig trenches, gun pits and the like, but construction work, requiring higher technical training, is done by the engineers, successors to the sappers of old. In many kinds of construction the engineers may be aided by troops of other branches and by civilians, hired or impressed.—Washington Star.

W. P. A.

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Birchy Cove, Bonne Bay—34 prs. socks, 4 mitts, 1 belt, 1 shirt, 1 pillow slip.

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A. H. HAYWARD, Convenor Packing & Shipping Com.

"Did you ever expect a corporation to have a conscience, when it has no soul to be damned, and no body to be kicked" is an old quotation ascribed to various authors. But whoever the author, one thing is pretty plain, and that is that the statement is not far from the very truth.

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The Mail and Advocate.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1915, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

The New Reid Deal

SINCE Wednesday the public have been enabled to realize the tremendous extent of the concessions which the Government had determined to grant the Reids under the name of the Newfoundland Products Company. The speeches delivered on Wednesday by Messrs. Kent and Morine broke the silence which prevailed the previous week and to-day the whole country is of the opinion expressed by Mr. Morine in the House when he stated that the Agreement was the most iniquitous ever presented to a legislature.

The whole interior of the country from Bay of Islands to White Bay, East to Gander Bay and South to Fortune Bay was to be handed over to a shareless company, with all the water powers, timber and mineral, contained in about 18,000 square miles. The very prime and most valuable portion of the island of Newfoundland, with all its valuable water powers, worth at least \$50,000,000, was to be given to the Company, for which the Colony received a promise of an expenditure of \$5,000,000 in five years. All the property of the Company was to be exempt from ever from municipal taxation. Its raw material was to be imported free of duty for ever.

No matter what the future had in store for Newfoundland the people would secure about the same returns as Bell Island gives. Existing on the area demanded is enough pulp wood areas to supply four such industries as is now operated at Grand Falls; sufficient water power to operate such concerns exist on those areas, and great mineral deposits are known to exist over those areas. The timber value of the Gander area is worth at least \$50,000,000. It was not enough that the new concern should control the Humber—everything of value in the Colony was also demanded.

What the Reid Nfld. Co. did not secure under former contracts this continuance would grip and would include every timber and mineral license and water power in that vast area held at present by owners who would perhaps be opposed to selling out at a figure to please this concern. It is the greatest attempt to compel private interests to forego their rights granted under the great seal of the Colony that was ever attempted by any interests in any civilized country on the face of the globe.

No sane man will ever again trust Sir Ed. Morris. It will prove a blow to the confidence in the Newfoundland Government that will not be lived down for a score of years of model governments. The name of Morris will never again be respected for every reasonable man who has studied this agreement will be satisfied that from beginning to end the agreement is as infamous as the most desperate of highwaymen could contemplate in a country possessing responsible government.

The rights of the A.N.D. Co. and the Albert Reid Co. of Bishop's Falls were so outrageously assailed as to compel those two English concerns to petition the House against the passage of the agreement and this was only done when every effort had failed to convince the Premier, the Minister of Justice and the Governor to exempt those concerns from the operation of the agreement. The British investors in those concerns, of which there are about 50,000, will never recover that confidence in our institutions, that this bold act of attempted legalized robbery, has destroyed. Only desperate men intent on assassinating every recognized right inherited under British institutions would have attempted such an infamous transaction, and there is little wonder that this daring piece of rascality has aroused the people to the highest pitch of indignation.

If Reids wanted to establish an industrial concern on the Humber, why did they not proceed in the usual way, and if any special concessions compatible with a square deal were required from the Colony, to ask for them as in the case of others without attempting to take from the people everything of value now remaining? If they succeeded in making a success of the Humber concern, and wanted to duplicate their operations on the East Coast, then the country could have been approached properly, but to give all those concessions away and with them the greatest water power on the American Continent now available for commercial uses, worth \$50,000,000, would, if achieved, be regarded as the greatest piece of legal robbery ever committed by a free people and would brand every Newfoundland in future as no better than a fool or a knave.

This attempt of Morris to rob the Colony of its assets, and to steal from the people the remaining portion of their heritage, ought to forever brand Morris and those who support his action as traitors of the lowest type.

Reids' lands and other property under former contracts are open to taxation. If this concern was established the Reids could transfer their holdings to the new concern and escape taxation. The Reids have held their property for 20 years and it is now as undeveloped as it was when they received it. Why have they not done something to develop their great interests? Were they waiting for the return of a government that would hand over the whole assets of the Colony to them under a new deal that would make them lords of creation and permit them to sell out to various concerns at tremendous profits?

They did all they could to return Morris in 1908-1909 and 1913. These elections cost Reid hundreds of thousands of dollars. They received railway contracts worth \$10,000,000. They got more mail contracts and coastal contracts and operated the system as they saw fit, regardless of their obligations to the Colony. They should to-day be fully operating three branch railways that are not operated but which they would have had to operate a year ago if any Premier but Morris was in charge of public affairs.

The Reids got all there was to get in the way of contracts, and they see the end of Morris very near, and Morris knowing he will never be trusted with governing power again, avail of the present opportunity—the bad times—the war—the desperate financial position of the Colony—to bring forward his crowning grab for Reids, and don't care two straws what the future will be for the Colony if he can but get his docile supporters to back him in passing his last and greatest act of infamy into law.

Will the Morris supporters of the House dare support him? Let us warn them all of the consequences for the man that votes for such a iniquitous transaction, dare not again face a free electorate for support. Every Morris supporter in the House who will vote for this Deal will but be signing his political death warrant.

North, South, East and West will never forgive the insult—the brazen impudence of the men who dared to bring such a glaring piece of robbery before the Legislature. Where was the common sense of the Party to permit such an outrage to go so far?

It must not pass—it will never be permitted to pass by the Opposition. Let the Opposition prepare immediately to convene public mass meetings to oppose it all over the Colony. This great crime against the people must be prevented.

Surely those men on the Government side who are known to possess fair reputations will not be guilty of robbing the people of every penny's worth of their heritage. Surely some will prove patriots in this great hour of need.

The debate to-day on this matter will reveal something, but if Morris intends to force this thing upon the Colony, the people must prepare at once for the biggest fight they ever yet put up on behalf of poor down trodden Terra Nova.

When the debate is resumed this evening it is likely the Premier will reply to the objections raised by Messrs. Kent Morine, and Lloyd, and an announcement made with regard to the Government's intentions concerning the agreement. It is rumored that at a Party meeting held on Friday night it was decided to cut out the East Coast portion of the agreement, if so that obstacle will be removed, but if the Premier imagines that the country will be appeased by such a move and be intimidated thereby into not agreeing to the Humber and Hamilton River concessions provided in the agreement, he will find himself mistaken.

Petition Respecting the Appointment of Mr. Somerton to the Magistracy of Trinity

Presented by Mr. Stone, and Endorsed by Mr. Coaker

House of Assembly, Tuesday, April 13th, '15

MR. STONE—Mr. Speaker, I have a number of petitions here signed by the residents of a number of towns around Trinity in relation to the appointment of Mr. Somerton as magistrate at Trinity. These petitions show the sentiment of these people. At a convention of the F. P. U. they passed resolutions in connection with the same matter.

The petitions are to the effect that the people do not wish to have Mr. Somerton as Magistrate over them as he was recently a political partizan; and they desire to have him transferred to some other district. The petitions are from Catalina, Clarendville, Elliston, English Hr., Foster's Point, Shoal Hr., British Hr., Burgoyne's Cove, St. Jones, within Pope's Hr., New Bonaventure, Port Rexton, Trouty.

I trust, Mr. Speaker, that these petitions will have the full attention of the Department to which they will be referred. The people of Trinity, knowing that Mr. Somerton was going to be appointed magistrate, appealed to me, and I sent a letter to the Prime Minister a copy of which I ask leave to read to this House.

St. John's, Sept. 7th. Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, St. John's.

Dear Sir.—We desire to call your attention to the feeling which prevails on the north side of Trinity against the appointment of Mr. Somerton as Stipendiary Magistrate in place of Mr. Litty, who is said to be retiring. This feeling is particularly strong at Catalina. The people there object to Mr. Somerton being appointed Magistrate with jurisdiction over them. They raise no objection to the Government giving Mr. Somerton an appointment elsewhere. We are,

Yours truly, J. G. STONE, ARCH. TARGETT.

And this is a copy of the reply received by me:— Prime Minister's Office, St. John's, Nfld., 12, Sept.

Dear Sir.—I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 7th of September in relation to the appointment of Mr. Somerton.

The subject matter of your communication with respect to the retiring and pensioning of Magistrate Litty and the appointments of a successor has not yet come before the Government in any shape or form up to the present time. When it does, however, I shall be glad to see that every consideration is given your representations.

Yours faithfully, (Sgd.) E. P. MORRIS, J. G. Stone, Esq., M.H.A. City.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we cannot expect any consideration from the Executive. Trinity has no representative on that Council. It is true, Sir that Mr. Squires is there, but he does not represent Trinity. I certainly hope

that the Government will harken to the prayers of these petitions and act accordingly. Personally I have not the slightest objection to Mr. Somerton, but it is my duty to carry out the wishes of those I represent.

MR. TARGETT—I wish Mr. Speaker to support the petitions presented by my friend and colleague, Mr. Stone, and would heartily support the same.

MR. COAKER—I would like, Mr. Speaker to endorse the petitions presented to Mr. Stone. I think, Sir, that it was unfair on the part of the Government to act as they did in spite of the strong protest of the people through their representative, Mr. Stone.

We know that Trinity has no representative on the Executive Council, for we do not call Mr. Squires a representative or recognize him as such, but we did expect fair play from the Prime Minister, and thought that he would cater to the wishes of the people. But Sir, no notice was taken of the people's wishes, and the appointment was made directly contrary to the wishes of the people. Moreover the Premier said that the Government did not know of any such appointment, and that he would let Mr. Stone know.

MR. HON PRIME MINISTER—Neither of these statements is in my letter.

MR. COAKER—(Re-read letter to the House): "The subject matter with respect to the retiring and pensioning of Magistrate Litty and the appointment of a successor to him has not yet come before the Government in any shape or form."

MR. HON PRIME MINISTER—Up to that time the applicant had not come up before the Government in any shape or form. The question came up subsequently and was decided not at one meeting, but only after two or three. What is the charge against Mr. Somerton? Is it that he was a supporter of our Party?

MR. COAKER—Mr. Somerton was in the employ of Dr. McKay, but while in that capacity he so grossly offended the people that they prevailed upon Dr. McKay, so that for the good of the business, Dr. McKay asked Mr. Somerton for his resignation. Now that man, the man whom the people so objected to, is their Magistrate—the man to interpret their laws. It is a wonder Sir, that there is no revolt. The people have had absolutely no say at all, the whole matter being in the hands of Mr. Squires.

I say Sir, that the Government has treated Trinity Bay disgracefully. They have had no regard for the people, absolutely none. Do they want the Court House or a few other buildings torn down by the infuriated electors? The way the Northern people have been treated, Sir, is disgraceful. It appears that the policy of the Government is to make the North angry and aggressive, and then to send the volunteers with their quick-firing machine guns to shoot down the offenders.

Petition Respecting the Keeping of Dogs in Twillingate District

House of Assembly, Tuesday, April 13th, '15

MR. JENNINGS—Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to present a petition from the people of Twillingate asking that the law regulating the keeping of dogs be amended. At present a dog owner has to pay a certain tax, and that tax is supposed to be used to pay any person who has lost any animals from dogs. They are paid the value of the animals lost from this sum of money.

They want the law changed so that every man shall chain up his dog at night, and if he is found at large he may be shot on sight. If any cattle are injured, the owner of the dog that is responsible will pay the value.

Every dog not chained up should be responsible for the damage done. This petition is signed by 1,500 people, and there are many different opinions on this subject. In any case they cannot get along in Twillingate without dogs, and I have no doubt that it will be easy to amend the law and I trust the Government will take the request of the petitioners into their consideration.

MR. COAKER—Mr. Speaker, I beg to support the prayer of the petition just presented. I do not know anything of the people so much as this question of dogs. We have had quite a lot of trouble for the last two years in connection with these taxes. The law is that a man keeping dogs pays to the magistrate his proportion

PROHIBITION

Powerful Address Delivered by Rev. W.H. Thomas at Congregational Church

Resolutions Unanimously Adopted

LAST evening's service at the Congregational Church was well attended and proved to be most interesting to the entire congregation. Taking as the basis of his remarks the words of the great apostle as contained in 1st. Corinthians 8-13 "Wherefore if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend," the Revd. W. H. Thomas said:

There are questions which from time to time come before the legislature of a country, concerning which the church of Christ as such cannot remain silent without running the risk of being disloyal to the interests of her Lord's Kingdom. Indeed it may be argued that every political question involves moral and spiritual considerations. For you cannot divide us into a number of exclusive compartments and say, "Let the State consult the interests of his body and property; the school look after the development of his intellect; the church pay attention to the guidance of his spiritual nature."

Man is much more of a unity than of a diversity and the welfare of his body and property are best secured when due regard is had to the claims of his mind and spirit, as the interests of his spirit are best preserved and furthered when attention is paid to the concurrent needs of his mind and body. For example, you would not consider the arrangements for the worship of God in the Sanctuary, effective, which would neglect the order of the service and the accommodation, ventilation and heating of the building any more than you would look with favor on a piece of legislation which ignored moral considerations.

In the old country, whenever the Houses of Parliament are about to discuss questions pertaining to public education or the regulation of the Drank Traffic, the churches are immediately alert and alive.

For they realize the tremendous influence of these two questions on their own spiritual interests. We in this country have an education question, though it differs from that which obtains on the other side. The drunk traffic, however, casts the same kind of obstacles in the path of the Christian Churches in all lands, and is admittedly one of the greatest enemies of our Lord's Kingdom.

The greatest evils are as modern as they are ancient. Solomon, a thousand years before Christ, said:—"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." The other day the British Chancellor of the Exchequer characterized drink as a greater enemy of Great Britain than either Austria or Germany. The atrocities perpetrated by our external enemies are as nothing compared with those which have been and are being committed by this household of ours. Prussian militarism is bad but British alcoholism is worse. The cruelest German or Turk can but temporarily outrage the bodies and stay the lives of his victims. He cannot deprive them of their manhood and womanhood, nor cut them off from everlasting bliss. But alcohol ruthlessly murders the God-like in man and the angelic in woman, dooming them to eternal destruction.

of the damage done. In Twillingate these taxes have been paid to the magistrate, but the magistrate will not give any explanation of what he has done with the money. I have written to him and he has refused to give any information in regard to his expenditure. This has caused considerable friction amongst the people.

I was hoping that if we had such a thing as municipal boards, this matter might be left to them. It seems a trifling matter to be bringing before the House of Assembly, and if had properly constituted boards, they could keep dogs or shoot dogs, or pay taxes as they pleased. You can not get the people of Twillingate to give up their dogs. At Change Islets, the dog question is also a live one. They are allowed to keep shepherd dogs, and people are getting these collies for no other purpose than for herding. I would like to see when we get this Road Board matter in Committee that we should get the question settled.

The Empire's brave parents and braver sons are prepared to sustain loss at the hands of the enemy without our borders, but, Sirs, it is an unthinkable abomination if their happiness and their life should be put in jeopardy by the insufficiency of the ammunition supply resulting from the drink-sodden condition of their own fellow Brits. The rivers of tears that have issued out of this terrible European conflict are neither as numerous nor as deep as those to which the drink traffic has given rise. He spoke truly who said:—"The worst about strong drink has never been told. It cannot be told—it escapes the limitations of language."

When, therefore, an occurrence or a person in our House of Assembly, gives rise to a discussion of the Drink Traffic, our gratitude and interest should be immediately aroused. We, as a church, and I as a minister, do not want our work and our influence to be of none effect, and the drink traffic threatens more than any one other agency to render them null and void. The church and the saloon are contradictories. The day will dawn when Tueton and Saxon will sheath the sword and return the rite to its rack; when the lion and the eagle shall lie down together.—God hasten the day!—but the aeons of eternity will never witness a cessation of hostilities between the church and the saloon.—God quicken our perception of the fact; Self-preservation is the first law of nature and the church will therefore destroy rather than be destroyed by the drink. You cannot preserve the church and the saloon, any more than you can serve God and mammon.

Shall the representatives of the Colony, then, in Parliament assembled, boldly utter their faith in regard to this strongly-entrenched enemy of the Christian church, and we the members and adherents of a Christian church sit at stolid ease in line with folded hands and silent tongue? God forbid. Here is our opportunity. We dare not let it pass unimproved.

When, therefore, I suggested the duty of our taking some action as a church in the matter, to my deacons last Sunday evening, they all with one consent approved. It was decided that a resolution should be prepared, and submitted to the church and congregation to-day. The task of drawing up the resolution was entrusted to the hands of your minister. I deemed it wise to submit the resolution to your suffrage at the close of this evening's service, after first of all speaking on the general situation and explaining and expanding the particular terms of the motion, and then giving an opportunity to any who are not prepared to vote either way of quietly withdrawing. The notice which appeared in last evening's city papers was meant to acquaint Congregationalists of our intention.

The newspaper accounts of the Debates in the House of Assembly last Wednesday week, provided most interesting and illuminating reading. Amidst the diversity of opinion and view-point expressed, there was unanimity in regard to the evils of the Drink Traffic. The resolutions did not pass, but these responsible for their introduction deserve our gratitude. Personally, I was delighted to note the high moral tone of most of the speeches. It is well to subject the Drink Traffic to public criticism and to drag into the light the terrible evils to which it gives rise.

The history of the genesis of the promise made on behalf of the government, and the assessment of its real value may provide for some a very interesting study. I prefer to accept it at its face value and to consider the advance in legislation which it is capable of being regarded as heralding. Think of it, when the promise is fulfilled, an opportunity will, for the first time, be given to the voters of this island as a whole to elect, not a person, but a principle. Shall the Drink Traffic which is responsible for so many real evils, and no real benefits, continue or not? Generally an election tests the candidate, but a plebiscite on Prohibition will test the voter. It will find out whether he is at heart selfish and self-centred or a lover and benefactor of his kind. In the one case he

will see no reason why his personal liberty should be curtailed, and he will be deprived of the opportunity of getting the temperate glass to which he has always been addicted. Whatever effects alcohol may have on his brother, or on the other hand he will welcome an opportunity of undergoing self-denial in order to do untold good to thousands of his fellow-men. That is to say he will ally himself with Cain and ask "Am I my brother's keeper?" or with Paul and affirm, "Wherefore if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, best I make my brother to offend."

But if the people are to have an opportunity of saying what their will is, then provision should be made to render that decision operative without unreasonable delay and certainly without the need of further legislation. That is why we urge the introduction of a full prohibition bill. This demand is reasonable, and does not involve any new legislative departure. We have an excellent precedent for it in the Temperance Act. According to it, once a petition is presented to the nearest stipendiary magistrate from one-fifth of the electors of a district, town, harbor or settlement in the island, machinery is set in motion which need not stop until the sale of all intoxicating liquors and the issue of all licenses within such a district, town or hamlet shall be actually prohibited. That is the kind of machinery which we urge the Government to include in its bill.

As to the majority necessary to carry Prohibition, there may be considerable differences of opinion. To say that it shall consist of more than half the number of duly qualified voters in the island is preposterous and I do not think that any member of the House of Assembly will ask for it. Why, out of the 36 members on the House, only eight of them sit there at the will of more than half of the electors of their respective districts. Should a majority of the votes polled be sufficient, whatever be their number? I do not think so. In my estimation, a majority sufficient to carry prohibition should bear a fair proportion to the whole electorate. I have ventured to put that proportion at not less than 1-3. There are three considerations that led me to introduce this proviso—(1) Our requests must be reasonable and a bare majority alone would seem to me unjustifiable. (2) The population of the island is so scattered, and scattered for the most part along the sea coast, where of course opportunities of breaking the prohibition law would be so numerous, that such a law could not be effective unless it were passed by a fair majority. (3) To secure a poll of a 1-3 of the votes in favour of Prohibition would compel those of us, who are prohibitionists, to vigorous activity. Nothing is worth getting than can be got without hard work. And if we are not prepared to fight and fight hard and persistently, we do not deserve to succeed. At the close of the address the annexed resolution was read and unanimously adopted, the entire congregation standing in response, after which Benediction and the National Anthem brought a memorial service at Queen's Road Church to an end.

Resolution

We, the members of the Church and Congregation worshipping at the Congregational Church, Queen's Road, St. John's, hereby

(1) Express our gratification at the action of members of the House of Assembly in initiating discussion with a view to dealing more effectively with the evils arising out of the Drink Traffic, and our appreciation of the promise made, on behalf of the government, that a Bill will be introduced during this session to provide machinery for ascertaining the wishes of the electors of the whole island relative to the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors into and within its borders.

(2) Respectfully urge, that such legislation should take the form of a full Prohibition Bill, which shall automatically bring Prohibition into operation, provided a majority of the votes polled at plebiscite prove to be in its favor, such vote to be not less than one-third of the duly qualified electors of the island.

Anybody Here Seen Tucker

St. John, N.B., April 13—in connection with the estate of the late Col. J. J. Tucker, it was intimated to-day that the Provincial Government has a chance of benefitting to the extent of a quarter million dollars, royalties for Miss Caroline Tucker, of England, who was to receive a half share of the estate, failed to discover her. If she does not claim within a year the next of kin are known of, except vague reports of relatives in Australia. Failing their discovery, Miss Tucker's share will go to the Crown.

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in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.
Boneless Jowls,
Pork Loins
Ribbed Pork,
New York Beef,
Sinclair's
Spare Ribs, the best.

J. J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

Wonders of Magellan's Strait

WILD and wonderful is the
scenery in the Straits of Mag-
ellan, which separate Pata-
gonia from Tierra del Fuego,
but comparatively few world travel-
ers ever get to that remote part of
the globe. In the Boston Globe An-
drew Sibbald gives this description of
the waterway and its shores:

Starting on a cruise from the British
settlement at Stanley, the chief
town of the Falkland Islands, and
after being tossed about at sea, we
sighted the cliffs of Tierra del Fuego.
As we went along the scenery was ex-
ceedingly lovely: from the open sea
and stormy winds it was a pleasant
change to be comparatively at rest
on nearing the land, and to look at
the quickly changing beauties of
Nature's panorama, like a trans-
formation scene not to be surpassed.

Fancy a small vessel alone, in a
region little known, with a landscape
of rugged grandeur all around, ap-
proaching what appears in the dis-
tance to be a chaos of wild and lofty
mountains, with no apparent outlet,
or, indeed, termination.

On ascending to the masthead one
could see the channel getting nar-
rower, and our onward passage
stopped, apparently, by a low range of
hills in the foreground; at the back,
jagged peaks and huge mountains in
all their solemn but barren sublimity.

On the left was Navarin island, in
some parts high, but not so lofty as
it seemed in the distance; on the
other side was also high land, but at
its base were several islands and wa-
ter passages leading by various gorges
to the Magellan Straits.

We now approached the narrows,
which are between clay cliffs; they
form the entrance to the Beagle chan-
nel, so named from the ship, whose
captain discovered it, and the tide,
which before had been gentle, now be-
gan to increase in swiftness: the pas-
sage through which we were sailing
began to develop more curves and
the depth of water decreased.

We had a gentle breeze as we glided
swiftly past the narrows and many
islets, all equally pretty: penguins
and other birds were seen in immense
numbers around us.

A little longer and a fresh bend in
the channel discovered new beauties
as different from what we had just
seen as possible; it reminded one of a
rapid transition from the plains of
Lombardy to the gigantic peaks of the
Rocky Mountains.

In Beagle Channel.

But it is almost impossible to do
justice to the scene: the effect of the
sun's rays as they glanced on the
snow-capped mountains before us, as
we quickly shot by the last projection
of the narrows and entered the huge
central canal which forms the Beagle
Channel, was magnificent. Glancing
at the clay cliffs in our rear, the pas-
sage seemed to have shut in behind
us, and left us no outlet save far
ahead.

In all these bold and lonely places
there was a mysterious quiet, which
gave the scenery around a truly al-
pine look; lofty mountains were on
view and those bounding our sight
ahead were quite bare and of a con-
ical shape. A very vivid imagination
could easily convert some of the
cupola-shaped mountains in front of
us, at the extreme verge of our view,
into so many cathedrals with their
lofty spires.

Those on our right were destitute
of verdure in many places, like the
bald spots on a man's head, but with
vegetation around such spots: on our
left were the Cedrington Mountains on
Navarin Island, dark frowning masses
with singular peaks, something like
sugar loaves; and the scene was di-
versified by the brown summits of
other mountains peeping up free from
the perpetual snow, their lower parts
clothed with a mantle of green.

By this time we had glimpses of the
natives, covering the rocks and beach,
closely watching us; they were uni-
versally naked, wild and shaggy look-
ing with long spears in their hands.
Their canoes on both sides of us
shot out from sheltered corners and
tried to overtake us, still shouting
with all their might. But our speed
was too great for them to get up to
us, for they only started from the
shore as we came abreast of them.

At no great distance ahead lay a
group of small islands, around which
we would have to turn to enter the
opening leading to Woollya.

Surrounded by Mountains.

Still keeping on our way, we reach-
ed the south arm of the Beagle Chan-
nel. Gigantic and lofty mountains
seemed to form the portals to a new
passage.

Cape Mitchell was rounded swift-
ly, and there appeared high, dark
cliffs, and what seemed all but per-
pendicular mountains towering up-
ward to the sky, their gloomy surface
diversified in a pleasing manner by

silvery cascades trickling down from
vast heights, and with lovely wooded
patches, interspersed with sylvan
caves and other pretty vagaries of
nature in ravines and cliffs and
arches.

It was a wild and superb gorge: one
could have stopped and gazed at the
varied scenes for hours, but it rapidly
passed from our view as we neared
the Murray narrows.

A little farther on the view became
more confined: four islets lay ahead
of us, one of them being Button Isle;
on our oblique right appeared the
bleak and rough mountains of Hoste
Island, and on our left the high peec-
ies of Navarin.

This passage through Beagle Chan-
nel, which I have been describing, was
discovered in 1830 by Captain Fitzroy.
At that time little was known of these
distant portions of the globe.

While stationary in Button Sound,
not far from Woollya, which is a land-
locked bay, with towering cliffs in
irregular peaks all round, the scene
was diversified by the natives, who
flocked around swarming and gesticu-
lating.

The most remarkable traits in a
Fuegian's countenance are extremely
small eyes, which are sunken, black
and restless; the nose always narrow
between the eyes, hollow in profile,
outline or almost flat; the mouth
coarsely formed; the hair black and
lank; it does not fall off, nor does it
turn gray till they are very old; they
would have a straggling beard, but
scrupulously pull out every hair with
tweezers made of mussel shells. Their
chins vary much; that of a Tekekenia
is smaller and less prominent than
that of an Alikhoopik, in whom they
are large and very projecting.

The average heights of a Fuegian is
a little over five feet. His arms and
legs are less sinewy than those of an
American. Most of them are rather
bowlegged and turn their feet a little
inward in walking. They have a cus-
tom of sitting long on their heels,
which strains their knee joint so much
that when straightened there are con-
siderable folds or wrinkles above and
below it.

Natives Sometimes Cannibals.

They wear a small fillet round the
head, usually composed of sinews of
birds; in this they sometimes stick
feathers or any other trash.

Their favorite color is red, denoting
peace or friendly intentions. Red
paint, made with ochre is profusely
used. They add white to the red when
preparing for war, but black for
mourning. After the death of a friend
or relations they blacken themselves
with charcoal, mixed with oil.

Any sort of clay is used, if their
paint is scarce, to preserve warmth,
rather than as an improvement to
their appearance. They are often sub-
ject to a scarcity of food, and gladly
eat anything that comes to hand, even
their relatives, principally the old
women.

They live on seals, birds, fish and
particularly shellfish, edible fungus
eggs, etc.

Their only idea of a superior being
is that of a satanic character. They
make great lamentations at the death
of a relative, pulling their hair, beat-
ing their breasts, etc. They are su-
perstitious and fear a big man in the
woods, a spirit of evil, who is certain
to know every word or action.

Their manner of disposing of their
dead, when they do not eat them, is
to place them under a mound of
branches and leaves wrapped in skins.

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to know every word or action.

Remnants of Tweed

By the Pound at
Removal Sale Prices

COME in to-day and look through our tweeds
by the pound—you'll pick up a bargain
here in an excellent quality—better than
are usually sold by the pound.

We are showing some high-class pure-
woollen tweeds that we have priced to make a
complete clearance before removing to our New,
Modern Store, in the West and are offering them
now at a third less than the original price.

Come and see the patterns—we are sure the
qualities will give entire satisfaction—you can
select a piece here to make a man's coat, a pants,
or a pants and vest and it is just possible that
the piece you'll select will give you from two to
five years constant wear—you know how a well-
woven piece of pure-woollen tweed wears, better
than we can tell you.

When you call take your time and look
through the lot of eight hundred pounds, because
the very pattern you are needing may be at the
bottom of the pile—we'll wade through them and
help you to be suited—a piece large enough for a
man's pants may weigh 2 pounds and perhaps
much less.

Removal Sale Price a pound \$1.00.

Splendid pieces amongst this for suitable for
making garments for sturdy school boys.

We also have a special lot of Union tweeds,
in Men's Suit Lengths, in a variety of neat dark
patterns. Regular a pound 90c.

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THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED
MILK.

Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

FOR SALE

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Built at Shelbourne, N.S.

Sails and Rigging in good condition.

Well found, in Anchors, Chains, etc.

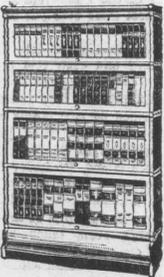
Apply to

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HOUSE-CLEANING

time is again the fashion and with it
the nuisance of moving heavy pieces.
Our patent waxes should never be
burdened with the labor of dusting
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dust-proof book-case sections are so
cheaply obtainable. The cost of a
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your books. Why not ask prices?

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And we hit the mark
every time with good
work at honest
prices.

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Genuine Tailor and Renovator,
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Write For Our Low Prices

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Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
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—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

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FOR SALE—A Single
SEWING MACHINE, turned down
top, good as new, cost \$60.00, will
sell for \$30.00. Apply to H. SMITH,
care New Tremont Hotel (during
meal hours.)—mar5,11

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 dura-
bility and style combin-
ed with good fit.



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

"Island Brand" Boneless Codfish

Absolutely pure, cleansed by the waters of Wind-
sor Lake.

Study economy and buy our brand packed in 2, 5
10, and 30 lb. wooden boxes.

Try our Shredded and Tinned Codfish made
ready in a moment.

Packed only by

John Clouston,

Phone 406.

St. John's, N.F.

Advertise in 'The Mail and
Advocate' for Best Results

A BARGAIN 150 Sax Corn Meal at \$1.85 per sack.

J. J. ROSSITER Real Estate Agent

Harbor Mission Boat Launched

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the members of the Cathedral Men's Bible Class attended the celebration of Holy Communion at the Cathedral...

At Grenfell Hall

"Holland" was the topic of illustrated lecture at the Grenfell Hall last night. There was a large attendance and Manager Jones gave an interesting address...

OBITUARY

MR. F. LEWIS

A message to Baine, Johnstone & Co. on Saturday announced the sudden passing of Mr. Frank Lewis at Battle Harbor.

Consecration on June 29

Rev. Fr. McDermott, Administrator at the R. C. Cathedral, announced last night that the consecration of Most Rev. E. P. Roche, Archbishop-Elect had been officiated set for June 29th.

Poor Fishery To Westward

The Prospero brings the report that the Western Banking fleet have done little or nothing the last three weeks, though most of them are well supplied with herring.

Wants Another Expert

At the last meeting of the Municipal Council the subject of importing certain "dust laying" street material was commented upon...

SHIPPING

Schr. Novelty, Capt. Benson, has arrived at Pernambuco after a passage of 37 days. Crew all well.

S.S. Beothic is now on dock, where she will receive some general repairs.

The Schr. Fabricius arrived at G. M. Barr yesterday morning with a cargo of salt from Cadiz. The run from that port was made in 23 days.

At the Nickel

The Nickel begins this week under very auspicious conditions. Mr. Spencer who arrived last Friday joins the orchestra as violinist...

At the Crescent

At the Crescent this afternoon and night there are three distinct movies on. "Doctor Polly," a two reel Vitagraph feature...

Bruce's Passengers

The Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques at 7:30 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—J. Vedouky, Mrs. T. Hynes, Miss Eva Murray, Mrs. T. B. Wilson, Miss A. J. Gillam, Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Ruby Reid, H. L. Goodman, H. Severan, Mrs. N. W. Freeman, J. W. Morris.

Enlisted

George Full of the Goulas, and Joseph Rogers of the city enlisted on Saturday, bringing the number on the roll up to 1718.

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

PERSONAL

Mr. J. W. Morris, Supt. of the R. N. Co's, electrical dept., is a passenger on the incoming express.

The Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Sutherland who had been abroad for some time, came across to Port aux Basques by the Bruce yesterday and will arrive in town by this afternoon's express.

Mr. W. J. Ryan, our well-known and popular musician, is very ill at his home. An operation of some considerable importance is to be performed on the patient to-morrow.

Mr. M. A. Devine received his official appointment to the clerkship of the court on Saturday, and takes up his new duties to-day. May it be a moderate Monday morning.

Judge Knight who is suffering from some throat trouble, goes to Montreal in a day or two to get medical advice. We wish him a speedy recovery and safe return home.

Record Trip

The S.S. Prospero, Capt. Joe Kean arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday after a round trip run of eight days on the western mail service, a feat that has only once been beaten...

LOCAL ITEMS

The weather along the line of railway to-day is calm and fine; temperature ranging from 30 to 48.

Mr. Laracy received word this morning that a new singer for the Crescent Palace, Mr. Delmonico had left New York for here on Saturday.

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

Work on the erection of the new Methodist church on Cochrane Street will soon commence. The Canadian contractors who are handling the building of the new Bank of Nova Scotia will, we understand, look after the church building as well.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

According to reports brought by the Prospero the western banking fleet, have done poorly during the last two weeks. Last week, however, most of them received full baitings of herrings and sailed for Magdalen and other parts of the Gulf grounds, where cod is reported plentiful.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Gulf Sealers Arrive

The Diana, Capt. Clarke, and Viking, Capt. W. Bartlett, jr. arrived in the order given from the Gulf seal fishery last night. Each hauls for about 400 seals, most of which are old. Like the others of the Gulf fleet, they report conditions during the spring as the worst on record...

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

Claims New Discovery

Mr. Mel. Comerford of New Gower St. has brought forth an invention, which according to those in the city who have seen it demonstrated, is of important and succeeding calibre.

We understand that Mr. C. has taken the matter up with some military authorities in England, and is expecting return correspondence re the matter, this week.

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

Some Shooting

"Mr. Edwards received a letter last week from Stewart Hicks, who formerly worked in the 'Sun' office, and who is now with the Canadian Contingent. Stewart was wounded while in the trenches with other Canadian troops and was in a London hospital when he wrote. He expected a month's leave when he was able to leave the hospital and will then return to the firing line again.

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

The coastal steamer, Portia, resumes the Western Mail Service to-morrow, after having had a thorough overhauling during the past few weeks.

The saloon and steerage apartments have also been well looked after by Chief Steward Crossman, and taking altogether, the steamer offers to the travelling public equal facilities to that of her first year's service.

Messages to Martine and Fisheries to-day:—

Centre—Good sign of herring about; three or four hundred barrels hauled here.

Hermitage—Good sign of herring at Connaught Bay; none in Hermitage Bay.

Mr. M. A. Devine assumed his duties as Clerk of the Peace this morning.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

Bordeaux, May 3.—The English blockade remains as firm as ever, and it would be a dangerous experience to attempt to force it, said Victor Augagneur, French Minister of Marine, in a statement to-day on the subject of German bombardment French seaport of Dunkirk. Never has it been a question of bombardment of Dunkirk by a German fleet...

The shells used on Dunkirk were all of large calibre. Speaking of operations at Dardanelles Minister asserted that decisive and definite results which he awaited with absolute confidence might be expected soon.

Tokio, May 3rd.—An extraordinary Cabinet Council met this morning to consider China's refusal to accede completely to the demands of Japan.

Avezzano Italy, May 3rd.—Since the last great earthquake, shocks have continued with more or less frequency. This morning vibrations were so great as to cause alarm among the whole population...

London, May 3.—The "Berliner Tageblatt," a copy of which has been received here, says that the Landsturm who have not yet served have been summoned to Schoenberg, beginning to-day. Concentration will commence with the loss of 1879 and continue until May 12, ending with the class of 1876.

The newspaper adds that further calling out of the Landsturm will begin June 4 with the class of 1875 and end June 16 with classes of 1880 and 1878.

London, May 3.—A Swedish steamer, Ellida, timber laden from Helsinki, was torpedoed in the North Sea and sunk immediately. The crew, who had barely time to make their escape in small boats, were picked up by a Danish steamer.

London, May 3.—A telegram from Amsterdam says that Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia, were at Antwerp at the end of last week and inspected the harbor fortifications and submarine yards.

Subsequent to this they returned to Luxemburg.

Aberdeen, May 3.—Trawlers making port today declare a German submarine sank two trawlers within 50 miles of Aberdeen on Sunday.

The crews of the vessels are believed to have lost their lives.

The following passengers arrived by Prospero from the Westward yesterday: Coady, K. Burke and James Myrick; day:—Constable O'Flaherty, Messrs. J. P. Field, J. Moulton, R. Roberts, H. Coady, K. Burke and James Myrick, Miss Burgess and Mesdames M. Myrick, W. Myrick and J. Myrick and 45 in steerage.

Only three games now remain to be played in the B.I.S. Billiard Tournament. The two games played Saturday night showed some very keen cue handling and were the closest of the series. P. Grace defeated Dr. V. P. Burke by only 4 points and J. Wall won from J. Coughlin by 2 points. The "Plains" are now leading by some 500 points.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Increasing easterly winds, mostly cloudy and cool. Tuesday, showery.

Cape Race (noon)—Wind East, fresh, dull and hazy; nothing passed in this morning.

Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.60, Ther. 42.

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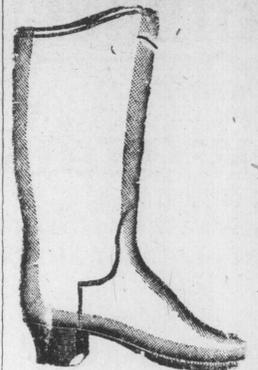
Novel Feature in Lifeboat

An unsinkable sailing lifeboat, which is fitted with an auxiliary motor, is described in Popular Mechanics. The craft is built with a rounded bottom and broad beam, quite similar to the lines of a dingy, while its top is decked. Two leaved doors in the deck are opened when the boat is right-side up, its occupants sitting in the hold. When a wave strikes the craft and capsizes it, the doors are automatically closed. The passengers are then within the craft. An aperture in one of the sides furnishes them with air, while it is also possible for them to open one of the deck doors on the up side. In this way they can loosen the mast and by throwing their weight to one gunwale, right the craft again.

IMPERIAL OIL CO. LIMITED.

Lubricating Illuminating OILS :::: Gasolene, &c. Illuminating and Heating Devices of all Kinds. JAMES DUFF, Manager Nfld. Branch. Office: Commercial Chambers, Room 45. —mar12,tl

Fishermen!



Get Smallwood's Hand-made Tongue Boots, Wellington's High and Low Three Quarter Boots. These Boots have been tested and proved to be waterproof. By who? By the Fishermen who have worn them. P.S.—All our Hand-made Boots have the name Fred Smallwood on the Heel plate. Beware of Imitations! F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.



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.

INSURE NOW

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A. E. HICKMAN Agent SMITH CO. Ltd.

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 a trial, 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 better man, and I give my great pleasure to publicly recommend him. I shall be pleased to contribute 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 6 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. No. 451 or 15 Brazil's Square.

Rossley's Theatres

At Rossley's to-night a splendid programme has been arranged. Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke in a musical comedy, sketch, songs, dances of various styles, good jokes, ballads and lots of novelties. Miss Locke will be seen in a black face character from Uncle Tom's Cabin. Topsy, the little black girl who says she was not born, she just "grewed." A Circus Catastrophe, is one of the finest films ever put on a screen, not too long to become tiresome, but just long enough, to tell a wonderful story and each reel full of incident life of hardship and daring, with many thrilling and hair raising acts, performed by real circus artists before the camera. This picture was a sensation in Edinburgh. Mr. Rossley's friend, Professor Benden, president of a large motion picture film in Scotland sent it. Mr. Rossley will have a great film of the boys in Edinburgh soon, taken by this same friend.

"The Wolf"

This great feature picture—consisting as it does of six beautiful reels—will be shown at the "Casino Theatre" to-night. It is a most interesting story of weird and wild snow-bound Western Canada, written by the famous author Eugene Walter—author of many famous plays—including "A Plain Woman," "Paid in Full," and others. Patrons are advised to see this great production from the commencement.

The Supreme Court

Before Chief Justice Horwood In the matter Estate of W. J. Cairns, Thos. R. Cairns and others versus Simon Butler, Administrator of W. J. Cairns and others.

This is a motion by Morison, K. C., on behalf of defendant S. Butler, Administrator, signed by the Administrator of W. J. Cairns, deceased, for further directions concerning distribution of the sum of \$912.77, being the balance of estate of said W. J. Cairns, now remaining in the hands of Administrator.

Magistrate's Court

F. J. Morris, K.C., presided at the Magistrate's Court this morning and discharged two cases held over since Saturday. We understand that during the absence of Judge Knight, Judge (?) Morris and Mr. Herbert Knight, K.C., will divide the judicial work of the Court.

The Rev. Dr. Jones, rector of St. Thomas's will address the members of the Church of England Temperance Society at the Synod Building to-night.

At yesterday's monthly meeting of the Juvenile T. A. and B. Society, three candidates were admitted to membership.

Cabbage, Apples, &c.

Due on Tuesday next ex S.S. "Stephano" 100 Crates GREEN CABBAGE 50 Barrels LARGE APPLES 50 Bags YELLOW UNIONS 20 Bundles BANANAS

George Neal Phone 264

Rossley's Theatres

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"Ours in the West End"

This week the patrons of the popular little house have a rare treat. All new pictures, the finest ever seen this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Rossley has just received the largest and best shipment of films by the S.S. Durango, all the pick of the English market. To-night the two little Sisters will be heard in their charming Quaker song, dressed in dainty Quaker dresses. A good show and a clean cosy comfortable theatre in which to spend an evening.

Consable Forsey, of Gambo, brought a prisoner to town this morning by train to serve in the Penitentiary. The man, whose name is Arthur Sexton, is guilty of having committed larceny at Gambo last week.

Between Gambo and Badger the prisoner jumped the train, and strange to say had walked all the way to Clarke's Beach, where Constable Forsey found him early this morning.

S.S. Stephano is delayed at Halifax by rain and will probably leave to-morrow morning.

The local train via Brigus arrived at 12 noon, bringing several passengers, amongst which was a patient for the Insane Asylum.