

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1915

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DARING SUBMARINE RAID ON THE TURKISH CAPITAL

Blew Up a Transport at Pier of Turkish Arsenal---Also Chased Ashore Smaller Ship and Sunk Another With Supplies for the Dardanelles

London, May 27.—The British Admiralty issued the following report from the Vice-Admiral in the Eastern Mediterranean, Submarine E11, Lieut. Commander Martin E. Nansmith, has sunk in the Sea of Marmora a vessel containing a great quantity of ammunition, comprising charges for heavy howitzers, several gun mount-

ings for a six inch gun. She also chased a supply ship with a heavy cargo of stores and torpedoed her alongside the pier at Rodosto. A small store ship was also chased and run ashore. Submarine E11 also entered Constantinople and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode.

Heavy Losses Among the Turks

London, May 27.—A statement given out to-night by the Official Press Bureau says that the losses of the Turks in the recent fighting in the Dardanelles were considerably heavier than had been supposed. The statement was in the form of a report from Major General Birdwood, transmitted today from Cairo. It follows:—

To-day, General Birdwood reports that during the suspension of fighting, in order that the Turks might bury their dead, much larger losses than 3,000 dead, already reported, came to light. Two areas in front of one of our sections, where heavy punishment of the enemy had not previously been reported, were covered with dead. Corpses counted in an area of 80 by 100 yards numbered about 400.

Turkish burying parties worked quietly and quickly. They were all supplied with cotton wool, prepared with some solution to deaden the stench, a most necessary precaution.

Over 1,200 Turkish rifles were picked up on our side of the dividing line during the suspension of hostilities.

On the 25th an advanced trench of 150 yards, in front of General Cox's brigade, was rushed and occupied by our men.

British Battleship "Majestic" Goes Down

Covering Land Operations on Gallipoli, a Submarine's Torpedo Gets Her

London, 27.—The torpedoing and sinking of the British battleship Majestic, Capt. G. Talbot, is announced by the Admiralty.

It occurred whilst the ship was supporting the army on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Nearly all the officers and men were saved.

The Majestic was built in 1895. She had a tonnage displacement of 14,900 tons and cost \$4,581,910. Her armament consisted of 4 12in., 12 6in. and 16 12-pounders, also 8 smaller guns. She carried a crew of 757 and had a speed of 17.9 knots.

The sinking of the Majestic makes the fifth British battleship lost in the Dardanelles campaign and the second by hostile submarines, the Triumph having been sent to the bottom in the Gulf of Saros last Wednesday. The French also have lost one battle in the Turkish campaign.

Admiral Jackson First Sea Lord

London, May 28.—Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson has been appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty to take the place of Admiral Baron Fisher, who resigned recently. owing, it is said, to differences with Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty. Admiral Wilson will remain with the Board of Admiralty in an advisory capacity.

Well Known Ship The "Morwenna"

Latest Victim of the Submarine London, May 27.—The Morwenna was torpedoed off the Welsh Coast. She left Cardiff yesterday for New York. One man was killed and others wounded. A trawler picked up the crew.

GERMAN CHEMICAL Works at Ludwigshafen

Shoot Flames to the Sky as French Air Raiders Drop Bomb After Bomb On the Doomed Town

Paris, May 28.—An official report issued to-night describes more fully the French air raid on Ludwigshafen where important munition factories are reported to have been set on fire and partly destroyed. The text follows:—

"The aeroplanes which bombarded Ludwigshafen numbered eighteen. They took the air at 3 a.m. Thursday and dropped bombs on the works of The Bradische Anilin and Sodafabrik Co., the largest explosives factory in Germany, which occupy the entire quarter of Ludwigshafen, near Mannheim and have important annex established near Oppau, a mile and a half from Ludwigshafen.

The aeroplanes threw 47 four-inch bombs and two six-inch bombs on the main establishment, and 36 four-inch bombs on Oppau. All bombs reached their mark.

Towards 6.15 three enormous columns of yellow flame could be seen at Ludwigshafen. At 6.30 the aviators saw Ludwigshafen and Oppau covered with vast volumes of smoke. The aeroplanes were fired at, but all returned, except one. According to the pilots the latter machine was obliged to land in Ludwigshafen. It was seen to be in flames as it landed. They believe the landing, which was caused no doubt by the enemy's fire, was effected normally and that the pilots burned the machine to prevent it falling into the hands of the Germans.

This expedition, which shows what a degree of skill and daring our aviators have attained, constitutes the greatest aerial exploit yet accomplished during the war.

Big Battle Now Raging The "Adriatic" Braves the Danger

Italians and Austrians Locked in Around Ploken—Fierce Fight

Geneva, May 28.—A strong Italian advance guard crossed the Isonzo today after a sharp fight with an Austrian force and have arrived before Monfalcone, 30 miles from Trieste. The Italians also attacked at several points along forty miles of the Carinthian frontier.

A battle is now raging around Ploken, also west of the Pradell Pass in Austria. Italian forces are now marching on Gorz, and Gradisca.

Italian Airmen Successful Raid

Rome, May 28.—A successful raid upon the Trieste-Nabresina railroad by a squadron of Italian hydro-aeroplanes, together with the occupation of additional Austrian territory along the Tyrol frontier, and on Friuli, is reported in an official statement issued by the Italian War Office.

It is stated that an artillery battle is raging between the Italian fortified positions on the Trentino front and those of the Austrians.

GAS EXPLOSION ENTOMBS MINERS

Nanaimo, B.C., May 28.—About forty miners trapped by gas explosion in reserve mine of the Western Fuel Company here late today, sixteen have been rescued, two bodies recovered. Fate of other miners, who are still imprisoned is not determined.

Russians Occupy Persian Town

Petrograd, May 28.—Urumbah, Persia, has been occupied by the Russians, after an engagement with the Turks in the direction of Dilman and near Backala.

White Star Liner Laden With Munitions of War Sails From New York—Daring the Submarine

New York, May 27.—The White Star liner Adriatic left New York today for Liverpool with 296 passengers and 18,000 tons of general cargo and munitions, an unusually large manifest. Among the passengers is Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Only three passengers were Americans.

Launch Disappeared With Wrecked Ship

London, May 28.—No trace has been found of a harbor steam launch which was moored alongside the Princess Irene, or its crew of five men, since the explosion which destroyed the big steamer.

It is assumed five more names must be added to the list of dead.

British Steamer Sunk by Submarine

Penzance, May 28.—The British steamer Cadeby has been sunk off the Scilly Isles by gunfire from a German submarine. All on board the vessel, including four passengers, were saved.

The Cadeby was 677 tons and owned in Glasgow.

GERMANS CONTINUE BATTER THE RUSSIAN LINES

Fortress of Przemyśl Cut Off From Lemberg--- Allies Report Continued Progress in Operations Against Dardanelles---Italians Continue Their Offensive in Tyrol, Trentino and Istria

London, May 28.—The submarine menace is a growing one, both in the Aegean Sea and homewards. These vessels promise to take an active part in the operations in the narrow waters of the Adriatic where, as in the Aegean, numerous islands afford good shelter, while warships are able to escape them in the waters around the British Isles. With increase in their numbers sea borne trade becomes more and more hazardous.

The Admiralty still believes the American steamer Nebraskan, now on her way to Liverpool, was torpedoed. In addition, the British steamer Morwenna, bound for Canada and the Danish steamer Betty, have been sunk by submarines. Only a few days ago, the commander of a submarine informed a Danish captain he had no orders to sink Danish vessels.

Amidst the activities on land, sea and air, from the Dardanelles to the waters around the British Isles, Central Galicia remains the scene of the great and most important fighting. There the Austrians and Germans continue to batter the Russian lines north-east and south-east of Przemyśl. According to reports, which have not been confirmed by official statements, they have severed communications between the former Austrian fortress and Lemberg. If these reports are true Przemyśl, which less than three months ago was taken by the Russians after a long siege, is again surrounded. It would appear, however, that while the Teutonic Allies are pressing very hard on the fortress, they have not yet forged the circle, the completion of which is being stubbornly opposed by the Russians. The Germans have forced another crossing of the San River, eleven miles north of Przemyśl and have extended by several miles the zone held by them east of the San.

South-east they also claim to have broken the Russian lines and to have taken some important positions. Despite all these claims, Petrograd announces, with the greatest optimism, the belief that Russian reinforcements will be able to stem the Austro-German onslaught.

In the West the French and British report further advance, which is generally denied by the Germans. The latter, who themselves have made another air raid on Southend, make no reference to the French statement that 18 French airmen flew over Ludwigshafen, dropping bombs, that set fire to the chemical works which had been engaged in manufacturing operations for the German War Office since the outbreak of the war.

The Allies report continued progress in their operations against the Turks in the Gallipoli Peninsula. During an armistice, which the Turks asked for, they buried many more than 3,000 dead, while the British gathered up no less than 12,000 Turkish rifles, a proof that the Turkish losses have been extremely heavy. These losses were sustained in the terrific counter-attacks delivered against positions which the Allies had strongly fortified. The Turks came under fire of the ships at the same time.

Repulsing these counter attacks, and carrying out attacks by the Allies themselves, have resulted in considerable losses on the Allied side to which must now be added losses sustained by the sinking of the battleships Triumph and Majestic.

The Italians continue their offensive on the frontier in Tyrol, Trentino and Istria and have taken a chain of important positions, but they have not yet come into contact with the main Austrian forces, which are waiting for them behind entrenchments.

David Lloyd George to-day took charge of that Department of the War Office having to do with the supply of munitions, and with the aid of a strong committee, immediately began to organize the factories, with a view to greatly increasing the supplies.

TURKS RUNNING SHORT OF HEAVY AMMUNITION

Use Shrapnel--Terrific Onslaught on Australians--Losses Great on Both Sides, But Turkish Losses Appalling

London, May 28.—The Allies are described as buoyantly optimistic concerning operations in the Dardanelles, owing to the daily arrival of reinforcements of troops and guns. The Turks are said to be short of heavy ammunition and to be using shrapnel filled with pebbles, as well as shells with an inner casing of wood instead of more effective projectiles.

Men from the front report that the Turks on May 22 attempted to capture the Australasian position at Gabatepe. Describing the attack the Times' correspondent says: "The first onset began at 3 a.m. and for twelve hours the enemy attacked in serried columns, in a series of desperate assaults. Yet at 2 p.m. the Australasians were able to signal that they were holding easily and at 3 o'clock they counter attacked, driving the enemy back with the bayonet, and pursuing him in the open to his entrenchments, with great slaughter. The Turks last 2,000 killed and 5,000 wounded. The Australasians' casualties, though heavy, were light in comparison."

Terrible Explosion In Sheerness Harbor

Three Hundred Lives Lost When "Princess Irene" Was Blown Up

London, May 27.—The Admiralty states that the Princess Irene, in the Government service, was accidentally blown up in Sheerness Harbor this morning. All the crew of 50, with one exception, and in addition 78 dockers who were at work on the steamer, lost their lives.

What Irish Fishermen Say

Crookhaven, Ireland, via London, May 28.—Captains of Crookhaven fishing boats, who were in the vicinity of the steamer Nebraskan when he was damaged by explosion on Tuesday evening, claim to have witnessed the torpedoing of three small fishing boats while they were shooting nets. Soon afterwards they say they saw a steamer flying the American flag going west, then heard a loud report followed quickly by a second, after which the steamer began blowing her whistle to summon help. The fishermen say patrol boats soon appeared and then they lost sight of the steamer.

Cotton Workers Angered by Threats

Manchester, May 28.—The labor trouble at the cotton mills has approached a crisis. The union operatives, angered by the threat of employers to declare a lockout, yesterday presented demands for an immediate ten per cent. increase. They say that the threat of the mill owners to lock them out constitutes a breach of agreement with them, and leaves the men free to demand an immediate wage advance.

An effort to adjust the differences will probably be made early next week.

Montreal Italians Raid Newspaper

Montreal, May 28.—Several thousand Italians made a raid on Henri Bourassa's newspaper office, "Le Devoir" last night and smashed the plate glass windows and made an attempt to force an entrance into the building from the rear.

The police drove the mob away and made three arrests.

The cause of the Italian's wrath against Bourassa and his paper was an article published reflecting on Italy as having entered the world-war on selfish grounds.

German Millionaire Arrested for Treason

London, May 28.—A despatch from Copenhagen says German newspapers announce the arrest at Altona of the German millionaire, Senator Posschl, who, it is asserted, is charged with high treason for selling metal and pyrites to Great Britain from his Swedish and Norwegian works.

DEATHS

HEARN—Last evening after a brief illness, Ellen, widow of the late Jas. Hearn. Funeral on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence, 51 Codrane St. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.—R.I.P.

The Death of Judge Papineau

Montreal, May 28.—The Hon. Augustin Papineau, ex Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec, is dead.

Alphonso Offers The Pope Asylum

Madrid, May 28.—It is said King Alfonso has offered the Escorial Palace to the Pope as a residence, in case the Pontiff decides to leave Italy.

Saw the Wake Of the Torpedo

Liverpool, May 28.—While none of the crew of the steamer Nebraskan saw a submarine, the Chief Engineer believes he saw the wake of a torpedo on the starboard side, according to the captain of the steamer.

Allies Succeeds At Dardanelles

Paris, May 28.—A Havas Agency despatch from Athens dated May 27 says the Allied aeroplanes flew over the Straits to-day, subjecting Turkish position to an effective bombardment. The Allies carried five lines of trenches and two hills at the point of the bayonet.

Italian Pursue Triumphant Course

Rome, May 28.—An official statement issued to-day says:— "On May 25 on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier Italian troops occupied the heights of Mont Banno, from which point the enemy was forced to retreat, abandoning tents and material."

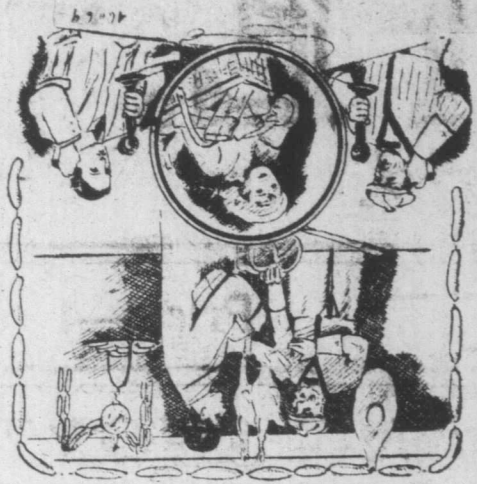
Patriotic Concert

Patriotic Concert and Entertainment, instructive to all, in aid of equipment for the Boy Scouts of the Springdale Street Commercial School, in the Grenfell Hall, on Wednesday, June 2nd, at 8 p.m. Admission 20c. Candy for sale. Address by the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.

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

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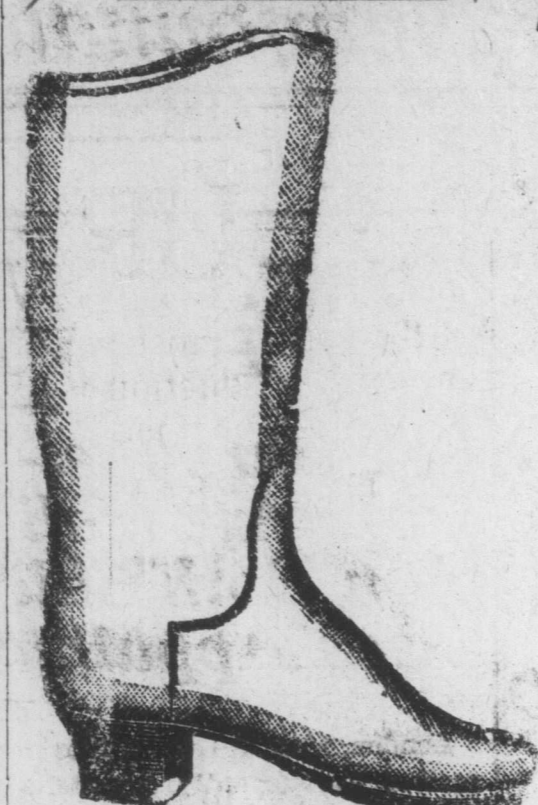
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Enemy Made a Determined Attack, Singing "For God and Fatherland"

By Private Maitland C. Bolton, 7th Batt., C.E.E.

(Special correspondence of the Daily Mail.)

"On the firing line in France, April 30th—From where I write I can see the town of Ypres under heavy shell fire. The fighting started on the 24th, and since then it has been one long continuous battle.

"At the beginning of the battle I was attached to the Headquarters Staff. The advance dressing station was close by. Already the victims of the shrapnel were pouring in. The Germans' gunnery was simply marvellous. With shrapnel they searched every hedge in the countryside to drive our men out, and every road to keep reinforcements from coming up. Along each line they examined, shells burst every twenty yards. Coal boxes exploded every few minutes, but generally in the open fields, quite harmlessly.

"Presently we could see our men hurriedly retiring, driven from their trenches, partly by the gas fire, but chiefly by the new gas bombs. Then the order was given for us to man a line of trenches in front of the headquarters. We did it under heavy shell fire. Though half stifled by the 'stink-shells,' as the men call them, we hung on until a lull in the shell fire told us that the Germans were about to advance.

"They managed to set up a machine gun in position to enfilade us from the left. Under a withering cross fire we hung on waiting for orders. The men on our left had been forced to retire. Our right was falling back. Our reserves were gone.

"Retired in Good Order.
"At last we could stand it no longer. We retired in orderly manner, half of us staying behind to cover the retreat of the rest with a rapid fire. We got away with very few casualties, though the machine gun and rifle fire of the enemy was terrific.

"It was impossible to steam the tide of oncoming masses of Germans. We did our best, manning every trench we came to. Thus, throughout the afternoon, we managed to impose a steady check on their advance, and in the evening reinforcements and artillery arrived, and the Germans were forced to entrench, and settle down to steady fighting.

"Magnificent Sight.
"The sight of line after line of our men advancing in open order across the fields, careless of the withering hail of shrapnel poured upon them, was magnificent. Soon a pitched battle was on. The rattle of rapid fire guns, the crackle of rifles, and the roar of the shells lasted until nightfall, when both sides dug themselves in for the night.

"We had retired late in the afternoon, leaving the newcomers to guard the field. In a line of reserve trenches we got a little rest and some rations, both of which we needed pretty badly. About two o'clock next morning the remnants of our brigade were gathered together. Despite the heavy rain, which had commenced by this time, at daybreak, we made our way back almost to the original trenches, where we prepared to dig ourselves in.

"Usual Treachery.
"The enemy at once appeared and, as usual, to gain time, tried to make themselves out to be our friends. One of our men who could speak German went forward with his hands up. They pretended to be afraid yet anxious to come in. Our man got to within a few yards of them, then, satisfied that they were Germans, started to come back. They shot him in his tracks.

"We did our best to avenge him and a general fusillade followed. The Germans retired, but not until several of our men had fallen. The man next to me went down with a bullet through his head. We took advantage of the lull to dig ourselves in. It was lucky that we managed to do so, for almost immediately after we were comfortably settled they set up three machine-guns and opened upon us.

"The rest of the day passed quietly, with occasional bursts of rifle and machine gun fire, followed with period of absolute quiet.
"For God and Fatherland."
"At nightfall they made a determined attack on our right flank, coming on singing "For God and the Fatherland." We soon made them

quit that, however, and they settled down to dig themselves in under cover of the darkness. They were only about a hundred yards away, but owing to the scarcity of ammunition we were not able to annoy them to any great extent. We could easily hear the noise of their entrenching tools, and the sound of their voices as they talked among themselves.

"Within a Hundred Yards.
Then followed an anxious night. We were all of us so dead tired that we could hardly keep our eyes open, yet a good lookout had to be kept. The expected reinforcements did not arrive. There we were, in an advanced corner of the line, entirely unprotected, with a considerable body of the enemy only a hundred yards away.

"At dawn they charged, but we beat them back. The wonder is that we ever got away at all. Word to retire, however, was received from headquarters. Quietly, led by our officers, we filed out of our position. Not a shot was fired at us. Keeping under the cover of the hedges, we made our way to the main road and so out of the danger zone.

"A Shattered Country.
For a mile down the road we could see skirmishes going on all round us. The road itself was a ghastly sight. It was lined with dead men and mutilated horses, equipment, broken wagons, rifles and ammunition were scattered in every direction.

"Every house in the country had been heavily shelled. The village in which we had been living only three days before was a mere mass of ruins.
"After a few hours' rest, we again took up a position close to the enemy's lines. There we spent two comparatively quiet days except for periodical bombardments of shell fire during which we suffered several casualties.

"This is the story of the battle of Langemarck as I saw it. Though it sounds commonplace enough, it was nevertheless exciting enough while it lasted. Things have quieted down considerably now, and we are watching developments from a comparatively safe distance.

Transylvania Narrowly Escaped a Submarine

Passengers on Anchor Liner State That German Pirate Craft Shot Torpedo at Ship Sunday Afternoon

London, May 18.—The Anchor liner Transylvania, carrying 879 passengers, narrowly escaped the same fate as the Lusitania, according to passengers who arrived here to-day from Glasgow. A German submarine shot a torpedo at the Transylvania Sunday afternoon, they asserted, but the death missile passed forty yards astern.

"I was standing with two others on the Transylvania's forward deck at about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon," said Walter R. Burston, of Kent, who was returning to England from Jerusalem, Ariz. "One of the other passengers suddenly spied the periscope of a submarine and called our attention to it.

"An instant later there was a flash through the water and we saw the white wake of a torpedo. It passed, as near as I can estimate, about 40 yards astern.
"We did not want to alarm the other passengers, but sent word to Capt. Black on the bridge. The Transylvania immediately adopted a zig-zaggy course. She continued rushing about in this manner for several hours, careening from side to side in an alarming manner."

Burston's statement was corroborated by Kenneth Douglas, an actor in the Silk Stocking company, who also arrived here from Glasgow aboard the 6 o'clock train.
Burston said that the Transylvania which sailed from New York on the same day as the Lusitania was sunk, was in mid-ocean before her passengers learned that any lives had been lost aboard the big Cunarder.

"An hour before the Transylvania sailed, New York newspapers carried the rumor that the Lusitania had been torpedoed," said Burston, "but they also had reports that she had been beached without loss of life.
"The Transylvania received orders to put into Glasgow and discharge her

SUPREME COURT

The King vs. Volley Snowden

The accused was charged with burning a house at Lobster Cove, near Bonne Bay, on the 25th October last. The trial occupied Tuesday and Wednesday last, before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury.

After the Judge's charge, the Jury deliberated for two hours or more, and then announced that they could not agree.

A new trial was ordered, and set to commence at 10 a.m. on Monday next.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Morine, K.C., for the accused, moved, supported by his own affidavit, for a postponement sufficient to allow certain necessary and material witnesses to be brought here. He said that at the recent trial, two witnesses had differed as to the precise time when the accused arrived at a certain house, and the trial-judge had told the jury that the point was important, and they had to decide which witness to believe.

Mr. Morine was instructed that a third independent trustworthy witness could be got to testify in a way which supported the contentions he had made for the accused. That third witness had been unable to attend at the recent trial.

There was another witness he had just been informed, who could give definite evidence favorable to the accused on a point of very great importance, and he requested time to procure this witness. She was at Bonne Bay or the vicinity.

An oil can had been found in the embers of the burnt house, and the question how it came there had been much debated. He was informed that important evidence on this point could be obtained at Lobster Cove, which he considered of very great importance.

For these reasons, Mr. Morine asked for delay. The three Judges after deliberation announced their unanimous decision that an adjournment should not be granted, and accordingly the second trial will begin on Monday next.

Special jurors will be summoned, and they are asked to particularly note that they are to be at the court by 10 a.m. on Monday.

Football Notes

The Casual Football Club held their annual meeting to-night. They hope to make a good showing in the League Games this year, as they are likely to put on a strong eleven.

St. Andrew's team have had several practice games, and hope to win honor and glory this season in maintaining the traditions of the "good old sport." The club meets this evening after practice to elect officers.

St. Bon's team, with Jack Higgins and Mogue power active will strive to get on top and secure championship honors this time sure.

The champions (Star) are also getting busy and will be as usual "hard nuts" to crack.

B. I. S., C. E. I. and Fieldian players are also getting in trim and a successful season of the soccer game is anticipated.

The League meets to-morrow night to arrange the fixtures.

Messrs. Bowring Bros had a wire yesterday afternoon from Captain Keane of the Prospero, saying that the steamer had reached within five miles of the Offer Wadhams, where a solid jam of ice met, which it was utterly impossible to penetrate. The steamer was panned all day on Wednesday and on her return to Greenspond Messrs Bowring ordered Captain Keane to return to St. John's.

Norwegian Catch

The Norwegian catch of codfish as received by Deputy Minister of Customs LeMessurier yesterday are as follows:—
May 27th, 1915 58,400,000
May 27th., 1914 68,800,000

Father (to the seven-year-old son beside him in the dog-cart, cutting the whip sharply through the air): "See, Willie, how I make the horse go faster without striking him at all."
Willie (in an eager tone of happy discovery): "Papa, why don't you smack us that way?"

passengers, instead of proceeding to Liverpool with them. Until they arrived at the Glasgow railway station yesterday afternoon, most of the Transylvania's passengers firmly believed that the majority of the Lusitania's passengers had been saved."

Headquarters

1000 Half Bags Choice P.E.I. Blue Potatoes, just arrived.

NOW DUE--50 Cases Sweet Oranges

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"Island Brand" Boneless Codfish

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

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

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Two Big War Pictures

JUST OUT! TWO GRAND BATTLE PICTURES IN COLORS. "The Sinking of the Emden," the famous sea fight in which the gallant Australian cruiser, "Sydney," cornered and destroyed the terrible German raider, "Emden," which had captured 21 unprotected British merchant ships, causing a loss of about \$2,000,000.00; the companion picture shows the exploit of unparalleled bravery in the Battle of Mons, when three British gunners drove from the field, with one machine gun, a German battery of 12, for which these heroes were decorated with Victoria Crosses. These GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS OF BRITISH ARMS are DEPICTED, TRUE TO LIFE and in vivid colors, in these two magnificent Battle Pictures. Size 16 x 20 inches. PRICE 20c. EACH. Agents Wanted Everywhere to sell these pictures on commission. Every home in this country will want this splendid pair of pictures.

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That's "Purity."
"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.

"More Bread and better Bread"

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.

STEER BROS.

ANOTHER GLARING SCANDAL EXPOSED

"Fiona" Has Cost Colony the Price of a Dreadnought---\$4,000 for Provisions and \$1,000 for Medicine Paid Out by Morris Last Year

Our exposure of the Placentia Ferry Service scandal proved an eye opener. The public, although they knew that the Morris Government have collected more revenue and squandered more than any other Government since we were blessed, or rather cursed, with Responsible Government, did not think such wholesale legalized robbery was being perpetrated. The Placentia Ferry Service cost \$17,000.00 out of which sum one Michael Sinnott of Placentia got nearly Eight Thousand Dollars for a contract to operate the ferry. Sinnott got the \$8,000.00 all right; but the taxpayers of this Colony not alone had to foot this grab, but had to pay all the expenses of the said contract. Everything was paid for by the Government, and the public to-day are asking what is the contract that Sinnott has and what was he paid nearly Eight Thousand Dollars for?

The next expensive toy of the Government is the Government picnic yacht Fiona. The Fiona has cost enough since she first came through the "gap" to build a dreadnought. Year after year enormous sums of money are paid out on her account. She has been repaired so often that of late years those doing the repairs have been at a loss to know what repairs to do. Some amounts paid out the last year on account of the "Fiona" require some explanation.

On Wednesday we published the statement as tabled by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and in this statement we find that \$3890.74 was spent for provisions and groceries. Just think of it, fishermen toilers of Newfoundland. Almost \$4000.00 for provisions and groceries. Isn't this a rich one. Needless to say that the grub wasn't pork and molasses. Oh no, the best was none too good for these hard working sailors. The Fiona is generally laid up in St. John's four months of the year and how a crew of twenty men could get through \$4000.00 worth of provisions is hard to fathom.

Out of this \$3890.00 C. F. Bishop of Burin, gets \$665.24; W. E. Beams of St. John's, gets a nice little grab of \$1798.70; C. P. Egan got a flea bite of \$277.62, and Hearn & Co. get \$75.00. Another little bite of \$317.57 goes to Affidavit Duffy.

Duffy figures in almost every Departmental account we have seen yet. So far the only one he has overlooked is the Agricultural Board. Perhaps it is that Duffy doesn't deal in "LIVE STOCK." Duffy is one of the Morris Politicians who is making good and struts through the streets of St. John's with his chest thrown out like a turkey cock on dress parade. He will get all he can while OUR Premier has the keys of the chest.

We are afraid the fishermen will find it hard to swallow the next "Fill," one of \$976.02 paid M. Connors for medicine for the crew of the Fiona. What an awful sick crowd they must be for sure. Almost a thousand dollars for medicine. Many a poor fisherman cannot even get a doctor when needed, and the thousands of fishermen who go down to the Labrador in the summer time and snatch from the seas the harvest that keeps this Country going are denied everything and anything that helps to make the burden of life easier.

Who is the Doctor on board the Fiona? He must be a very busy man. Truly the fishermen of Newfoundland are paying a heavy price for Morris "lease" of the Government chest. Being well looked after as regards food and medicine it would be cruel to have them shabby dressed, and to prevent this Mark Chaplin the Tailor was ordered to measure them for uniforms and Markie's little bill was \$262.40. If so much medicine was used aboard the Fiona we fear it will be some time before Mark gets a chance to take their measure again. In order to have the sick men appear as presentable as possible the Globe Steam Laundry was ordered to have a look in and see if anything there required doing up. They took a look around and sent in their bill for \$103.90.

The Harbor Breton Company gets a snug little haul of \$2032.28 and Henry Elliott, we presume of Harbor Breton, had a look at things and out goes another \$260.10.

Even Bishop, Sons & Co. had a look around to see if there was anything doing. Some wire and rope was needed for which they got the modest sum of \$65.18. They got other grabs too, in fact Bishop, will grab all he can get.

The crew being delicate some fruit and choice vegetables were sent aboard and P. J. Gleeson gets another few dollars.

Breaker & Co. for furnishing some network have \$213.10 to their credit.

The rest of the account is made up for coal and municipal charges for water, supplied the Fiona while in St. John's and a lot of small sundry amounts, one of which is \$89.75 paid F. Dick for expenses. Doesn't say, of course, what expenses. For keeping the clocks in repair Geo. Langmead gets \$23.90.

Isn't it time that the fishermen of Newfoundland whose backs are broken and whose spirits are dampened by excessive taxation arose in their might and ended this kind of thing for ever. No stop in this carnival of boondie, graft and reckless expenditure of public monies can be expected while the Morris clique hold the reins of power. It was an unlucky day for Terra Nova that the people heeded the cries raised by the Graballs in 1908 of "Give Morris a Chance." He has had that chance and look at the mess he has made of the whole country.

This kind of thing will go on for ever unless the fishermen who are the producers of the wealth of this Country rise up in their thousands and send to represent them men "who will say to all and sundry who make the Treasury a den of political thieves and rogues "Thou shalt not."

"Bigs has just called a blackguard." "Just like Bings to go blurring out the truth. He's got no tact at all."

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248 THEATRE HILL

War Pictures! War Pictures! AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY

British and Belgian Troops at Ghent—Crack Canadian Troops on Way to the Front—Scenes at the Canadian Camp—Belgian Troops at Antwerp—England Rushes Help to the Wounded.

THE TRAIL OF THE LOVELORN.
A great detective story in two parts.
MISS TOMBOY AND FRECKLES.
A Vitagraph comedy with Lillian Walker.
THE RANGER'S ROMANCE.
A very thrilling Western drama.
AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL.
A strong social drama by the S. and A. players.
Extra at the SATURDAY MATINEE for Children:—The Million Dollar Mystery. One episode will be shown every Saturday.

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The CURSE OF GREED

5 PARTS 5—A most powerful drama, abounding in thrills. This wonderful production is by the famous Caumont Co. of Paris, and is enacted by a cast of gifted French artists.

SEE THE GREAT STORM-SCENE IN THIS PICTURE.
Two Shows Each Night—1.30 and 9 p.m. Matinee Saturday, at 3 p.m.

MONDAY—Charles Klein's famous play: THE GAMBLERS, in 5 parts, a strong social drama.

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St. John's leading Vaudeville and Moving Picture Theatre, with finest Orchestra. Mr A. Crocker, leader.

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PANTOMINE and CONTEST

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See the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe.

6 First Prize Winners to compete again for Money Prize or Week's Engagement. Early doors at 6.45 p.m.
THE GREAT FUN SHOW. BE IN TIME.

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SEVEN GOOD PICTURES THIS WEEK END.

"THE RAGAMUFFIN"

The old gardener was discharged to give place to a younger man; his boy was nicknamed "The Ragamuffin," but Ragamuffin opened all their eyes, saving both his father's honor and the rich man's money.

"BRONCHO BILLY GUNMAN"—A Western drama with G. M. Anderson. "THE RETURN OF JACK BELLOW"—Thrown overboard and left to drown by his rival, Jack returns as if from the dead, featuring Robert T. Thornby. "MIKE, THE AVENGER"—The humorous story of a human dynamo. "THE RUBE'S DUCK" and "OUTWITTING DAD"—Two very funny comedies. M. J. Delmonico sings "Don't Blame it all on Broadway" and "Play in the Game of Love." Illustrated.

The usual Extra Pictures at the Big Saturday Matinee. Send the Children, the Crescent will take good care of them.

WEST ENDER REPLIES TO MANLINESS AND SHOWS UP MORRIS' ABILITY

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—A writer in this morning's "News" signing himself "Manliness" takes your humble servant to task what he thinks fit to call gutter journalism. It is evident from the tone of this writer's letter that I trust on "someone's" corns and I say Mr. Editor that it is time for that "someone" to see himself as others see him.

If "Manliness" objects to what he calls abuse against our beloved Sir Tax I would ask him where was his voice when the now bosom friend of Sir Tax Morris—one P. T. McGrath—lost many a night's rest showing Morris up, in what McGrath then called, his true colors.

There are unfortunately for this country to-day too many willing tools (like Manliness tugging on to Morris' coat tails, not for their devotion to him, but for what they can get out of him. They are as thick around him as flies around a molasses puncheon in the good old summer time.

"Manliness" would have us believe that Sir Tax Morris is a man of ability. The writer of that article in the News evidently has got so far into Morris that he has got a little of latter's gall, and that added to what he possesses himself makes him a dangerous buzzard.

Where, we ask, did Morris ever show any ability in the management of this country's affairs? Did he show any when he said he built four branch railways for four million of dollars without increasing taxation? Did he show any ability as a statesman when he ignored the very fundamental principles of our constitution by railroading Dummy Squires and Sid Blandford through the back door of the dumping chamber in direct defiance of the strongly expressed wishes of the electors of Trinity and Bonavista? Did he show any ability, again as a statesman by taking off 400,000.00 of taxation just previous to the 1913 election and clapping on \$700,000.00 when his government was returned to power? Did he show any ability as a statesman when he was at

torney General for the Colony under the Bond Government? Every contract made by that Government with the Reids was drafted by Morris. Patsy told us in 1913 that Morris was the brains of the Bond Government, and if he possessed the ability that "Manliness" would like us to think he had, how is that the Reids won every arbitration against the Colony when Sir Tax Morris was the Colony's legal representative? Does "Manliness" forget the statement made by one of the arbitrators in the famous telegraph arbitration? If he does, we suggest his asking Sir Tax, and if the latter is not forgetful like Donald he ought to be able to give Manliness that enlightenment he so evidently needs.

If the Editor of the News would turn up some of his back files he would be able to give Manliness some good illustrations of how he regarded Sir Tax Morris as a man of ability not many years since. Morris possesses ability all right, but it is not that brand of ability that a man should have holding the position Sir Tax does. He has the ability, and the gall too, of that cheap class of self-styled patriots who only aim in political life is to feather their own nest at their country's expense. No better illustration of this class of ability has ever, or will be seen in Terra Nova than the same Ned Morris.

Morris must certainly possess some marvelous ability to be able to live in a mansion, and not live cheaply either, although he says himself he draws no official salary from the Colony. How does he do it? It is certainly "ability" that thousands in this colony envy. Won't our beloved Premier leave us the receipt when he goes? For this receipt we will gladly pay him one thousand dollars. Our grandmothers did not possess this receipt in their day, but they did possess one that Sir Tax Morris with all his so-called ability paid a thousand dollars for. "Manliness" says "the point I wish to make in dealing with this letter is that if such writings are received and published by Editors, it will have the effect of keeping brilliant young men from entering politics, a loss to this country that we can ill afford."

Evidently "Manliness" is going to take Sir Tax's mantle when he lets it fall. Perhaps this is the younger man that Sir Tax referred to in his letter to the News which was published in that paper as a New Years message from the Premier.

Sir Tax Morris' ability as a political trickster of the deepest dye is too well known for me to elaborate on it at the present writing. I am watching a little game of the Premier's just now and when the time is ripe I shall show Manliness and his pap fed friends how a certain section of the country is to be again coddled by this trickster of undesired ability.

No sane man would be bold enough to-day to accuse Morris of being either a first-class lawyer or statesman after the deplorable mess he has made of this colony during the unhappy years he has had control of the Government. If Morris was possessed of Manliness and less Bluff and Deceit it would indeed be better for himself and the country in general.

Now if Manliness wants any further illustrations of Sir Tax's ability he will be accommodated with enough to make a Who's Who appear like a pony primer.

I am leaving town in a day or two Mr. Editor on a short business visit and on my return I shall take up where I left off last week, and I can assure Manliness that if he is determined to act as interpreter for Sir Tax Morris he will have a busy time.

Yours truly,
WEST ENDER.
St. John's, May 26th, 1915.

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CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS.
IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks.
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Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES.
40 crates GREEN CABBAGES.
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The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 28, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Post Office Scandal

Mr. Stone yesterday delivered a speech respecting the Postal Telegraph Department that caused a sensation and the result was the Government decided to appoint a Commission to enquire into the working of the Department from top to bottom.

The speech will be published by us to-morrow and will prove an eye opener to the public, if the statements made by Mr. Stone are true, it is high time an investigation was held.

Mr. Bennett referred to trouble he has had and openly stated that the institution had become demoralized and he was glad in many respects that Mr. Stone's statements enabled him to clean up the Department through a Commission of Enquiry.

Mr. Coaker reminded the Colonial Secretary that just before closing last March he had called his attention to several matters in connection with the Telegraph Department and pointed out some serious transactions that had taken place, and he asked the Minister then to give close attention to the Department.

Mr. Coaker also reminded the Minister that during the present session he had gone further and openly denounced the goings on in the Department and had asked the Government to remove Mr. Woods and appoint Mr. Robinson to the position of P.M.G. He then went as far as he thought prudent but the Government still persisted in sleeping and had taken no action.

The question asked during the session by Mr. Stone in reference to the Telegraph Department should have been enough to convince the Government that something was wrong and should be made right, yet they closed their eyes, and now they were driven by the indifference of the Executive to take a stronger stand, and Mr. Stone's statements were the outcome. Mr. Stone was compelled to take this course, as he saw the Government would not take the matter serious. Now they were compelled to move or forever be held responsible for shielding wrongdoing.

The Opposition has again proved its watchfulness of the public interests and shown that the F.P.U. Party is not asleep. Already the public institutions have had conditions revealed through the stand taken by the F.P.U. in the House. The conditions at the Hospital and Penitentiary had been investigated, resulting in great reforms being initiated, and

now the Postal Telegraph Department will have some of its evil transactions exposed and much needed reforms initiated.

This is a record any Party might be proud of, but being accomplished by the poor F.P.U. Party of back woods men it certainly entitles them to the best thanks of the people. Mr. Stone's action in exposing the Postal Telegraph Department is creditable and worthy of the people's thanks.

Another matter re Postal affairs is the case of shortage in cash by a clerk in the Registration Office, named Weston March. Mr. Coaker referred to this case in the House early in the session and the Colonial Secretary promised that he would investigate the matter. After six weeks' delay, Mr. Bennett tabled the following particulars in this matter:

"On afternoon of March 10th it was reported to the Postmaster General that March was not prompt in settling for amounts of Duty collected on Registered articles.

He was called before the Postmaster General and told that the matter should be settled by ten o'clock the following morning, or he would be reported to the Government.

The next morning he paid into the Parcel Post branch the sum of \$91.30, the amount against him for the current quarter. He also made a deposit with the Superintendent of Registration, to cover amounts apparently unsettled, which after deducting overcharges \$4.48 was found to be \$86.82. This amount has also been paid in, settling the account in full.

He was not accused of anything except not being prompt in paying in amounts collected; and steps have been taken to prevent the possibility of any repetition of the trouble.

No further action was taken in the matter." One Hundred and Fifty Seven Dollars and Sixty Seven Cents was therefore the shortage, and this man was told to make good and held on in his position, while another man with less political friends would have had to face a trial and a jail. This man March is a brother-in-law of Jordon Milley, the thrice defeated candidate for Twillingate District.

The shortage occurred during one month. He receives the taxed postage on registered parcels and square up his accounts monthly. He wanted money for sport during the month and took it bit by bit from his office receipts. Not having squared up when the month expired, his action was reported and an investigation of his books found him according to Mr. Bennett, \$157 out. He was through the influence of Jordon Milley and a member of the Executive permitted to pay up the difference, and Jordon Milley passed in a cheque for \$90 and he (March) was permitted to pay the balance due in monthly instalments.

If this is not turning the Postal Department into a political football and stuffing it with friends of political heelers, and then making the Department a compounder of crime to save the face of party-wire-pullers, what else can it be termed?

The Colonial Secretary knew all those facts, yet he turned his back on doing his duty because political considerations stepped in. The public confidence in Mr. Bennett won't be increased by such actions, nor will the people feel as positive regarding matters coming before Mr. Bennett, receiving a square deal in future in view of the facts of this case.

The figures of the Norwegian cod fish catch as received by Deputy Min. of Customs LeMessurier yesterday, are 54,400,000 up to May 27th this year, with 68,800,000 at the corresponding date last season.

The cable ship Minia reached port last night on her way to Trinity Bay where the cable line connecting New York and Heart's Content, recently damaged by an iceberg grounding on it, will be repaired.

The Pit Prop Bill

The Government's measure enabling pit props to be cut and exported from Newfoundland until December 31st, 1916, and for ten years from Labrador was the cause of a strong and stirring debate in the House last night which kept the House open until after midnight.

The principal speakers on this measure last night were:—The Premier, Messrs. Kent, Coaker, Hallyard, Winsor, Bennett, Higgins, Hickman and Lloyd.

Mr. Kent opposed the Bill in a splendid speech, in which he referred to a cutting he had read at the opening of the House, taken from The Standard of Empire, which was written here and sent to England during the early winter and which claimed that a campaign was being operated here to force the export of pit props and pulp wood as a permanent policy.

Mr. Coaker's address of over an hour, which was vigorous, aggressive and impressive, tore the Premier's rosy picture into fragments and exposed a plot to take the people's heritage without their consent or leave, to make a number of Land Grabbers wealthy. He stated that trouble had occurred in the Government over those proposals, and men sat in this House who were interested financially in this matter. He asked if a member of the House had interviewed or written members of the Executive regarding the issue of a license to John Jardine of Bay Roberts for 1000 square miles, and why Jardine's license had been issued in March out of fifteen that were then on file.

Mr. Coaker further asked if the Government knew that it was said Jardine had an option to sell this timber area for \$60,000 if this Pit Prop Bill passed and whether he had not already been paid \$8000 on the timber licence. The Minister whose name was mixed up in this made a strong appeal to the House to pass this measure in order to provide labor, and he did not occupy his seat last night or vote.

Frank Morris is a Director in one Company—The Bell Isle Strait F. and L. Co.—that hopes to sell its holdings to a pit prop firm for a large sum of money should this measure pass. C. Emerson represents W. H. Taylor—the noted timber speculator—as Solicitor, and Taylor has large holdings that will be very valuable in event of this measure passing into law.

In view of such conditions it is no wonder a Party measure was carried in caucus, extending a war measure for pit props to cover 10 years and including the export of everything in the way of timber in its provisions. The matter is a scandal of the most disgraceful colour, open, brazen faced and covered with Tammanyism from beginning to end. Small wonder that so few could be found to support this contemptible outrage.

Mr. Coaker stated that those holding areas were being offered from 30c. to 50c. per acre for their 22,000 miles of holdings should this Bill pass, which at 30c. would give over \$5,000,000 to the Land Grabbers and over \$7,000,000 at 50c. per acre.

Mr. Coaker stated that in 1913 he (Coaker) was approached by henchmen of some of the companies holding areas on the Labrador, offering him (Coaker) a large sum of money if he would support the Morris Party in the election and bind the Premier to place a plank in his manifesto to permit the export of pulp wood from the Labrador at an export tax of \$1.00 per cord.

The Premier interrupted, rather warmly asking Mr. Coaker to give the name of the agent, but Mr. Coaker refused. The Premier spoke as though he doubted the statement and pushed for the name. Mr. Coaker silenced his antagonist by exclaiming that if he

(the Premier) would show how he came by the \$60,000 worth of shares he held in the St. George's Co., that he (Mr. Coaker) would give him the name of the agent who approached him. This taught the Premier a lesson and he said no more. While Mr. Coaker reiterated his statement and defied anyone to say it was not true.

The Premier found a way to publish his last night's speech in this morning's News, but why should his speech be published while Mr. Kent's and Mr. Coaker's will have to wait until September before seeing the light of day?

Mr. Coaker never spoke better than he did last night and his speech will prove an eye opener when published. He showed that the Country required all of its own timber for local manufacture into timber or paper. That no less than three large proposals to erect paper mills had been blocked by the actions of the Reids—one on the Gander and another at Deer Lake, and another at Bishop Falls.

He showed how the Reids had done all possible to ruin the Bishop Falls proposal, had held up the work a year, threatening injunction to prevent the construction of the dam, which trouble resulted in disgusting the English capitalists to such an extent that they withdrew their money that was to establish paper mills at Bishop Falls and Mr. Albert Reid had to put his own money alone in the business and cut it down to a pulp mill or to about one quarter of the industry he had been prepared to construct at the first.

The Gander proposal was ready when a demand by the Reids killed that. The Deer Lake proposal was ready for action, having \$7,300,000 capital subscribed when Reids demand for \$1,250,000 killed that also, thus the action of the Reids had prevented the establishment of industries that would have employed 3000 permanent men and an extra 4000 loggers in winter, which would have meant an additional annual expenditure of nearly \$5,000,000 for labor.

The A.N.D. Co. had intended to utilize Lewisporte as a shipping port in summer and St. John's as the shipping port in winter, but owing to Reid wanting his pound of flesh and with its ounce of blood the A.N.D. Co. had to build a railway to Botwood and are now compelled to hold six months stock of paper and pulp on hand owing to being unable to ship in winter. The interest on this vast stock for half a year was enough to cripple any industry, and the Black Eye the Premier stated that those concerns were giving the Colony owing to not paying a dividend, was chiefly due to the want of tact and reasonable capacity on the part of those who made it impossible to ship in winter from St. John's owing to big charges for freight from Grand Falls to St. John's.

Mr. Coaker stated that 20 pulp mills could be operated in the Country if we safeguarded the water powers, for the timber was here, but if pit prop exporting was permitted, the whole prospects for future development would be as black as jet. He opposed the cutting of another pit prop in Newfoundland or this Colony. As for Labrador, no pulp mills would ever be erected on the coast, but the timber could be manufactured into paper cheaper in Newfoundland than in England or America and if it paid people to take it away so far to make paper surely it would pay better to make it into paper here in Newfoundland.

He absolutely would not permit a permanent policy of export unless all the areas held by speculators reverted to the Colony, and then sold at their highest figure for the benefit of the Colony and cutting operations were properly supervised in order to protect young timber and thus maintain a perpetual supply. During the war he was willing to permit export from the Labrador and up to

six or twelve months after the war terminated but he could not support a measure of allowing this to go on for 10 years which would mean that 20 years would be added to the 10 as soon as the 10 expired—an occurrence now becoming a daily event in our legislature.

He objected to any further export of pit props from Newfoundland and referred to several petitions to that effect then on his desk. He asked if the people had petitioned for such a departure from the settled policy of past Governments. If the Noseworthy petition which had been sent everywhere had received 1000 signatures out of the 60,000 voters. He asked whether the timber was not the heritage of the people and if so what right the House had to give it away to Land Grabbers and make them rich while the value of the areas should be used to develop the fisheries, educate the children, and in a dozen other ways make life worth living in this Colony. The ship was being scuttled and driven on the rocks and pirates were eagerly seeking their loot.

The measure was not in the interest of the people, but solely intended to enrich land sharks who had never done an hour's work to benefit the people or country.

"I speak for the people, said Mr. Coaker, and whether perfect or imperfect, agreeably or disagreeably, my utterances always portray the opinions of the common people of this country and I am here to stand by what they wish and I will always abide by their wishes—not my own—but theirs. They will be always be to me the Sovereign Power, not a month before the elections, but every month, and when I am not willing to recognize this principle I will not hold a seat in this House or my position in the F.P.U."

Every word uttered by Mr. Coaker had its effect and created a feeling in every member's breast who heard his burning, incisive and appealing words, that sincerity of purpose and a strong love for Country was the key to the success of the speaker and the foundation of his speaking force and attraction.

The pit prop resolutions passed and those who voted for this additional robbery of the people's heritage are:—

Sir E. P. Morris, Bennett, Emerson, Crosbie, Cashin, Moulton, Kennedy (St. John's), Woodford, Walsh, Moore, Currie, Devereaux, LeFevre, Higgins—14.

The smallest vote yet cast this session in favor of any Government measure.

Frank Morris and Piccott did not vote. Kennedy (Mr. Main), Young and Downey were absent.

All the Opposition present voted against the measure and in favor of Mr. Kent's resolution.

THE NICKELS

A SPLENDID PHOTOPLAY The house of masterpieces was crowded again last night by those anxious to see, which anxiety was relieved, by witnessing the splendid production of the Gaumont artists in the "Curse of Greed." This is a fine reel picture, admirably staged, admirably produced, admirably acted, and spoken of admirably everywhere. It is full of exciting incidents, attracts the spectator's attention instantly, is graphically descriptive of man's passion for greed, and gives a moral that is touching, appealing and forcible. Don't miss it. Come to-night and tell your friends to do the same to-morrow night. It cost a lot to produce but can be seen for practically nothing.

THE CRESCENT

"Don't blame it all on Broadway," and "Play the game of Lyle" will be heard at the Crescent to-day, and Delmonico is just them an to sing those latest New York hits. The excellent pictures shown at this popular little house must attract and please all, for they are up-to-date, of interesting character, and given in a theatre flat that is second to none in the city. To the Crescent this p.m. for an enjoyable performance.

Resolutions

Submitted to a Committee on Ways and Means and Carried Wednesday Night.

- RESOLVED.—Schedule A of the Revenue Act, 1905, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby further amended by the addition thereto of the words and figures following:—
- Admiralty Charts, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Agricultural Implements and Machinery, N.E.S.; and Hay-binders, Bone Crushers, Hay and Feed Cutters, Air Motors, Churns, Cream Separators and Incubators; Wire Fencing, and Fences for these uses, Gates for Wire Fences, when the gates are made chiefly of wire, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Animals, Imported by Agricultural Societies, or by private persons, under the approval of the Governor in Council, for improvement of stock, and Poultry when imported for breeding purposes, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Bark, Extract of Bark, Cutch, Bichromate of Potash, Logwood ad val 10 per cent.
 - Boiler and Ship's Plates, when of the thickness of one-quarter of an inch or over that thickness, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Books, printed and not to be written or drawn upon, and Supplements for periodicals specially imported for the bona fide use of incorporated institutes; Official Reports, Newspapers, and Monthly and Semi-Monthly Magazines; Weekly Library Papers unbound, and Christmas Annuals; Blackboards, specimens, medals and wall diagrams, illustrative of natural history and imported for colleges, schools and public libraries; Kindergarten Requisites, and Catalogues and Price Lists of persons, firms and companies domiciled elsewhere, and not personally doing business here, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Chair Cane or Reed of Withrod, when imported in an unmanufactured state, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Engravers' Plates of Steel, polished, for engraving thereupon; Photo Engraving Machinery, viz.:—router, bevelling and squaring machines, screen-holders, cross-line screens, chemicals for use in engraving, wood for blocking, graving tools and process plates, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Hoop Iron or Hoop Steel, splayed, punched or nosed, and cut in lengths not to exceed sixty-eight inches to be used in making herring barrels, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Indian Corn, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Junk, Old Iron, Old Copper, and Old Composition Metal, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Machinery of all kinds to be used in the actual breaking of coal or ore bodies underground or in the open pit, viz.:—Rock Drills, Coal Cutters; Pumping Engines of all kinds, to be used in transferring water from the underground, or open pit workings, to the surface; Hoisting Engines or other machinery to be used as a motive power to lift ores or coal from the underground, or from an open pit, to the surface; Crushers, or other machinery, to be used in the actual breaking of ores, so as to facilitate refining or transportation; Special Machinery of all kinds, to be used for the washing, concentration, reduction, or the refining of any ore or coal, or for the manufacture of brick; Prospecting Drills of all kinds, to be used for the proving the extent or existence underground of coal, oil or ore bodies; Cranes and Derricks, when used for the actual handling of coal or ore from the working to the surface; Compressors to be used for the operation of any of the above machines; Fire Clay and Fire Brick, to be used in the construction of any ore reduction or smelting plant; Dynamite, Detonators, Blasting Powder, Fuses of all kinds; Blasting Batteries, Battery Wire and Drill Steel, when used for mining purposes; Wrought Iron or other pipes, to be used in transmitting steam, compressed air or water through the underground or open pit workings, and from the point of accumulation to the point of exit; Hoisting and Hauling Cables, to be used in the lifting and transporting of coal or ore from the working face to the point of shipment; Machinery, or other equipment to be used in conveying coal or ore from the mine or from the working to the surface; Provided that should any of the foregoing mentioned articles in this section be used for any other purpose than that for which they are here set forth, they shall be dealt with as smuggled goods, to be subject to all the provisions in such cases provided under the Customs Acts, 1898 to 1905. The word "machinery" in this item are not to include or relate to steam boilers or parts thereof, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Motor Engines, other than glass, when imported for agricultural purposes, and to be used in vessels owned in this Colony and employed in its fisheries, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Manures and Fertilizers of all kinds and Sulphuric Acid, when imported to be used in the manufacture of manures, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Material for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, such as Zinc, Copper, and Compositum metal, together with Nails and Paper for felt, which may be used for or under such sheathing when used for sheathing Councils, Casings or Conings and Lockings for timber of dories, and Lignum Itac, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Boards and Planks of hardwood over eighteen feet in length, when imported for shipbuilding, Mast Pieces of Pitch Pine, Oregon Pine, or similar hardwood; Timber of hardwood when imported for shipbuilding; Galvanized Iron Bars and Bolts, Galvanized Nails, pressed or wrought, Spikes and Wirenails, when imported for the construction of new ships, upon such certificate as may be required by the Minister of Finance and Customs, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Molasses, produced in the West India Islands, in the process of the manufacture of sugar from the juice of sugar cane, and the package in which it is imported, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Music, written, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Oil Cake, Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Cake, Cotton Seed Meal, Pease Meal, Bran and other preparations for cattle and chicken feed ad val 10 per cent.
 - Ores, to be used as flux, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Paper, known as Solling Paper, and Papers to be used by manufacturers in enclosing their manufactures; Tin in sheets and blocks and solder; Printed and Lithographed Labels when imported by persons engaged in the manufacture of fish tins or packages or in the preserving of fish for market, provided that the labels cannot be manufactured in this Colony; Ammonia, when imported for refrigerating purposes; and Mineral and Lubricating Oils when imported by Cold Storage Companies for use in connection with their machinery; Lead Sheets, Steel and Wood Bases and Labels when imported by Tea dealers, to be used by them in Packing Tea in small packages, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Shooks, Tins, and other coverings with labels, when imported by manufacturers for their use in the manufacture of Tobacco, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Plants, Trees and shrubs, also seeds for Agricultural purposes, N.E.S. and Florists' Seeds, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Printing Paper, Printing Presses, Printing Types, Printers' Ink and Printers' Office Furnitures, when imported by bona fide printers for use in their business, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Rice, Uncleaned or Retuse Rice, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Sand and Fire Clay; SUSANO SKINS of Casings, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Scrap-iron and Scrap-steel (old), and bit only to be manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Steel Shafting, when imported for use in steam vessels, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Stereotypes, Electrotypes and Cut-intoles for Almanacs, Calendars, Illustrated Pamphlets, Newspapers, Advertisements or Engravings, and all other like work of commercial, trade or other purposes, and matrices or copper shells for the same, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Material for installing wireless telegraphy on board ships engaged in the trade and fisheries of the Colony, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Wheat, whole, not ground or crushed, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Works of Art, viz.:—Paintings in oil or water colors, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists; and paintings in oil and water colors, the production of Newfoundland artists, under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council, and engravings, when produced by the Art Union Society of London, ad val 10 per cent.
 - Drawbacks in Kero Oil of 5 1/2c. per gal, and on Gasoline of 6 1/2c. per gal, repeated.

Wanted--To Buy

Choice Tinned Lobsters

ROBERT TEMPLETON

333 Water Street.

IMPORTANT!

It is important to know where you can buy the following Goods:

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CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE WHITE JEAN SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$1.80 to \$2.90.
 CHILDS' and MISSES' BLUE SERGE SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$2.00 to \$3.70.
 CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE LAWN and FANCY BLOUSE ROBES, prices from 70c. to \$3.60.
 CHILDS' OVERALLS, assorted colors and prices.
 CHILDS' TUNICS, assorted colors and prices.

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Ham Butt Pork
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—and—

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

'Honesty' Defends Fishermen's Union Against Slander

Lying Writer Taken to Book

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—I would feel obliged for space in your columns to answer some statements which appeared in the Daily News of May 6th and 8th over the signatures of Job and Hezekiah Stead and John Trope. Their aim evidently is to injure the Union if possible, but if these men had anything against their Council it was altogether unnecessary to cast slurs on the Union as a whole and to try and lay the blame at the door of Mr. Coaker who had nothing whatever to do with the filling in of these petitions. This petition was filled in at Salvage and Mr. Coaker was at St. John's. How could he be the person to place their names on the petition as they stated he did?

Again in their letter they say "that if we signed it we must have done so for spite." If they did not sign it why did they not so inform their own council and have them remedy it. I expect Sir they had a good reason for not signing it. Perhaps some parties want jobs on the Dundee. Or maybe it is that some parties are dealers of Bowring Bros.

One of these writers in the News seems to regard seal fat as more valuable than human lives. I wonder if he had a son or brother left to die on the Arctic floe by Jinker Kean in the Spring of 1914? If he had would he still be of that opinion?

If such people as those who signed that letter in the News are under the impression that the Union is for their special benefit they make a great mistake and the quicker they and all others under the same impression leave the ranks the better.

With regard to the remarks asked Mr. Coaker by Stead as to how much money was lost in the "Kintail" I would like to know where he got his information? Did he get it before navigation closed or did one of the Directors come by train to Alexander Bay and walk down over that boggy road. A man should remember that in taking hold of the plough it is unwise to look back, and in joining the F.P.U. to remember that it has a Su-

preme Council which governs the whole, and when cut-tail men come to advise these in charge it is high time to abandon the voyage and dump such "jinkers" overboard.

Now as regards the remarks that Mr. Coaker is not fit to untie Jinker Kean's shoe strings I would like to hear the opinion of over 20,000 fishermen of this country on that question. I think I could tell you what their answer would be and well these three tail cutters know it.

Nothing helps to make us firmer and truer Union men than to see men such as the writers in the News abuse Coaker and the Union.

With thanks for space,

HONESTY,

Flat Island B.B., May 17, 1915.

P.S.—The statement made by Stead re Mr. Coaker is a black falsehood cut out of new cloth. Mr. Coaker never saw the petition at any time. The men of Salvage who wrote this letter to the News have been expelled from the Union by Salvage Council.—Ed.

To the Icefields in the Eagle

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—I would thank you for space in your esteemed paper for a few remarks in connection with my trip to the ice-fields the past Spring in the "Eagle."

I would, first of all, like to say a few words about our good Captain, Edward Bishop. He is a good type of man and looked after the interests of his crew as a father would after that of his children. He did everything to make our lot as pleasant as possible and in this respect could give pointers to many so called "commanders." We trust that next year he will stand on the bridge of the Florizel. Captain Bishop has by his own grit and energy forged himself ahead and we say all credit to him.

With reference to our cooks I will not at present go into details; but simply say that in the opinion of a good many of the crew, Noah Muller, the boss cook, should not be allowed to go as cook to the sealfishery any more, neither should Granter, the cabin steward. The latter would not give a poor man fresh air if he thought it would do him any good. Cooks such as this man should remain on shore. They cause the friction amongst the crew and help to make the voyage as unpleasant as possible.

Our bakers, D. Hunt and R. Harding did good work and gave us good bread. No fault could be found with their work.

Before closing I would like to make a few remarks about the nunneybag government which we have such a worthless gang of political pirates in charge of the ship of state, and the wonder is that we fishermen have not risen up in our strength and driven them out on the Arctic floes to get a taste of what we suffer spring after spring in trying to get enough to keep body and soul together while they spend our money like water in balling out sops to heelers and friends throughout the land. We are a patient people but we can see the day in the offing when we shall rule this Island home of ours through our representatives and not be subjected to the harsh treatment that our past and present taskmasters have accorded us. One Captain of the Morris Government take delight in calling us filiterate collage; but let me remind this man Caslin that "it is a long lane that has no turning, and that curses like chickens come home to roost."

The fishermen of Terra Nova are to-day grinding their teeth in silent rage against the manner our public affairs are managed by the gang of misfits now in charge.

We have our leader, President Coaker who has accomplished more for us in the short space of six years than all the government put together since we had Responsible Government granted to us, and we are more determined than ever to stand by him, for we believe the day is not far off when we will see him sitting on the Government side of the House, the undisputed leader of 50,000 sons of toil of dear old Terra Nova.

ONE OF THE "EAGLE'S" CREW.
 Elliston, T.B., May 17th, 1915.

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

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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.

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FROM NEW YORK:—Stephano, June 3rd.
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Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax and Boston.

FARES INCLUDING MEALS & BERTH ON RED CROSS STEAMERS:

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	CLASS	CLASS
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To New York...	\$40.00	\$70.00
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Connections at Halifax for Boston: (1) Plant Line Wednesday. (2) Dominion Atlantic Railway through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth, thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co., Ltd. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route. Full particulars from

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.
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Beautiful Old English Oak and Leather Furniture

Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

Diningroom Sets.	Arm Chairs.
Library Sets.	Morris Chairs.
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ENGINE BUYERS

WE ARE DELIVERING ALL ENGINES DUTY PAID TO FISHERMEN AT THE OLD PRICE.

All our Sale Notes read F.O.B. St. John's. This means that we are bound to deliver engines to fishermen and pay new Duty of 11 per cent. ourselves.

Also Kero. Oil, Gasoline and Lubricating Oil AT LOWEST PRICES.

Batteries and all Engine parts.

Importers of

No Carbon Lubricating Oil. Double Eagle Lubricating Oil.
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GREAT REDUCTIONS IN ALL

Engines and Motor Boat Fittings

100 K.W. SPARK COILS. 12,000 BATTERIES.

100 PROPELLORS. 50 TOOL KITS.

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A. H. Murray
 ST. JOHN'S

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

THURSDAY, May 27, 1915
 Speaker took the chair at 3.15 p.m.
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS presented two petitions from the district of Harbor Main, one on the subject of a wharf, the other asking for a road grant.

MR. KENT presented a petition from the Builders Association of St. John's asking for that body to be incorporated. On motion the matter was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the following:—The Premier Messrs Kent, Lloyd, Coaker, Higgins, Emerson and Colonial Secretary Bennett.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY tabled a dispatch from the Right Hon A. Bonar Law, announcing his appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Questions on the Order Paper were then considered and Order of the Day was announced.

The Prohibition Bill and Volunteer Force Act got their third reading and were sent to Legislative Council.

The Councils amendments to Patriotic Bill and Municipal Act were concurred and sent back to the Upper Chamber, the amendments to the Municipal Bill being practically the amendments proposed by the Opposition in the Assembly when in committee, the present Civic Board having an extension of their term of office for twelve months, or until June 30th., 1916.

Councils amendments to Logging Bill then came up for second reading, and Mr. Coaker said that with some of the suggested amendments he agreed, but some of them were objectionable in the extreme, and whilst he had no objection to have them read for the second time, he thought some compromise might be made in committee. He read some of the clauses and said that unless the amendments were modified it was just as well to abolish the bill altogether.

On motion the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the amendments, and Mr. Kent suggested that the amendments be submitted to a joint sub-committee of the two houses who could best deal with the matter. This course was adopted and the Speaker named the following as sub-committee of the Lower House, Messrs Coaker, Kent, Lloyd, Emerson, Higgins, Moulton and Clapp.

In Committee on supply the vote for Prohibition was passed and on the motion for committee to rise, Mr. Clapp took the opportunity of referring to the Ferry Service at Norris Point, Bonne Bay. He (Mr. C.) had presented a petition some time ago on the subject, and he now was in receipt of a letter from Revd. G. H. Maidment on the matter, which he read to the House. The matter being one that required immediate attention, Mr. Clapp hoped the government would give it serious consideration.

MR. HALFYARD also drew the attention of Colonial Secretary to Postal Telegraph matters in the district of Fogo making special reference to Carmanville, Cat Harbor and Apsey's Cove.

MR. STONE rose for the purpose of drawing attention to the state of affairs generally in connection with the Postal and Telegraph Department, as gleaned from the partial replies and partial information tabled by the Colonial Secretary during the session, and also as derived from other sources of information in his possession. Mr. Stone quoted from statistics of accounts submitted as to the expenses incurred in connection with Telegraph Extension, Cable Laying, Repairs &c., and read letters received in connection therewith, which, if correct showed a most corrupt state of affairs in connection with the department that demanded the immediate attentions of the Government.

Mr. Stone's statement which was a lengthy one, gave details of gross carelessness as well as drunkenness and graft on the part of leading officials of the Telegraph Department that were scandalous in the extreme, and which as the member for Trinity said called for a Commission of Enquiry, to which if appointed, he, Mr. Stone, would gladly submit all the proofs and information in his possession.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY in reply to Mr. Stone, said that it had been rather difficult to reply to all the questions the Hon. Member had tabled ever since the opening of the session, but from the statement submitted by him this afternoon, it was apparent to all in the House, that Mr. Stone had been most active in getting all the information he could from other sources. With regard to his (Col Secy's) position in the matter, he had no knowledge whatever of the irregularities referred to as most of them occurred before his assumption

of office. During his term of office, he had an opportunity of seeing, and consulting with the Superintendent of Telegraphs, and so far had never seen him under the influence of liquor. Mr. Bennett grew a bit heated over the matter, and stated that he knew that things at the Postal Department were not at all satisfactory, but of course there were always two sides to a question, and whilst he knew there was insubordination in the Telegraph service he didn't think that irregularities of such a concrete nature as that instanced by Mr. Stone existed. The statement made by the Hon. Member for Trinity, however, would be probed to the bottom, or else he (Col. Secy) would resign his seat in the Government. An investigation would be held, in fact he had already taken some facts himself, but the Postmaster General having been laid off for some time through sickness and it was rather difficult to get at.

Mr. Bennett also referred to the necessity of the Telegraph System being under the control of the Postmaster General and under his (Col Secy's) department at all. He had tried his best to do all he could and would spare no efforts now to get the department into thorough working order.

MR. MORINE thought that all would agree with him when he said that there was no question as to the sincerity of the Col. Secretary in the matter and in connection with the statements made by the member for Trinity, Mr. Stone, whom all must congratulate for his energy and activity displayed in bringing the matter before the House. There was nothing else left for the Government to do than have this immediate enquiry, and he felt sure that Mr. Stone would give them all the assistance in his power. Mr. Morine then made reference to the desirability of superannuating the Hon. H. J. B. Woods, and the appointment of a strong and capable successor, and in this connection, Mr. Morine mentioned the Hon. J. A. Robinson as a most competent and worthy man for the position.

With regard to the enquiry that was to be held, Mr. Morine suggested that it should be a judicial enquiry, that should be held at once, whilst the House is in session, and he strongly advised the appointment of a new post master general and enquiry to be made during this week.

MR. STONE again stated that if the information he had was correct, and he had no reasons to doubt it—and a commission appointed, he would certainly give them all possible assistance, and he stated that they all had every confidence in the Colonial Secretary.

MR. MOULTON made a brief speech in reference to the Ramea Cable Laying, and decried any alleged insinuations, as far as he (Mr. Moulton) was concerned, as he had never been guilty of any irregularities whatever.

MR. COAKER didn't quite agree with all the Colonial Secretary had said with reference to the state of affairs at the post office. Last year he had drawn attention to the scandalous condition of affairs there, and again this session, and he thought the hon gentleman would have done something before now, which had he done, the episode of the afternoon would not have occurred.

COLONIAL SECRETARY replied that he had written Postmaster General last year to get an expert down here from Canada to get the Department on a sound basis, but the war had upset his arrangements.

MR. KENT thought that in the interests of the public the matter should at once be attended to, and the Postal Department put on a thoroughly satisfactory basis.

Committee then rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The next item on the Order Paper was the Pit Prop Resolutions, and the discussion on this question continued till end of sitting.

MR. MORINE was entirely opposed to the Exportation of Timber, as he had always thought it was wise policy to keep our timber for manufacturing purposes in the country. Regarding a 10 years extension, if the policy is good for 10 years, it seemed madness to place any restrictions whatever. The Government should take steps to see that the holdings of those now on the Labrador should revert to the Colony then start a new policy. Mr. Morine characterized the whole scheme as madness, thus to scuttle the ship under present circumstances. Let us look at the matter as sensible men. We had no right to impose any limitations whatever.

THE PREMIER was quite prepared to admit the good intentions of Mr. Morine but he differed from him on policy, all past governments had desired that no raw lumber should go out of the country, but we were now dealing with the timber under their heads. He referred to the conditions regarding the pit props, and was just starting in on an exhaustive speech when recess was taken till 8 o'clock. The House met after recess, at 8 p.m.

THE PREMIER continued his refutation of Mr. Morine's statements which had been made at the afternoon session. He (the Premier) claimed the policy a united one on the part of the Government to do something with our timber areas on the Labrador. He quoted large figures (assumed) to the very large profit which the exporting of pit props from the Labrador would mean. Sir Edward spoke for some 15 minutes in an effort to prove that the whole returns of the industry were to flow back to the people. He claimed that the Anglo N. D. Co'y had not yet paid any dividend, and intimated that that company was remaining in the country at a decided loss to themselves.

MR. KENT thought that nothing the Prime Minister had said appealed to him (Mr. K.) as a strong enough and sufficient reason, why the measure should receive the approval of the Opposition. He was as willing as any other man in the Assembly to go as far as possible in reasonable acceptance of any Bill which might have certain sections in it devoted to some or other patriotic cause. It was understood that the transportation of pit props to the Empire or France was recognized in a section of that Bill, and he (Mr. K.) felt that such a request would receive the support of all, but when it appeared that the whole measure was hidden under a guise of patriotism, and on extension of ten years asked for, when that Government knew that the war would not last that length of time, then it was a duty to criticise and refute the whole resolutions. Mr. Kent gave some attention to the statement made by Sir Edward Morris that the three mile limit had not been cut into, and showed that that statement was not altogether correct. The bringing in of the present Bill shows that Government has not been strong enough to withhold force of campaign in favor of pit prop exporting. In continuing his speech, Mr. Kent referred to the Premier's statement: "that the Anglo N. D. Co. had not yet shown any dividend," but if the Harnsworth people, or the A. E. Reid Co. were not making profit they certainly would not continue to remain here. They were not here to give employment, they were here to get profit. Mr. Kent spoke of the vast resources of the Labrador, and the depopulation of forestry there if timber was cut and no provision made for a regrowth. The whole question was one of the destruction of large areas of forest, and within the ten years which the Government were going to permit to run, the whole place would be cleaned up, and no means of renewal provided for. In conclusion, Mr. Kent moved an amendment to the Resolutions as published elsewhere. This amendment was lost on the usual party vote.

Following Mr. Kent's clever argument, Sir Edward and that gentleman held a brief controversy across the floors, the Premier as usual taking the rosy optimistic view in defiance of an uncompromising action.

MR. COAKER in rising to say a few words on the subject, pointed out that the Premier's statement of the exportation of 4,000,000 cords in ten years led to a danger in that the Government will issue leases to all who request them. The Premier and Mr. Coaker here indulged in some sparring, Mr. C. informing Sir Edward that it was not at all possible that he (the Premier) would be leader of any government, or in the House at the expiration of this four years term. Mr. Coaker referred to an extract from an English publication, and sent by a correspondent from here, dealing with that very pit prop industry. Mr. Coaker then proved how intricate were the workings of the Government, when their own interests were at stake. Speaking of this pit prop policy, the leader of the Fishermen's Party called the attention of the House to the fact that nobody outside of the land grabber, or those who were hand in hand with the Government had asked for permits in question. Mr. Coaker never give his consent to the exporting of pit props from Newfoundland. In Newfoundland we should have four or five Grand Falls to-day. Such would be

Resolutions

Moved By Mr. Kent Last Night re the Pit Props Matter, Which Was Turned Down By a Party Vote

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor or in Council to grant a license to any person to cut timber for pit props on any Crown Lands on Labrador and to export the timber cut under such license to any port in the United Kingdom or in the Republic of France for pit props and to grant a license to any person being the holder of a license to cut timber for pit props on lands on Labrador to export timber cut or any area held under and included in such license to any port in the United Kingdom or in the Republic of France for pit-props. All licenses granted hereunder shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) The license shall continue to force until June 30, 1916 or during the duration of the present war if it be not then terminated and no longer provided, the licensee shall have the right to export as aforesaid timber cut before June 30, 1916 under the said license at any time up to and including December 31, 1916, and in the event of the war continuing after June 30, 1916, wood cut for the same purposes between June 30, 1916 and the termination of the war may be exported at any time up to six months after the termination of the said war.
- (2) The licensee shall pay an export duty on any timber exported of more than \$1.00 per cord.

(3) The license shall be subject to such conditions and regulations as to the time, manner, place and area of cutting timber and for the preservation of the growing trees and of the forest areas as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

(4) Before any export entry therefor is granted the person applying for such export entry shall satisfy the Collector of Customs on oath that the timber for which he is seeking export entry was cut on Labrador and that it is exported for pit props only and that all other conditions contained in the Act and in the license have been observed and fulfilled.

(5) Nothing in the license contained shall authorize the cutting or exporting of timber cut in Newfoundland.

2. Any person exporting pit props without a license under this Act or being a holder of such license without entering the same for export or without paying the export duties thereon shall be liable, in addition to the penalties provided by the Crown Lands Act, to a penalty for any such offence of \$5000.00 and an amount equal to double the amount of the duty payable on any pulp wood so exported to be recovered in a summary manner before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

the case if men were treated properly. It had been the intention to put up a large industry at Bishop's Falls, Gander and Deer Lake. What stopped the realization of those splendid projects? The R. N. Co'y.

The R. N. people threatened the Co. with injunctions, so that in the end the Bishop's Falls people abandoned their contemplated plans, declaring that they were not going to buy a law suit. Last year that House had passed a measure for a one-year permit in cutting. Now we were asking for an extension of two years in Newfoundland and ten on the Labrador, and the war was made the excuse for the extension, when the Premier knew and the Government knew that the war could not last for a quarter of that period.

Another industry had been projected at Deer Lake, but the Reids again stopped it, as they had done with the Glenwood and Bishop's Falls arrangements. In a positive and convincing way, Mr. Coaker showed the necessity of manufacturing our own timber even into pulp and thereby giving labor. A pulp mill is worth from fifty to seventy thousand dollars to the revenue of the Colony, and he knew that there was available space up the country for twenty, such mills.

If the Grand Falls Co. were not making money out of their industry, then, it was the Premier's duty to find out why? Mr. Coaker then cited the case of the Reids in Norway who had vast plants there, but had not declared any profits for the first several years, they however made money later. Mr. Coaker now electrified the Assembly by the statement that some two years ago he had been waited upon by a henchman of those timber grabbers, and told that if he (Mr. Coaker) would support the Morris party, and use his influence to allow the exportation of pit props abroad for one dollar a cord, he would be paid a large sum of money for such action. He (Mr. C.) would never consent to this, and would never consent to ship one cord of wood to enrich speculators abroad, when the wealth of this resource could be kept in our own country.

Mr. Coaker spoke for some further time, giving his own experience on the question, and cited examples where three-mile limit had been cut into long ere this. In language that was applauded by the House, Mr. Coaker spoke of the rights of the people, the great people who are the masters of the situation, and whose right it is to rule, being as they are the highest cost in the country. Mr. Coaker concluded his able and telling speech by an appeal to the Government to consider carefully the resolutions before the House, to hesitate before arriving at mistaken legislation.

Messrs Emerson, Bennett, Lloyd, Halfyard, and Higgins then spoke on the question, and also Mr Winsor who gave an excellent speech, and quoted facts and figures in substantiation of his remarks.

The resolutions were then passed, and the Bill giving them effect was read a first time. The House then adjourned,—it being 12.30 a.m.—till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Delayed Letters Admiralty Explains

The following despatch from the Admiralty respecting delay in the delivery of letters addressed to Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve men is published for the information of the relatives and friends of our Naval Reservists.

J. R. BENNETT,
 Colonial Secretary,
 May 27, 1915.

Admiralty,
 May 2nd., 1915.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 18th March No. 12740 respecting delay in the delivery of letters addressed to Nfld R.N.R. men I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that enquiry has been made at the Home Ports and it appears that in many cases the delay has been caused by the letters having been insufficiently addressed. Any letters intended for Newfoundland R.N.R. men should be addressed in the following manner:—Name, Rating (e.g. A.B.) followed by the words "Newfoundland, R.N.R." Service No. (if known), name of ship in which serving, or R. N. Barracks, Ports mouth, Devonport or Chatham, if serving in any of these establishments. The last words should be "c/o G.P.O."

I am to suggest that the proper method of addressing letters should be published in Newfoundland.

Men in the Fleet belonging to Newfoundland R.N.R. will also be informed and will be advised to communicate to their relatives the name of the ship or establishment where they are serving.

I am, etc.,
 (Sgd) J. W. S. ANDERSON,
 for Secretary,
 The Under Secretary of State,
 Colonial Office.

The Boethic sails to-day for Blanc Sablon and other points in the Straits with supplies.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

The S.S. Wasils loads coal at North Sydney to-day for Messrs. Mullaly and Co. and will likely arrive here early next week.

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

The Municipal Board meets to-night when some considerable business, so it is thought, will be attended to.

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

Hon. James Baird, who had not been well of late, is much better. A speedy and full recovery is hoped for.

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

VOLUNTEERS

The following enlisted yesterday bringing the number on the roll of volunteers up to 183:
 Bell Island—Rd. Fleming;
 St. John's—Jas. Harvey, Sol. Chate;
 Catalina—Ephraim King.

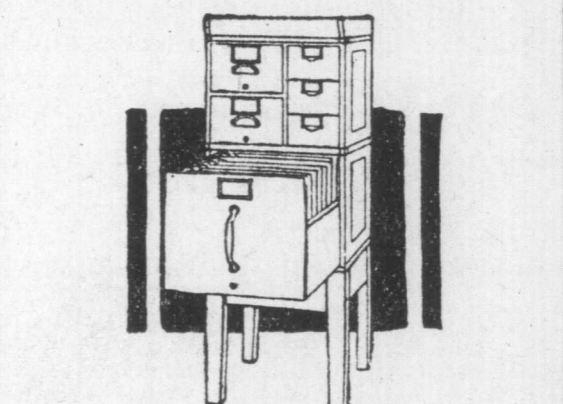
THE NICKELS

PANTOMIME AND CONTEST
 The "Gala night" in St. John's is the contest night at Rossleys, for every one is anxious to see their own talent, and there is lots of it. Jack Rossley, the popular proprietor of the East and West End theatres, is making those contests very enjoyable. In the first place they are conducted in good style, and no noise or anything rough is tolerated, therefore patrons are assured of a good night's enjoyment. To-night will be the double contest, there will be the six first prize winners to compete, beside the usual contest to make up another six, there will also be the full pantomime. The doors will be open at 6.45 p.m. to avoid the crush, and those intending to sing must come in by the side door. Patrons will be delighted with the pantomime, for it is the event of the season, and its at Rossleys East End theatre.

"OURS" IN THE WEST END

There was a crowded house last night at the cosy little house and a fine programme was arranged for the enjoyment of all patrons. The sweet little singer received great applause and has already proved a great favourite. There will be an entire change of programme to-night. The contest at Rossley's East End Theatre promises to be the best yet, a large number of names have been handed in, and will this grand pantomime is one long night's entertainment.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf



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One Pony Square Bodied Wag- on with Rubber Tires.
 One Pony Square Bodied Wag- on with Iron Tires.
 One Large Square Bodied Wag- on with Rubber Tires.
 One New Buggy with Rubber Tires.

One Second Hand Buggy with Rubber Tires.
 One Second Hand Dog Cart with Rubber Tires.
 One New Long Cart and Wheels.
 Five Sets Pony Wheels.

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PHILIP WALL
 Wheelwright, George's St.
 ma26,31,wd,th,fr

FOXES FOR SALE—
 For sale Five Live Foxes and Fox Pups in splendid condition. Apply to L. A. FRANCIS, Gander Bay.—may26,6i

WANTED—Used Newfoundland Stamps, all kinds, any quantity, bought for Cash. Call or send to Room 34, top flat, Renouf Building, City.—li

J.J. St. John

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—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
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J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



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is a dreadful thing for the man without insurance. Every time he sees the engines racing along his heart comes up in his throat if the fire is anywhere near his place.

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