

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE."

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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TIME FOR PEACE NOT YET ARRIVED SAYS SIR ED. GREY

In Reply to Ponsonby (Liberal) Who Advocated the Countenancing of Peace Possibilities Grey Said the Allies Were Bound by Common Obligations Not to Put Forward Any Terms of Peace Except by Mutual Agreement

RAMSEY McDONALD SUPPORTED PONSONBY

Grey said if any of the Allies had a right to talk peace it was France who has to stand the concentrated fury of the German attack—And President Poincaré says Grey has spoken

LONDON, May 25.—The recent interview with Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, in which he said there could be no end to the war until the Prussian idea of peace, an iron peace, imposed on other nations by German supremacy—was denounced and renounced and the peace talk that followed in the interval, was brought up in the Commons to-day by Arthur Ponsonby (Liberal). Ponsonby argued in favor of countenancing peace possibilities against prolonging the war merely for the sake of obligations to Britain's Allies. The speaker said if the war had to be continued until Constantinople fell or until our unknown obligations to our Allies be fulfilled, the country ought to be told these obligations are, and if there was no essential difference between Germany and Great Britain, if there were no such obligations, the Government ought to take the earliest opportunity to press for a termination of the war.

Sir Edward Grey, in replying, pointed out his interview contained no such Prussian idea of peace—an iron peace, imposed on other nations by German supremacy—was denounced and renounced and the peace talk that followed in the interval, was brought up in the Commons to-day by Arthur Ponsonby (Liberal). Ponsonby argued in favor of countenancing peace possibilities against prolonging the war merely for the sake of obligations to Britain's Allies. The speaker said if the war had to be continued until Constantinople fell or until our unknown obligations to our Allies be fulfilled, the country ought to be told these obligations are, and if there was no essential difference between Germany and Great Britain, if there were no such obligations, the Government ought to take

the earliest opportunity to press for a termination of the war. "The war would never end," Ponsonby continued, "if Great Britain waited till Sir Edward Grey and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor, agreed as to who was responsible for the war. Had Germany refused to resort to Belgian evacuation, French or Serbian, or form an independent Poland? Had she refused to agree to form an international council to maintain European peace?" Ponsonby asked. "If she refused these things the country ought to be told. We ought not to allow diplomatic etiquette to stand in the way of taking the lead in definitely, openly and boldly bringing the nations back to sanity and peace," Ponsonby concluded.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Member for Leicester, supported Ponsonby. He declared peace was a political, not a military problem, and that it was the duty of the Government to state the terms by which it was prepared to conclude peace.

Sir Edward Grey, in replying, pointed out his interview contained no new declarations. He had no prepared speech or statement to make, but he said, if he thought the German Government or German opinion had reached a point where the Allied Governments could bring peace, compatible with their desires nearer by making speeches about peace, he would make dozens of them, but the Foreign Minister added, the time had not yet arrived. The Allies were bound by common obligations not to put forward any terms of peace, except by mutual agreement.

Sir Edward Grey, in the course of his speech characterized Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's recent statement that Great Britain was prepared to go to war over Bosnia, as a first-class lie. It was impossible, the Foreign Minister continued, to reason with the German people while they were fed with lies and knew nothing of the truth. The real reason for the prolongation of the war was that the German Government was continually telling the people they were winning the war, and that the Allies were beaten. Sir Edward here made a declaration that the time for peace had not yet arrived, and that the Allies were under obligations not to act separately on peace terms. He added, "If any of the Allies had a right to speak with regard to peace at the present moment it was France, on whom the concentrated

HUNSTAKE FORT AFTER A SERIES FIERCE ATTACKS

Capture Was Effected by Two New Divisions of Bavarian Troops—Battle Round Verdun Rages With Unexampled Violence—Germans Strive to Capture Hill 304 and Deadman's Hill

PARIS, May 24.—German troops have occupied Fort Douaumont, while the French held the immediate approach to that position.

This announcement was made in an official communication issued by the French War Office this evening, which says that two new divisions of Bavarians effected the recapture after a series of furious attacks.

PARIS, May 24.—The battle around Verdun continues to rage with a violence unexampled even in this region. The Germans are striving with every source in their power to capture Hill 304 and Deadman's Hill on the left bank of the Meuse and to win back the famous Fort Douaumont on the right bank, which was wrested from them by General Nivelle's brilliantly planned and executed offensive.

PARIS, May 24.—A powerful offensive was undertaken by the Germans last night to the east of Deadman's Hill in the Verdun tract. The attempt in general was unsuccessful, the War Office reports to-day say, but after fierce hand to hand struggles the attacking forces made their way into a portion of the village of Cumieres. At this point the French are faced by more than three divisions. German attacks on Fort Douaumont, the cornerstone of Verdun, are said virtually to have failed. Notwithstanding the determination of their attacks and what is characterized as the most reckless expenditure of life, the Germans succeeded only in taking a small part of the French trenches west of the fort.

Russian Barque Sunk

BARCELONA, May 24.—The Russian barque Regina has been sunk by a submarine. The captain and crew, who arrived here to-day, state that near Barcelona he met two life boats containing crews of two Italian sailing vessels, both of which were sunk by the same Austrian submarine.

Sinn Fein President Guilty of Treason

DUBLIN, May 24.—John MacNeill, President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, has been found guilty by court martial, for complicity in the Irish rebellion. Sentence will be pronounced in a day or two.

A Peace Move

LONDON, May 24.—The Exchange Telegram stated this afternoon that it has learned on good authority that Prince Von Buelow, formerly Chancellor of the German Empire is to become Ambassador to the United States.

fury of the German attack had been thrown." Rebuking Ponsonby for making no allusion to Verdun, Sir Edward said, "Through the long battle of Verdun France was saving, not only herself, but her Allies, as well. 'If anyone has a right to speak about peace it is France, and President Poincaré has spoken. I believe it is the duty of diplomacy to maintain the solidarity of the Allies and give the utmost support to naval and military measures which are being taken by the Allies in common to bring the war to a stage it has not yet reached when the prospect of maintaining an enduring peace will be with the Allies. Ponsonby hardly seems to realize that we are at war. I care not how often I say it, this war could have been avoided by accepting a conference. Why was this conference not accepted? Because there was not good-will.'"

Sir Edward then referred to the Balkan conference as proof of Great Britain's good faith in such a conference, and added, "I only wish the German and Austrian Governments had published the reports of their ambassadors as to the part Great Britain played in that conference."

OFFICIAL

BRITISH LONDON, May 23 (official).—Fourteen enemy aeroplanes were engaged on portions of our front yesterday, and one driven down inside the enemy lines in a damaged condition. Last night and to-day there have been heavy bombardments by both sides about Vimy ridge.

LONDON, May 25.—A British official issued at midnight says: "The situation on Vimy Ridge is unchanged. Small parties of our troops pushed forward and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with the Germans. 'To-day (Wednesday), there has been heavy bombardment by both sides astride of Souchez River, artillery activity near Roelincourt, Hohenzollern Redoubt, Wyttschaete and St. Eloi."

FRENCH

PARIS (official) May 24.—In Champagne, under cover of a strong gas emission, the Germans attempted to reach our lines west of Navarin Farm, but were thrown back to their trenches by our cross-fire. On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans during the night attempted a strong offensive action east of Mort Homme. After a hand to hand fight, the enemy, after heavy losses, succeeded in getting a footing in Cumieres village, and in some trenches. From new reports just received it is advised that the German effectives used in Mort Homme region since 21st May, exceed three divisions. On the right bank of the Meuse artillery preparations and attacks succeeded each day with equal violence in Haudromont-Douaumont region. In spite of its stubbornness the enemy, which spends freely without counting the cost, only got footing in a few parts east of the fort. All attempts made against our western positions and on the fort itself were shattered by our fire. In Woerze there was a bombardment of the Eix-Moulainville sectors.

ITALIAN

ROME, May 24.—The Austrian statement that the Italians surrendered trenches in East Selz, is denied in an official bulletin issued to-day. The bulletin says: "The Italians voluntarily abandoned fifty yards of line trenches in this vicinity, but continue to hold three hundred yards of trenches which they took from the enemy."

GREAT BATTLE RAGED AROUND FT. DOUAMONT

Heavy Masses German Troops Were Thrown Against Picked French Troops—French Held Newly Captured Positions—Italians Forced Back Upon Their Main Lines South East

LONDON, May 23.—The Germans have replied to the terrific French offensive in the Douaumont region with assault after assault, and the deadly combat to the northeast and northwest of Verdun is still in progress. Heavy masses of German troops have been thrown against the picked French troops, whose successful attacks won for them the greater portion of Fort Douaumont and considerable ground adjacent to the fort of high strategic value. These newly captured positions the French have tenaciously held. Particular mention is made by the French war office of the maintenance of the position of Fort Douaumont captured by the French on Monday. Fighting at this point is characterized by Paris as a "murderous struggle," each attack being succeeded by powerful artillery preparations. Although they were hard held to the northeast, the Germans achieved some temporary success at LeMort Homme, where, after having been mowed down by the French artillery and machine guns with sanguinary losses, during several attacks, they finally gained a footing in the trenches to the west of this much-fought-for position. Their tenure in the trenches was short-lived, however, for a French counter-attack immediately drove them out.

Italy's first anniversary of her entry into the war found her troops on

FIGHT FOR VERDUN IS NOW RAGING

French Stubbornly Resist all Attempts by Germans—Enemy However After Suffering Heavy Losses Penetrated Cumieres Nood—West of Village Germans Launched Several Attacks Against Douaumont Front

PARIS, May 25.—Throughout last night the battle for the fortress of Verdun raged with increasing fury on both banks of the Meuse. The French stubbornly resisted every attempt by the Germans, and inflicted heavy losses on them. The Germans delivered one attack after another on the north-western front, rushing forward powerful thrusts against the French works and hand-to-hand fighting occurred on the French right, where the Germans, after suffering heavy losses, penetrated Cumieres Village, near the left bank of the Meuse. West of the village, on the east bank of the Meuse, the Germans, after most extensive artillery preparations, launched attack after attack against the Haudromont-Douaumont front, losing fearfully, their artillery fire blotting out the French trenches and fighting was again of a hand-to-hand character. East of Ferpette, in spite of the deadly work of machine guns, a few German detachments streamed through the French fire and reached a trench position west of the fort. All German charges were stopped. The Germans attacked west of Navrin Farm, in Champagne, using gas, but were unable to gain any ground.

Von Buelow Goes As Peace Delegate?

LONDON, May 25.—A rumor that Prince von Buelow is to visit the United States as a peace delegate is current in diplomatic circles, but up to the present hour it has not been possible to obtain confirmation from any authoritative source. The rumor, however, attracts much attention in consideration of the fact that Prince von Buelow was lately summoned to see the German Emperor and that as he has not been in office during the war he can disclaim any share in the conduct of the war.

An Unique Incident

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, May 23.—An unique incident occurred to-day, when for the first time during the war an aeroplane mistook a hostile aerodrome for its own. The German aviator and his pilot, who landed within our lines, saw their mistake too late when a figure in khaki running up made them prisoners. The machine was new and of the latest type.

Light Sentence For "White" Offender

LONDON, May 24.—Jas. R. White, formerly captain of the 1st Gordon Highlanders, and son of the late Field Marshal Sir Gen. White, the defender of Ladysmith, was sentenced to-day to three months' imprisonment in Aberdare, Wales. He was convicted under the Defence of the Realm Act for having attempted to induce coal miners to strike in order to compel the Government to show leniency towards the leaders of the rebellion in Ireland.

After leaving the Army, in which he won the Distinguished Service Order for services during the Boer War, White became a Socialist and went to Ireland to live. He took part in the riotous Larkin strike in Dublin in 1914 and joined the Sinn Fein Society.

PARIS, May 23.—The Entente Allies have occupied the station of Florina, reports here from San Francisco, and south of Monastir, according to a message from the station at Tucker-Salonika despatch. The Germans have bombarded the village of Potheles, south of Doiran.

While along the Russian front the usual bombardments have continued almost exclusively, in the Prepit River region a Russian infantry attack drove the Germans across the Voshlahu River and destroyed their trenches. In the coast region of Asiatic Turkey, southwest of Trebizond, the Russians repulsed attempts by the Turks who assumed the offensive, and have also dislodged the Ottoman forces from a position on one of the slopes of the Taurus Mountains. In their advance with Mosul, Mesopotamia, as their objective, the Russians have occupied Serbecht.

GERMANS RECAPTURE FORT DOUAMONT AFTER FURIOUS FIGHTING

General Gallieni's Condition Has Grown Worse

Paris, May 25.—The condition of General Gallieni, former French Minister of War, has suddenly grown worse, and grave anxiety is now felt as to his chances of recovery.

"One Aviator Is Worth an Army Corps"

Newport News, Va., May 25.—A telegram from Lord Kitchener declaring that "one aviator is worth an army corps" was received at an Empire Day celebration here last night by fifteen Canadian aviator students.

Italian Premier To Visit London

Rome, May 25.—It is stated on good authority that Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino will leave shortly for London to return the visit of Premier Asquith to Rome.

True Bills Against Casement and Bailey

LONDON, May 25.—The Grand Jury to-day returned true bills against Sir Roger Casement and Daniel J. Bailey, the former British soldier, who is held as his accomplice.

An Italian Victory

Rome, May 25.—An Austrian aeroplane and an Austrian gun boat have been destroyed in a battle with an Italian gun boat in the upper Adriatic. The crew of the Austrian craft were taken prisoners.

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Wireless Record

SYDNEY, N.S.W., May 24.—The American steamer Ventura has just arrived here from San Francisco, and reports that she picked up a wireless message from the station at Tucker-Salonika, N.J., when 9,000 miles distant from that point. This is said to be the world's record.

Germans Succeed Under a Rain of Shot and Shell in Capturing Fort Douaumont—French in Spirited Counter Attacks Stop Germans From Debouching From Village—French Still Retain Immediate Approaches to the Fort

USUAL FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Austrians Still Keep up Their Offensive Against Italians and Claim to Have Captured 25,000 Officers and Men and Many Cannon—Rome Admits Italians Retreat Across Border—No Material Change in Asiatic War Theatres

LONDON, May 26.—Under a rain of shot and shell, which inflicted enormous losses, the Germans have again taken Fort Douaumont, north-east of Verdun, from the French, and as though to somewhat even the score, the French, in spirited counter-attacks to the north-west, of Verdun from the Germans trenches on the southern outskirts of the village of Cumieres, which the Germans occupied and in late fighting had stopped with their artillery several attempts of the Germans to debouch from the village. Fighting around Fort Douaumont was furious, the Germans launching attack after attack against the fort, and employing, among others, two fresh divisions of Bavarians. Several times the attacks were put down with heavy losses, but finally the Germans succeeded in recouping the point of vantage which they had held virtually since the commencement of the Verdun offensive until the French drove them out several days ago. The French still retain the immediate approaches to the fort.

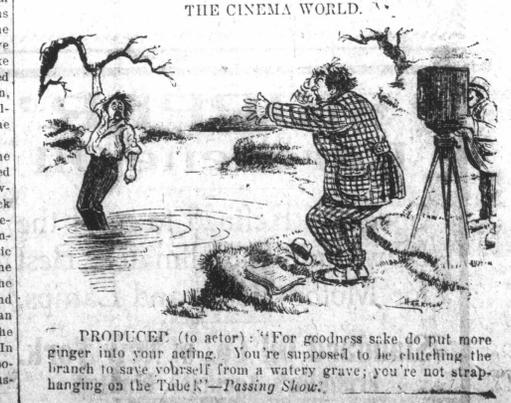
On the Austro-Italian front the Austrians from the Lake Garda region to the Valley of Sugana district are keeping up their violent offensive against the Italians and have driven them across their border south-east of Trent. The Italians are endeavoring to hold fortified lines from the Asiago heights east of the Valley of Dassa, but the Austrians report they have captured over 25,000 officers and men, 251 cannon, 101 machine guns and 16 bomb throwers. Rome admits in effecting their retreat across the border the Italians destroyed artillery, which it was impossible to withdraw.

The usual fighting is in progress along the Russian front, between Teutonic Allies and the Russians, and in Asiatic Turkey between the Turks and Russians and British and Turks. No material change in the situation anywhere in these several war theatres has been reported.

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THE CINEMA WORLD.



PRODUCER (to actor): "For goodness sake do put more ginger into your acting. You're supposed to be chitching the branch to save yourself from a watery grave; you're not straggling on the Tube!"—Passing Show.

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The Censor the Most Universally Hated Man in Europe

**Many And Ingenious Are Methods Adopted
To Get Ahead of Him—He Must Look
Over All Correspondence and Messages
And a Great Many Funny Stories are
Told as a Result of His Misdirected Efforts**

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE" wrung from the very hearts of the writers—all systematically arranged. As fast as one big heap is disposed of another takes its place. The whole service of these bureaux is under strict military control, and a certain quantity of work is insisted upon in each individual case. No indiscreet revelations are tolerable. The chiefs of departments and the administrators are all of the rank of military officers, and discipline is rigidly maintained. Each lot, be it letter, package or card, must be stamped twice before it is allowed to proceed on its way. The chief censor's signature must be attached to everything.

The Austrian censors probably meet with a greater diversity of languages and dialects than any of their brother censors, all or enemy. For this reason the censors' bureau in Vienna has 20 different sections, according to the idiom employed. There are coming in the polyglot tongues of Austria-Hungary—Polish, Czech, Croatian, Hungarian, German and others. And there go out epistles in even more varied languages. For all of them there are readers and translators—for Russian, Serbian, French, English, Italian, Yiddish, Rutenian, Roumanian, Greek, Lettish, Esthonian, Livonian, Finnish and Turkmenian—a very Babel of tongues.

The British Censor.

The British Bureau of Censors is divided into two main departments, the censorship of private and commercial communications, under the army council and the press bureau. The censors inspect all press matter which comes to the bureau and because of the press of this business have to work in day and night shifts. By government order all press cables messages to, from or through London are diverted by the post office and the cable companies into the censor's office. Messages sent into the bureau also include inland press telegrams if they, even in the slightest way, refer to the war.

To facilitate the passage of matter through the hands of the censor a tube has been put into operation between the press bureau and the central telegraph office. As soon as a message is filed it is rushed through the tube, censored and dispatched back to the telegraph or cable office, and the memorandum instances as proof of the speedy work of the censor that only six minutes are taken to make the trip and return.

The influence of the British cable censor is far-reaching, for through his service he not only controls some 120 cables and wireless stations in various parts of the world, but he controls in the United Kingdom messages sent over the cables of private cable companies as well as those transmitted over the government wires. It is said that from 30,000 to 50,000 telegrams pass through the censor's hands each 24 hours.

Censor's All-Seeing Eye.

All cables are liable to be stopped which show clear evidence, either by the text or by the known facts, as to the sender or addressee, that they relate to a transaction, whether in contraband or non-contraband, to which a resident in an enemy country is one of the parties.

The cable censors—and there are about 400 of them—are, with few exceptions, retired naval and military officers, many of whom were in commercial life when the war came.

Like the cable censorship, the postal censorship is designed to exercise a supervision over correspondence. All mails which have to be censored are subjected to a slight delay, but harmless letters are not stopped, even when coming from an enemy country or addressed to a person known to be an enemy. A letter in code or "secret" writing has not much of a chance to get by the censor, even though it is apparent that the messages have nothing to do with the war.

Letters coming directly from the area of military operations are in most cases censored locally, under orders of the field marshal or general officer commanding in chief the forces in the field. Those that appear to have escaped the censor are sent by the post office to the censors in London.

A great number of amusing incidents have occurred as the result of a censor's misdirected efforts. One

notable instance gave evidence of a British censor's antipathy to poetry as indicated by deletions of lines of Kipling, when quoted in dispatches from the front. A newspaper correspondent had the audacity to quote the following well-known lines:

The tumult and the shouting dies.
The captains and the kings depart.
The reviser version of the second line after transmission to the censor read as follows: "The captains * * * depart." No mention of kings was permitted.

Newspapers in Paris have found a way of foiling the censor in political matters. One of the leading papers of the French capital was ordered to suppress a cartoon satirizing the proposed nomination of parliamentarians as "commissioners of the armies." The publishers simply inclosed a proof of the cartoon to all subscribers.

Georges Clemenceau, a Paris editor, has adopted the same plan with censored editorials, inclosing them under cover to all the deputies and senators with letter postage.

Censuring the Kaiser.

To enforce censorship the printing plant and two days' issue of a London newspaper recently were seized because the publication, it was reported, was unrestrained in its denunciations of members of the cabinet, and its assertions that Lord Kitchener had resigned on account of "manoeuvres and machinations."

Gabriel D'Annunzio, the Italian writer, composed an ode to the Serbians, but the censor "shot it full of holes." It was also announced that the Italian censor has held up communications addressed by Pope Benedict to officials of the Catholic Church in Germany.

Even the Kaiser is censored in Germany. It was reported that the German censor cut several sentences from the Kaiser's recent speech to the Prussian Guard. The Cologne Gazette, commenting on this report asserted the censor also scissored several paragraphs of another speech made by the Emperor a few weeks ago before permitting the official news agency to circulate it.

Gothe also was said to have fallen under the ban of the censor, who struck out quotations from the great poet.

Richard Strauss, the composer, received from the censor a reception similar to that accorded Mr. Kipling. Some of the orchestral parts of his "Alps" symphony were objected to by the censor. It was broadly hinted that the ban had fallen upon those passages that seemingly carried its hearers into the Alpine fastnesses of the enemy's country. It was pointed out that Mr. Strauss, by an oversight, disregarded the political boundary lines in his composition, with the result that the censor found it his imperative duty to delete all reference to the enemy's successful seizure of certain parts of these well known mountains. It was reported also that the censor harbored a strong prejudice against yodelling.

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

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Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.
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**James White Faces
A Serious Charge**

LONDON, May 17.—James White, son of the late Field Marshal, and formerly a captain in the army, was remanded to custody at Aberdeen yesterday on the charge of making statements likely to cause dissatisfaction and prejudice in connection with recruiting. The prosecution describes White as a "dangerous character," and claimed that it was able to prove that he went to Aberdeen to induce miners to strike, was executed. Documents found in the possession of the prisoners proved, it is charged, that he was consorting with the enemies of Great Britain. White has figured previously in connection with agitation carried on by Jim Larkin, who organized the street car strike of 1913.

Matrimonial Preparedness

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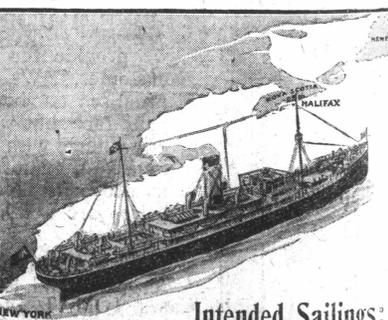
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300,000,000 Pounds, The New War Credit, Will See Things Through Till August

LONDON, May 23.—In proposing the vote for further credit, Premier Asquith laid before the House of Commons an account in detail of some of the Government's recent financial operations. He took up the period between April 1 and May 20, stating that the actual outlay during those 50 days was £2,410,000,000. The expenditure for army munitions in that time amounted for £149,000,000, loans to Allies and Dominions, £745,000,000, outlay for food supplies, railways and miscellaneous items £175,000,000. Eliminating payments by the Bank of England in respect of advances abroad for which allowances had been made in previous votes, the daily average expenditure had been reduced £4,000,000. There had been no increase, but a slight decrease in expenditures for the fighting forces. The total outlay was somewhat larger mainly on account of loans to the Allies and Dominions. The average expenditure for the army and navy for munitions was just under £3,000,000 daily. Speaking of the loans to the Allies, Asquith said, without that financial assistance it literally was true that the combined operations of the Allies could not be prosecuted with success and efficiency. The House would not grudge the addition to the expenditures in order that the whole financial, naval and military fabric, upon whose co-operative work the success of our joint effort depends, should be kept in a state of efficiency. The Premier added that he could hold out no hope that there would be any appreciable reduction in

expenditures, estimating that the £300,000,000 asked would last until the middle or first week of August. The Premier said he moved this vote with the same confidence that he felt in moving the first vote, but that at this stage he would deal only with the financial position.

Churchill Criticizes.
Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, who was the first speaker in the general debate which followed, expressed his regret that Asquith had not reviewed the general strategic situation and said it was unreasonable for people to expect the war to turn suddenly and decisively in favor of the Allies, contending that the armies at war were too evenly matched at the present time to permit such a change. The Allies felt they were stronger and had the preponderance of men, Churchill continued, but against this was the central position of their opponents, the superior unity of their war direction and the advantage of being able to retain the initiative. The Allies had larger reserves, actual and potential than their enemies, but it was in the use which was made of them that hope of final victory lay. The frequency of the German and Austrian attacks on all parts of the front might be a sign of the measure of their strength, Churchill said, but it might be a sign of the measure of their profound anxiety. If the Germans were beaten decisively they would be beaten by a lack of men, accordingly the best use must be made of the men now being called to the

British Army. Speaking in the light of his experiences at the front, Churchill referred to the position of the British in France. He mentioned two salients which the British troops held, and added, "we should not continue to hold places of no vital importance on a line where our men are at a disadvantage, and suffer undue losses." There are three or four such places, he stated and the Germans have orders not to push out in order that they may continue to reap the benefits of our occupation of them. No reproach could be made against the government if the line was readjusted. The British were holding on all front 45 German and Turkish divisions. That does not correspond with the Premier's description of our military efforts, he continued as the Prime Minister said the total military effort of the Empire was three million men. Where are they? They certainly have not been in contact with the enemy. Our military efforts should be measured by number of the enemy forces we are holding on our respective fronts. The 45 German and Turkish divisions which we face would total 900,000 men, all told, therefore the actual fighting force with which we are in contact has a probably effective rifle and artillery strength of half a million men. If our total effort is three million, it is evident, after every conceivable deduction has been made, that there is a large margin not yet usefully applied to the prosecution of the war. Churchill urged that every serviceable man should be put into and strengthen the firing line. He suggested that battalions be increased to 1,200 men in order to reduce the proportion of the men who in all battalions could not be classed in the rifle strength. He also urged an overhauling of the Army Medical Corps. Another suggestion made by Churchill was the abolition of officers' servants, grooms, and a careful consideration

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY), AT THE NICKEL.
THE BIG EMPIRE DAY HOLIDAY PROGRAMME WILL BE REPEATED.

The First Newfoundland Regiment, At Ayr, Scotland.

—AND—

The Greatest of all Serials, "THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE."

BERT STANLEY, SINGING RAGTIME SONGS.

FRIDAY—MARION LEONARD and WALTER D. HAMPDEN, in "THE DRAGON'S CLAW," a Knickerbocker all-star feature in 3 parts.

EMPIRE DAY GREETINGS

Telegram from General Joffre, the Generalissimo of the Allied Forces on the Western front, forwarded through General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force:—

May 24th.—Following is the text of a telegram received by me from General Joffre (begins):—

"A l'occasion de la Fete de l'Empire je suis heureux de vous exprimer les sentiments de haute estime et de cordiale camaraderie qu'éprouvent les Armées Françaises pour les vaillantes troupes des Dominions, des Indes et des Colonies dont elles ont admiré la belle conduite et les brillants faits d'armes sur tons les champs de bataille ou elles ont combattu.

"Je vous prie de transmettre ces sentiments aux officiers, sous-officiers et soldats des Dominions et des Colonies avec lesquelles les troupes Françaises sont heureuses de combattre, cote a cote pour le memo ideal." (ends)

GENERAL HAIG.

Translation of the above message.)

"On Empire Day I am glad to express to you the feeling of deep esteem and cordial good-comradeship which the French Armies feel for the valiant troops of the Dominions, India and the Colonies. They admire the fine conduct and brilliant feats of arms which these troops have displayed on every battle-field where they have fought.

I beg you to transmit these sentiments to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men from the Dominions and Colonies. With them the soldiers of France are proud to fight, side by side, for the same ideal.

From Sir Douglas Haig, General Commanding-in-Chief of the British Forces in France and Belgium:—

To Governor, Newfoundland:

"May 24th.—All ranks under my command in France join with me in greetings, on Empire Day, to our fellow subjects throughout His Majesty's Dominions. Representative of every part of those Dominions, bound together not only by ties of blood, but by similarity of ideals and loyalty to one Crown and one Flag, our armies are united—heart and soul—in this great fight for Freedom and Justice, the old watchword of our race.

"Confident in ourselves, in the ungrudging help and support of our kin throughout the world, and in our gallant Allies, we look forward to certain victory."

(Sgd.) "HAIG."

The Governor's Reply, on Behalf of Newfoundland:

"The loyal and Ancient Colony of Newfoundland returns the greetings of the British Armies on Empire Day. The flower of our race are in the King's service, and the hearts of us all are with you and the gallant forces who fight this good fight for Freedom and Justice"

(Sgd.) "GOVERNOR."

A FREE FIGHT.

Yesterday afternoon a free fight, occurred at the foot of Cochrane Street between three stokers of a ship now in port and an equal number of citizens of the East End. It was hot for a while but the "bush horns" were too much for the others who went on board ship much the worse for wear after the Terra Novans were through with them.

AN ENJOYABLE DANCE

The dance given by the members of the Star of the Sea Society in their hall, Tuesday night, was a very enjoyable affair. Over 150 couples participated, the music was furnished by Messrs Myron, O'Grady, Bennett and Bailey, refreshments were served and the dance did not terminate until this morning.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.
EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

"VOICES FROM THE PAST,"
A powerful feature produced in 3 reels by the Lubin Company.

"Frederick Holme's Ward,"
A Biograph Melo-Drama with Viola Smith and Alan Halo.

"ON TOUR."—Animated Cartoons by the Celebrated Cartoonist, Raoul Barre, one of the Edison Grouch Chasers.

MR. FRANK DE'GROOT, Bass Baritone—Singing Classy and Popular Songs.

Good Music and Effects.
A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.

SKINNER'S MONUMENTAL WORKS
Established 1874—and still growing stronger
St. John's, N.F. - - - 329 & 333 Duckworth St.



FORGOTTEN. REMEMBERED.

On hand a large selection of
MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES

Our new catalogue of Photo Designs now ready for Outport customers. Thousands have testified their satisfaction with our Mail Order system of buying Headstone and Monuments.

N.B.—None but genuine Frost Proof Tested Stone Sockets supplied with all orders; refuse imitations now in the market. Give us a trial order and get the best there is. Price List sent to any address on receipt of postal.

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED. WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

<p>"RED CROWN" BRAND of CORNED BEEF, ROAST BEEF SAUSAGES, POTTED MEATS and LUNCH HAM.</p>	<p>"HARVEST QUEEN" Corn Flour. Pkgs. of 1/4s, 1/2s and 1s.</p> <p>'LIBERTY GLOSS' STARCH Pkgs. and Bulk.</p>
<p>"GREAT BEAR" Spring Brand MACCARONI, 16 Oz. Packages.</p>	<p>"CHAMPION" TOBACCO 7s and 14s. in 20 and 21 lb. Caddies.</p>
<p>"KNICKERBOCKER" BRAND COFFEE in 1 and 7 lb. Tins.</p>	<p>"KNICKERBOCKER" BRAND Cream of Tartar Substitute in 10 Pound Tins.</p>

Also in Stock:

200 Bags LIMA BEANS.	400 Bags ROUND PEAS.
400 Bags YELLOW EYE BEANS.	500 Sides SOLE LEATHER.
100 Cases TOMATOE CATSUP.	100 Boxes DATES, 10 oz. Pkts.

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED. WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

To The Mistress Of The House

DEAR MADAM,

Do you ever realise the increased comfort to the entire household—yourself included—that would be secured by the adoption of gas fires?

Have you ever contemplated the amount of labour spent, to say nothing of the time wasted, by your maids in carrying coals, cleaning grates, laying fires, coaxing stubborn fires into a blaze and keeping them going when lighted?

If you adopt gas fires, you will not only lighten the household work immensely, but your rooms will be cleaner, healthier and more comfortable. You can exactly control the heat required at any given time in any given room.

Bedrooms become pleasanter (and safer) resorts in bitter weather. The half hour's dressing for dinner, the undressing at night after leaving a cosy sitting room, can be done in comfort and safety—and at leisure.

To economise in the gas consumed is easy. When, after dinner, you leave the dining room, out goes the fire, to be lighted in the drawing room, or study or billiard room. And so, throughout the day, the fire "travels from room to room" by the simple turning on and off of taps.

Consider how habitable these gas fires make every room in the house!

Half the dust in your living rooms comes from the coal fire—there is no dust with a gas fire.

No work is entailed—no fire irons, coal scuttles or shovels to trouble about, no smoke, dirt or ashes to cause annoyance—no noisy poking or replenishing to disturb and irritate. That is why the gas fire is ideal for the sick room.

Certainly the gas fire is the housewife's best friend—it's only rival the gas cooker!

We are, dear Madam,
Yours faithfully,
St. John's Gas Light Co.

ENJOYABLE BELL ISLAND CELEBRATION. served and a good programme of songs &c. were rendered, while Lieut. J. C. Murphy delivered a ringing patriotic speech, which must have a favourable effect on recruiting at the Island.

The dance given by the C. L. B. Band, which must have a favourable effect on recruiting at the Island, Tuesday night was very largely attended and proved a most enjoyable St. John's were shown through the affair. The C. L. B. Band of this submarine areas of both companies, city played an excellent programme Last night a most enjoyable concert of dance music, refreshments were held.

IN STORE:
 40 Cases
SARDINES, 1-4S
 30 Cases
SARDINES, 1-8S
 In pure Olive Oil.
 Best Norwegian pack.
J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

Editor and Business Manager: **JOHN J. ST. JOHN.**

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 25th., 1916.

LAST NIGHT'S PLAY

THE excellent theatrical ability of the amateurs who performed at the Casino last night was demonstrated beyond doubt. The performance was the equal of the best play ever performed in St. John's, whether by professionals or amateurs. It was indeed a treat to be present. The music was really excellent. The performers deserve great credit for the manner in which all rendered their part.

We invite our readers to attend if possible the performance tonight. The play is one that should appeal to all. There is much that may be learnt from the play; its lessons and morals will not soon be forgotten. All concerned should feel proud of their efforts of last night. The play should be repeated three or four nights, for we feel sure thousands will patronize it, when the excellent merits of the play are brought to the attention of the public.

'STREET DISORDERS

WE ask the Military Authorities to give closer attention to the disorders in our streets caused by some Volunteers. Those disorders have existed some weeks and tolerated by the citizens in silence, because of the hope that matters would improve. Yesterday's scenes surpassed all former disturbances and must be stopped or serious consequences will follow.

His Excellency's attention is hereby directed to this matter and we ask that steps be taken immediately to safeguard the town from such disorders as have been recently witnessed in this city. A firm hand must be maintained; order must be upheld. Young men must be taught to respect themselves, their uniform, and the country.

We trust outpost chaps will not forget that the whole Colony is scrutinizing their behaviour under arms and they should exert their will power to behave properly and manly. A large proportion of the Volunteers are acting manly but a few are disgracing the whole movement and bringing reproach on the Regiment's good name.

The officers must get after those who forget the uniform when off duty. We hold the officers responsible and will feel it our duty to deal firmly in future with outbreaks such as have been witnessed in our streets during the past two weeks.

THE GLENCOE'S PASSENGERS

The S.S. Glencoe, arrived at Placentia at 2:30 p.m. yesterday bringing—A. Bursey, H. Brett, T. Kealey, D. J. Burke, B. Lynch, W. R. Sterling, S. A. Darby, H. W. St. Hill, Miss C. Patten, Miss J. Tibbon, Miss B. Inkpen, Mrs. C. Smith, Miss C. King, Mrs. L. Inkpen, Mrs. Jas. Vreus, Mrs. M. Kooze, Miss M. Smith, S.A.

WILL IT COME?

WILL the price of motor-fuel come down presently, or will it continue to soar until the end of the war? This is a question which has a special interest at the moment when a number of our fishermen are face to face with a very serious problem. The price of gasoline has been advancing at a remarkable rate, so that it has practically doubled that of last year; but we do not believe that the price charged by certain local dealers is not warranted; no more than it was two years ago, when they were charging fully twenty per cent. more than they should have charged. Just now there is a decided shortage in the gasoline supply; and we understand that one of the causes of the high price in the United States whence we draw our supply, is the activity of the export trade in motors for military purposes. The matter has now become so important that the motor-fuel problem is attracting the attention of chemists, scientists, and industrial interests everywhere.

About a year ago, no small hope was aroused amongst the Allies by the repeated statement that the Germans were short of gasoline and that this, of itself, would bring the war to an end. However, the Germans, as we all know, are still in the field; and from present appearances are not short of gasoline or anything else to keep up the fight. It is well known, of course, that there are extensive oil fields in the south-east of Europe and that the Germans have added to the source of supply available to them in German-Austrian territory; but it is doubted if this accounts for the apparent alteration in the situation. There are persistent reports that German chemists have solved the motor-fuel problem and can now furnish unlimited quantities of gasoline, chemically manufactured. It is claimed, moreover, that this synthetic gasoline is less dangerous and very much more convenient than the ordinary gasoline. It is only necessary to carry around in the motor a number of cakes of the new substance, fill up the tank with water when the power is running out, drop in a cake, and there you have your motor-fuel.

Whether this is true or not, it is a fact that the Germans are showing no signs of distress over the alleged gasoline shortage. Then, we have equally strong evidence that progress is being made in the manufacture of synthetic gasoline from other quarters. It is stated that England has made considerable advancement in the matter also. We now have the announcement that American capitalists have organized a company for the manufacture of a new motor-fuel which, it is claimed, can be produced for 2 cents a gallon. The inventor of this new process is Mr. Enrich with whom is associated Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the gun which bears his name. Then there is another announcement—this time from Ford, the "peace" man—who has found a chemist who had declared that he had discovered a process of making gasoline from water at a cost of one and a-half cent per gallon! Mr. Ford was so impressed with the ability of the chemist to "make good," that he recently shipped him a Ford machine upon which to make practical tests.

In addition to these processes, much is being done in the direction of the more economical production of gasoline, and of the more economical use of it after it is produced. Dr. Ritman, petroleum expert in the United States Bureau of Mines, states that a wider use of the new "cracking" process will result in a reduction of the cost of gasoline within the year.

It would seem that one of the factors in the present shortage is the fact that the supply of crude oil from Oklahoma fields has fallen off in a marked manner. Oklahoma oil is unusually high in gasoline, running from 25 to 50 per cent, as against an average of under 12 per cent, covering all American oil fields. Californian and Mexican oils contain virtually no gasoline, the average of the latter being about 2 1/2 per cent. Some Texas oils have almost no gasoline, but run high in kerosene, as high as 70 per cent, and more.

uncharitable enough to say that our coal areas are being similarly dealt with; but surely, even coal barons are not influential enough to accomplish anything like that, though they might be able to keep coal at \$10 per ton, whilst it is being sold in small Canadian towns where the haulage is more expensive than water carriage, for \$7 to \$7.50.

Very few people appear to know just what gasoline is. The term originally seems to have applied to the constituents of petroleum boiled off in natural distillation below 150 degrees Centigrade. Temperatures are now increased to 175, and as a consequence the quantity of gasoline made from oil of equal grades is much greater. This, presumably, is the "cracking" process, we find that, through it, gasoline is being obtained from the oils just alluded to and which formerly yielded no gasoline whatever. Dr. Ritman estimates that from the eastern crude oils, 70 to 80 per cent, should be obtained, and from Mexican oils about 40 to 50. He further states that the production of synthetic gasoline is being worked out by many chemists all over the country, and that before the end of the present year these will have solved the problem of bringing about a very considerable reduction in the price of gasoline.

The unfortunate thing is that we are at the mercy of trusts both foreign and local in the matter of oils which can be used as motor-fuel; and our fishermen are up against it hard and fast this season. Mr. Coaker made a plea for the removal of the duty on these fuels; but the pugnacious Finance Minister does not care a tinker's dam for the fisherman or his difficulties, though he boasts of his intimate acquaintance with the fishing industry. Of course the Finance Minister is an adept in the dodging business (no reflection on the honest member of the gadus family intended).

This failure of the Minister of Finance will mean woes unnumbered to our fishermen all over the Colony; for since the introduction of motor boats they have been able to carry on the fishery with smaller crews and consequently with less expense. We wonder if the Premier realizes what this is going to mean!

PEACE

AN American writer reports the following as an expression of opinion of the "Supreme Court of Common Sense," otherwise General Joffre:—

"Peace to-day would be crime towards posterity. It would only be an armistice in which every nation would continue feverishly to prepare for war. The French nation is too intelligent to deceive itself or to be deceived. We are not fighting a nation with the same ideas as our own, but a nation drunk with the idea of imperial domination—a nation which believes that in the progress of the world there is no place for little nations. The decision as to whether Europe will continue in free and individual States, will be made in this war alone. Either we win the right now to continue democratic and peaceful, or we surrender Europe to the imposition of an imperial idea. You will find, wherever you go, that the French people know this. You will find them absolutely of one opinion. They are prepared for anything, and they know what the issue is. No matter how long the war lasts, it will be fought out until we have conquered the right to leave a heritage of peace to our children."

THE REASON

IN the course of an oration recently delivered at the Sorbonne by M. Milenko Vesnich, Serbia's Minister to France, occurs a very significant passage:

"How are we to explain the interest which France has always felt toward us, unless by some spiritual force stronger than all political combinations? That which separates us from the Germans and brings us close to each other is the fine feeling of human solidarity, of Christian compassion. There is no human wretchedness—no matter in what corner of the world—that has not found an echo in your noble hearts. You have had compassion for the victims of all atrocities, whether they were called Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Serbian; you have fought for the liberties of all peoples. But no German has ever had a noble feeling for the sufferings of other nations! There is not in the world a nation, small or great, which owes its liberty or its independence to Germany. Germany never fought except from motives of egotism exclusively German."

The Irish Problem

LONDON, May 24.—Premier Asquith will announce in the House of Commons to-day the abolition of the office of Viceroy of Ireland, according to the Daily Express, and Lord Wimborne, whose resignation has not yet been accepted, will be offered another post of importance under the Government.

The Daily News says the scheme for the solution of the Irish problem, which has received the largest support of the Cabinet, is for an agreement between the Irish leaders accepting the principle of separate parliaments for Ulster and the rest of Ireland, after the war, but until the war ends for the Government to be in the hands of a coalition executive council with officers equally distributed between the parties.

Von Buelow's Mission

LONDON, May 24.—The Exchange Telegraph Co. says:—
 "In diplomatic circles it is believed that Prince Von Buelow, former German Chancellor, is proceeding to Washington, charged by the Empire with a special mission.
 Prince Von Buelow is one of the foremost statesmen in Europe, and has been referred to during the last few months as the man who might be elected by Emperor William to conduct preliminary negotiations should they be undertaken. He has been mentioned in this connection, not only on account of his experience, and recognized ability, but because he has occupied a rather detached position so far as the actual conduct of the war is concerned."

Northcliffe Favors An Air Ministry

LONDON, May 23.—Baron Montagu, of Beaulieu, in the Lords to-day moved a resolution complaining against divided control of the nation's air service. The debate which followed, and which was adjourned until to-morrow, when Earl Curzon of Kedleston will speak, was chiefly noticeable because of the maiden speech of Lord Northcliffe, who expressed the belief that the new Air Board must develop into an Air Ministry. There was need, he held, for encouraging inventors so that the Government be placed in the way of getting all required air craft, and for timely training of an adequate number of air pilots.

ROME, May 23.—Along the Isonzo front Bulgarians have been made prisoners by the Italians, showing that the former have joined with the Austrians in their present offensive. The heavy guns of the Austrians are much more numerous in this region than those of the Italians, but they have not been able to overcome the well-organized Italian defences.

LOCAL ITEMS

Miss May Furlong has rented Mr. T. J. Eden's cottage on Waterford Road, we hear, and will after another year or so retire from business.

Mr. Thos. Stack, Jr., had over one quintal of codfish in his trap at Petty Harbour yesterday. This is the first fish taken there this season.

The S.S. North Cambria which came off dock a couple of days ago sailed to Bonavista Bay this morning to load pit props for Wales. The Ranger and a schooner docked to-day for repairs.

Mr. Wm. Woodford, Minister of Public Works, has been laid up at his home the past week. He was severely bitten by a dog at his residence, the injuries received were painful and he has since been under the doctor's care.

Mr. Philip Skeans, linotype operator on the Mail and Advocate, left by Tuesday evening's express en route for Mahers. Mr. Skeans who is a keen sportsman and expert angler returned last night, alleging he had slaughtered quite a number of the finny tribe.

Last night a volunteer who had taken more liquor than was good for him caused a lot of trouble on Parade Street. He took charge of the house of a woman residing there and she had to call in passers-by to eject him.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

SEVERAL STREET DISTURBANCES

Yesterday afternoon there was a deal of disturbance and fighting on New Gower Street between the volunteers and for hours this thoroughfare in a turmoil. One of the men was arrested by our local police and came before the Court to-day on a charge of drunkenness, when Mr. Hutchings, K.C., gave the man a lecture on his conduct. There were four others arrested by a picket of police from the regiment and these gave the men detailed to keep order among the boys in khaki much trouble before they were arrested. They were handed over to the military authorities to-day to be dealt with.

Skill Labour Needed in France

Paris, May 16.—Unemployment which was such a difficult problem at the beginning of the war, is now practically non-existent in France, according to a report issued by the Minister of Labor. On the contrary there is a dearth of both skilled and unskilled labor which is keenly felt in view of the remarkable revival of industries, not only those employed in supplying the needs of the army but also in the civil and export trade.

Government statistics show that at the end of January over 80 per cent. of the factories were working at full capacity and the number of employees actually exceeded by one per cent. the total in normal times.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MAY 25

A WOMAN named Mary Ryan killed on Long Pond Road by falling under horse and cart, 1824. Princess Helena born, 1824. General Protestant Cemetery, Riverhead, first opened, 1849. Robert Carter, R.N., at one time Colonial Secretary, of this country, died, 1872.

Alexander Hamilton died at Carbonear, 1873. A child of Capt. Axford drowned at Duder's wharf, 1888.

President McKinley issued second call for volunteers (75,000), 1898.

James Howlett, Salmonier, died, aged 75, 1889.

Election in Placentia for one seat; McGrath and Donnelly contested; the former won, 1899.

A man named Long shot at and wounded Peter W. Carter, magistrate, 1853.

John W. Foran's smaller cottage, Portugal Cove Road, burnt, 1894.

The Pope's Jubilee closed here, 1876.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7:30 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers—Edgar Allen, G. McIntyre, Lieut. Carter R.N., C. P. Weir, W. Perkins, S. M. Gough, Mrs. G. Brumby, Mrs. G. Bethune, S. Freeman, W. MacKay, J. B. Orr, J. M. Gibbs, E. C. Intrelis.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Week-End Excursions.

Commencing Saturday, May 20th, Excursion Return Tickets will be sold from all stations between and including St. John's, Carbonear, Heart's Content, Placentia and Trepassey.

ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

Good going on all regular trains of Saturday and Sunday, and returning on all regular trains of Monday following.

Reid Newfoundland Co.

GEORGE KNOWLING

Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.

Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for Best Value for the Money.

We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing Spring and Summer Clothing Raincoats Macintoshes Shirts Caps Ties Footwear

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.

We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable.

Flour Pork Molasses Teas Seeds Medicines.

Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.

Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.

Hardware Department.

Fishery Supplies, Manilla Rope, Coir Rope, Hemp Rope, Marlin, Fish Hooks, Patent Logs Ship Side Lights, Steering Wheels, Anchors Motor Ignition Batteries, Spirit Compasses Dory Compasses, Motor Engine Oil and Grease, Washing Machines, Wringing Machines, Garden and Farm Tools, Carpenters Tools, Fish Beams and Weights, Electric Lanterns, Pocket Flash Lights, Oil Cooking Stoves, Office Safes.

Women's and Children's Clothing

We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of

Costumes Blouses Underclothing Corsets Skirts Raincoats

Dressmaking and Millinery done on premises.

Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.

GEORGE KNOWLING



Men's Readymades.

In our Men's Readymade Dept. we are specially Well Stocked.

Our Men's Suits are stylish, well made and well finished, and are Good Value.

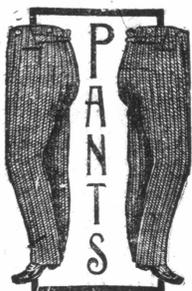
Men's Stylish Tweed Suits, in Browns Greys & Greens; stripes, checks and mixtures. - \$5.50 to \$14.00.

Fine Navy Serge Suits, - \$10.00 to \$14.00.

Tweed Pants.

Men's Strong Tweed Working Pants, \$1.25, 1.40, 1.60, 1.80 2.00.

Fine Cashmere Tw'd Pants, \$2.00 to \$4.00.



Khaki Drill Pants \$1.40 and \$1.75.

Khaki Drill Coats Belted, \$1.70 & \$2.00.

Single Tweed Coats & Vests

STEER BROTHERS.

What "The Hr. Grace Standard" Has to Say About "Following the Custom" and Whitewashing of John R. Goodison.

(The Harbor Grace Standard.) The Legislature whose session lately closed distinguished itself, as our readers are aware, by putting on the statute book some very important and beneficial measures such as the Sealing Act, the Weights and Measures and the Herring Fishery Acts, though the last named was deprived of much of its efficacy as a means to gain and keep for us the great American market, through its failure to make the inspection compulsory. We said distinguished itself, but we fear that in two directions the House of Assembly rather earned for itself the name that by the way we would like to see dropped, but that our latest school geography tends to perpetuate when it speaks of the House as the Lower Chamber of the Legislature, while as everyone knows, such a body is except in Kaiser countries The Chamber—the vox populi—or should be.

The first of these particulars was the rowdy scenes that must have caused a blush on the cheeks of Newfoundlanders at home and abroad that read or heard of them and on which the "Twillingate Sun" by the by, has had something judiciously and otherwise good to say.

The other is the stand the majority of the Assembly took respecting the question of the members of the House taking contrary to law on themselves the duties of the Board of Works, the Road Board and other duly constituted authorities. The occasion was the member for Carbonear, having as regards the town of Victoria, taken the functions of the Road Board and apparently the Poor Relief officer, under circumstances known to most of our readers, with the result as the investigation made by the Auditor-General shows, that no value had been rendered for much of the money paid and that other abuses had come in.

It is only right to say there that there was no question of the genial Speaker of the House, the member in question, having made any pecuniary gains by the transactions. He gave himself no doubt a lot of trouble, and must, we are sure, deeply regret the way in which things turned out through not having looked after them properly.

It is in its essence, its broad sense, a matter of the principle that should rule in this matter, and as such we should like to have seen it dealt with not as a question of party advantage or disadvantage, not as a question so much affecting the particular person and case before the House, as a question of the members of the House of Assembly that make the laws keeping them, of the independence of Par-

liament, of the efficiency of the Public Service, of the economical, skilful and proper expenditure of the public moneys by the bodies legally appointed to do so.

When the matter was brought before the House by the Opposition through a motion censuring the member, the member pleaded that he had only followed the custom, and the Hons. Messrs. Cashin and Emerson and Mr. Higgins, one of the members for St. John's, confessed that they had also taken out of the hands of the duly constituted authorities, the expenditure of the moneys. The action was a friendly attempt, we have no doubt, to share the blame and shield their brother member of the Government. Unfortunately, however, such defence assumed on their part, the form of an excusing of the practice in question, a justification of the lamentable breach of a good law. Worse still the whole party by a solid vote joined in with them in what looks like a virtual vindication of the action of those members that indulge in this practice.

The Opposition would have been recreant to their trust, as everyone must admit, had they not brought the matter before the House, though we are not sure that they did it in a way most calculated to effect the end—a pronouncement by the House in opposition to the continuance of a practice unlawful and in itself objectionable that prevails, as regards some electoral districts.

However that may be we are sure of this that the Majority in the Assembly have done what has disappointed their real well-wishers, their most worthy and enlightened supporters and the public in general that want to "see things done right" through their not recording their determination to put a stop to the practice. If they thought the vote of censure unnecessary under the circumstances, they could have intimated such to the Opposition and expressed their readiness to make a declaration condemning the practice in general and their determination to have nothing to do with it in future.

If the Opposition did not then withdraw the motion, they could have recorded themselves against it following this up by a declaration condemning the practice. As it is, viewed in the light of the way in which the members who indulged in the practice spoke of it, the House through the majority of its members, has to say the least condoned what they admit is contrary to law and must admit is very objectionable. This is a stand much to be regretted.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT - SKETCHED ROSEBUSH WHILE IMPORANT EVIDENCE WAS GIVEN

Story of the Fate of the German Ship 'Aud' Which Was Sent Out From Kiel With Arms and Ammunition for the Irish Rebels

LONDON, May 16.—At Sir Roger Casement's trial at Bow street Police Court to-day the prosecution produced further testimony regarding the events attending the arrest of the two men accused.

No more convincing proof was needed of Casement's artistic temperament than is stamped on the features of the prisoner, such proof might have been had during the recess for luncheon when Sir Roger was taken from the dock. He left in his seat the pad of paper on which he had been writing. Some time during the morning he had drawn a rosebush covered with blossoms and buds. The sketching of this rose bush while in the midst of a critical examination was a typical act of this man of many moods.

The most interesting testimony was the story of the fate of the German ship and which was sent out from Kiel with arms and ammunition to fulfill, in part, promises of assistance, said to have been made by the Germans. The Aud was held up on suspicion of the west coast of Ireland not far from Tralee by the British patrol ship Bluebell and was being taken to Queenstown when she was sunk by her own crew. The details of the capture and sinking were given by Sidney Wagborne, a signal man on the Bluebell, who said:

"Early Good Friday morning the Bluebell was on patrol duty off the southwest coast of Ireland when we sighted the Norwegian colors. We signalled her and asked who she was

and where she was bound. She replied that she was the Aud bound from Bergen for Genoa. At that time we were about 130 miles west of Queenstown. We ordered the Aud to follow us but she did not do so until we fired a shell. Then she proceeded with us.

"When we got near Daunt's Rock the Aud stopped her engines. The Bluebell was then a cable's length away from her and we saw white smoke coming from her hold. Two German ensigns were run up on her masthead. The Aud lowered two boats which were rowed toward the Bluebell. We fired around these boats. They flew flags of truce and the occupants put up their hands. They were made prisoners. They proved to be 19 or 20 German blue-jackets, with three officers. Ten minutes later the Aud sank, about a mile and a quarter from the lights."

Wagborne was followed on the stand by a diver who inspected the wreck to confirm the statement that she had arms and ammunition on board, it being claimed that she carried 2,000 rifles for the rebels beside other war material. "The Aud laid in about 18 fathoms of water," the diver said. She had the Norwegian flag painted on her hull. I found a hole in her side 12 or 14 feet in diameter. On the bed of the sea I saw a lot of rifles and ammunition.

At this point witness identified one of the rifles and other material and ammunition he brought away with him.

Union Parade at Alexander Bay

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir.—Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks concerning our Union Parade and how things are going in our locality. On April 17th we held our annual parade, we met at the Council 12 o'clock. After the meeting was over and business completed we started on our parade. Although it was very wet we wended our way to the church, where Rev. W. Vey preached a splendid sermon, taking for his subject "The value of manhood." His text was found in St. Matthew's gospel, 12 Chapter, 12 verse (How much then is a man better than a sheep) by following the custom. He also pointed out to us the other side of the question.

After the sermon was over a collection was taken on his behalf. We then started on our parade to the Orange Hall. As we passed by the homes of our friends at the front the National Anthem was sung and three cheers were given on their behalf. When we reached the Orange Hall we found the good ladies were waiting us with a splendid tea. Too much thanks cannot be given them, especially the older ladies who seem to be always at their post. After tea was over we had a concert. The proceedings will go into our New Union Hall. Although our number was small and the weather was very disagreeable we had a very enjoyable time.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to say that our road from the Station is just about going to ruin, our Government wharf, as we call it, is disgraceful; it puts me in mind of the

Government, almost gone, but it may into. There will not be money enough left in the chest for the Union party to replace it.

Most of our men have been busy the past winter cutting pit props and I think they have done fairly well. They are now busy preparing for their odyssey, and we wish them all a pleasant and prosperous trip. Mr. Baxter Burry had a schooner stand a few more high tides and then it must go, if things don't be looked built the past winter, she is beaueen forty-five and fifty tons, and is said to be the best ever turned out in this place, and is also built according to the Shipbuilding Act to procure the bounty. She will be used the coming summer by Capt. Job Steed from Salvage, B.B. She was launched a few days ago and will soon be ready for the voyage. May good luck attend him. The builder of this schooner is James Arnold and is well worthy of praise.

Captain Sparks in the Violet May is loaded with wharf sticks for Catalina. As I am about to close, Mr. Editor, we cannot forget the young men of this place that have enlisted to fight for our King and Country. It shows us that they have a drop of wish there were more like them, they are men to the backbone. May evings will go into our New Union every success follow them in trying to uphold England's glory, and may they with many others of our brave boys when the war is over return crowned with laurels.

Thanking you for space. Wishing Mr. Coaker and The Mail and Advocate every success. W. J. ARNOLD. Alexander Bay, May 19.

The prosecution produced other interesting articles. Among them was a handbag which was buried on shore where Casement and his companions landed from the submarine. This bag contained the green rebel flag which was shown at yesterday's session, a considerable amount of ammunition and several maps of Ireland, two of which were drawn in the fourteenth row.

The court adjourned until to-morrow.

APPROPRIATE NAME

Old Captain Flint had gone in for house erection, and had built a row of "highly desirable residential villas" three miles from anywhere, because the land was cheap. Now that they were finished, he had taken an old friend to have a look at them.

"What shall I call them, Jim?" he asked.

"Well," said his friend, "being, as this is an out-of-the-way place, I'm blowed if I wouldn't call them Calais buildings."

"Why Calais buildings?" inquired the captain.

"Well," explained his friend, "it don't look as though Calais will ever be taken, and these houses seem in the same boat."

J.J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is ECLIPSE, which we sell at 45c. lb.

ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS, 1s. and 2s.

J.J. St. John Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

OUTPORT MERCHANTS

We are selling cheap some Second Hand Salmon Tierces, Trimmed and in good condition for 1916 pack.

SMITH CO. Ltd. Telephone 506.

PORTABLE AIR-O-LITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS

MEANS plenty of light, and the best of light. Give a most brilliant illumination with little attention, and at trifling expense. Satisfactory to an extent not thought possible in former years. Burnes only one quart of ordinary kerosene in 15 hours.

Robert Templeton, Agent, 333 Water Street, St. John's.



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION

is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in CHOICE MEATS.

M. CONNOLLY Duckworth Street.

JUST ARRIVED!

Another Shipment of FERRO ENGINES

OLD AND NEW TYPES

- 3 H.P. \$100.50
- 4 H.P. \$132.50
- 5 1/2 H.P. \$153.00
- 7 1/2 H.P. \$190.00

See our Prices on Engine Repair Parts, Batteries, etc. All stock new and just in.

FRESH BATTERIES EVERY WEEK.

- No. 6 IGNITOR BATTERIES, .36c.
- HOT SHOT BATTERIES, \$2.90
- LUBRICATING OIL, (Quality Guaranteed) 10 Gal. Tins \$5.80
- K. W. SPARK COILS, \$7.50

Call and see our Demonstrating Room.

A. H. MURRAY, Beck's Cove.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR RESULTS

"VICTORY" FLOUR, Highest Grade Milled.

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD.
J. B. URQUHART, Manager

Our Boys Treated Well at Hawick

Hope is Expressed That Our Boys Will be Allowed Pay a Visit to Hawick When en route Home When War is Over

Mrs. Hibbs of Livingstone Street, by one of the recent mails had more letters from Scotland containing the kind and friendly sentiments which have marked all through the missives received from Mrs. Balmer, the kindly and courteous Hawick lady with whom she continually corresponds. These friendly folk correspond with her son Jimmie who has written them from France, says he is ok, and they forwarded here to his mother a fine photograph of the young Newfoundland soldier.

The letters show that both Mrs. Balmer and her daughter, Cissie, take a kindly interest in the lad, as they repeatedly speak of sending parcels to him. They speak of Wilfred Dawe of a Company being on a two-weeks furlough at Hawick and evidently the good people of the place, most of whom have sons and brothers of their own at the front, have vied with each other in their hospitality and kindness to this and the other Newfoundland boys. They gave Wilfred the St. John's papers to read and he was glad to get them.

The letters speak of the particular friendship entertained for Max Churchill, Ralph Herder and Tom Christoper and deeply deplored the death of poor Harry Roper, another lad who was popular with the good people of Hawick.

A very nice letter is written to Willie Hibbs by Miss Balmer who hopes when the cruel war is over she will be able to visit St. John's to renew in person the friendship which has existed with Mrs. Hibbs and her family since the Newfoundland boys were first stationed at Hawick. The hope is also expressed that when hostilities cease our boys will be allowed to stay in that friendly town for a while when en route to the homeland.

WOMAN DRUNK AND DISORDERLY

At 11 o'clock last night while officers Woodford and Whalen were doing their beat they found an unfortunate woman drunk on the street. They only got her to the station after much trouble and as it was her third offence this year Mr. Hutchings, K.C., imposed a fine of \$10 or in default 30 days.

ANOTHER FIRE ALARM

The Royal Stores factory, the scene of a big blaze some few weeks ago was the scene of a fire alarm again Tuesday evening. Some straw in a hole just outside the building became ignited and the East and Central Companies were quickly on the scene and quenched the blaze.

OUR THEATRES

THE CRESCENT.

Go to the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and hear Mr. DeGroot sing the popular patriotic ballad "Keep the Home Fires Burning." To-day's picture programme is one of the finest. The Lubin Company presents "Voices From the Past," a powerful three-reel feature. The Biograph Company presents "Frederick Holmes' Ward" a fine melo-drama, featuring Vola Smith and Alan Hale. The Edison Company presents one of their famous animated cartoons "On Tour" by the celebrated cartoonist, Raoul Barre. This is some show, don't miss seeing it. On to-morrow a Ham and Bud comedy.

CELEBRATIONS OF THE 24th.

Yesterday immediately the noon-day gun fired the joy-bells of the R. C. Cathedral rang out a merry peal in honour of the day, the joyous sound of the bells being heard over the city for fully 15 minutes. Several patriotic airs were played by the bells, including the National Anthem. In former years in the Good Victoria's Reign, this day being her birthday, was celebrated with salutes from the warships in port, reviews either at Pleasantville or the Parade Grounds of the naval forces; and the day being observed as a general holiday was celebrated with the utmost enthusiasm.

"Milestones" Splendid Success

Last night the drama "Milestones" was presented in the Casino theatre to a large and very interested audience, amongst whom were His Excellency the Governor who was accompanied by Miss Davidson and Capt. Abraham. The drama received a splendid delineation at the hands of the tolerated performers and the stage settings and scenic accompaniments were superb. The cast included Mesdames Colville, Gosling and Chater; Misses Phillips, A. Hayward, E. Mare, Comdr. MacDermott, R.N.; Messrs. F. Emerson, A. Reid, W. R. Warren, J. Arnaud and Bell.

Some most effective instrumental and vocal music was heard from Mrs. Ayre, Miss Mare, Miss Spbil Johnson and Mr. Williams. The playing of the large orchestra was in itself an enjoyable feature. The orchestra was composed of Messrs Johnson and Bradshaw, Messrs C. Hutton, A. Crocker, F. Bradshaw, Jago, Burley, A. Bulley and Stafford. There was a sale of candy etc. and there will be a repetition to-night, the proceeds of which will go to the Overseas Red Cross Fund, so that another large audience should be present.

The gate receipts at the sports yesterday amounted to \$239.82 and will be presented to the Red Cross Fund.

Big Crowd Sees Live Stock Show

Great Interest was Manifested in the Movement and Money Prize Animals were Highly Commented on by Dr. McDonald of Halifax Who Acted as Judge

The Stock Show held on the Parade Ground yesterday was an event which should give a great impetus to the raising of first-class live stock in this country. The chief promoter was Mr. Harold McPherson. His Excellency the Governor was present and took a deep interest in the exhibition. Miss Davidson also attended, as well as Sir Wm. Horwood, Sir Jos. Outerbridge, Hon. S. D. Blandford, M. R. S. Devereaux, M.H.A., and others. There were more than 50 animals from Westland stock on show and these included a bull (Rillington Statesman) presented by Sir Robert Bond, some fine specimens of heavy and light draught mares, American trotting mares and various breeds of cows. Dr. McDonald of Halifax acted as judge in a most satisfactory manner.

In the two-year colt class the first prize, \$100, was won by Mount Cashel, and highly commended were M. Butler's bay mare, A. O'Neill's colt, Thos. Kearsey's colt, W. Clooney's light bay colt, Mr. Justice Johnson's dark bay, Jno. King's bay and A. E. Perkins' brown. First prize, \$50.00, in the one-year colt class fell to M. Butler and highly commended were F. Steer's bay, D. Galway's brown, P. Murray's bay, C. Campbell's bay, A. O'Neill's bay, filly, A. V. Ross's brown filly. First in the two-year cattle was A. V. Ross's Ayrshire heifer, Milkmaid. The prize was \$20. The bull owned by Mr. Thomas of Lookout Farm won second place and highly commended were H. R. Cook's twin heifers and one owned by W. H. Tucker of St. Philip's. The \$10 prize for one-year cattle fell to the heifer owned by Albert Pearcey, Newtown Road. Mr. H. R. Cook's exhibit was second and Mr. T. Bearn's bull was commended.

All connected with the exhibition deserve to be congratulated on its outcome.

CHILD DRINKS LYE.

Tuesday evening a little girl aged three years, daughter of Mr. E. Skiffington, night watchman, of Colonial Street, met with an accident which might be for providential circumstances have caused her death. Her mother who had been engaged in house cleaning had dissolved some lye which had been left on the stove in the kitchen and had become tepid. The little one observed, put the vessel containing it to her lips and drank some of it. The pain which the compound caused saved her because it caused her to desist and very little went into the stomach. Emetics were given when the accident occurred and much of the liquid was ejected, but the little one was badly burnt about the mouth, tongue and throat and suffered intense pain. Dr. Campbell was called and under his skillful ministrations all dangerous consequences were averted.

TAG DAY A GREAT SUCCESS

The collections for "Tag Day" in aid of the Red Cross Fund exceeded in their results the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. Up to last night the sum handed in to Mr. R. G. Rendell represented \$1,956, but in addition there were then \$100 or more to come from other collectors, so that when all have their amounts available the aggregate should not be far short of \$2,100. This amount will swell the contributions received to date to well over \$10,000 and likely later this will grow to \$15,000. The Committee in charge and especially the ladies who did the tag selling are deserving of the best thanks of all our citizens, for they did not spare themselves and many denied themselves much of the enjoyment and sport which the day afforded to see to a successful conclusion this good work.

FOR FRENCH SHORE

Tuesday the Board of Trade had a report from A. J. Pierce of Twillingate, saying the following schooners had left there for the French Shore up to the 20th inst:—The Tidal Wave, Ophir, M. P. Cashin, Emblem of Hope, Energy, Beulah, Exotic, Martello, T. M. C. Mielta, Sea Lark. These vessels were carrying crews aggregating 94 persons.

SCOUTS 'AT HOME'

Nearly 180 Scouts and Girl Guides were present last night at the "At Home" held at their armory. The chair was filled by S. M. Pitcher, who spoke in a few remarks on Empire day and what it stood for. He also made comment on our Great Queen Victoria and how our Empire benefited during her memorable reign. Miss Holland, guard leader, then spoke in a few remarks, touching upon the progress of the guard work and their plans for the future. After the addresses a programme was gone through, in which Misses Moulton, Taylor, Cave, Taylor, Vasey, Cool, Gallops, Dawe, Messrs Mercer, Driscoll, Gushue, Vasey, Cave and Gooble, took part and all the items were beautifully given.

After the concert refreshments and fruit were served. When all were quite satisfied the enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Empire Day Sports A Great Success

A great concourse of citizens attended the sports given at St. George's Field yesterday afternoon by the Boy Scouts and Nfld. Regiment. There were in attendance, His Excellency the Governor, Miss Davidson, Captain Abraham, Sir Wm. and Lady Horwood, Hon. John Harvey, Mrs. A. W. Harvey, Revs Conos White and Bolt, Sir Jos. Outerbridge, J. and Mrs. Browning and many other prominent citizens. When the Governor and Suite arrived they were received by Scout Master Murdoch, while the T. A. Band, which was present, rendered the National Anthem. The programme was a very interesting one and the different events were keenly contested, and at the conclusion Lady Horwood graciously presented the winners in the events with the prizes. The sports were looked after by Scout Masters Murdoch, Goodman and Christian, and Messrs W. J. Higgins, T. Curran, C. Hunt, J. Baxter, J. Pippy and H. Foster. The events occurred as follows:

- 100 Yds. Dash (Scouts), 10-12 yrs.—1st, D. Johnson; 2nd, Herder; 3rd, Peters. Time 15-1-5 secs.
- 100 Yds. Dash (Scouts), 12-14 yrs.—1st, Dingle; 2nd, Mews, 3rd, N. Johnson. Time 14 secs.
- 220 Yds. Dash (Scouts), 14-16 yrs.—1st, Fowler; 2nd, Macpherson; 3rd, Curran.
- 220 Yds. Dash (Scouts), over 16 yrs.—1st, Harris; 2nd, Perry; 3rd, Hall.
- Sack Race (Regiment)—1st, H. Belbin; 2nd, Price; 3rd, Chafe.
- Tug-of-War (Scouts)—Won by No. 1 Troop.
- Pole Jump (under 15)—1st, Macpherson; 2nd, Bowering.
- Pole Jump (over 15)—1st, Fisher.
- 440 Yds. (Scouts under 15)—1st, Horwood; 2nd, Soper; 3rd, Dingle.
- 440 Yds. (Regiment)—1st, LeMessurier; 2nd, Crocker; 3rd, Martin.
- 880 Yds. (Scouts over 15)—1st, Perry; 2nd, Crocker; 3rd, Harris.
- 1/4 Mile (Reservists)—1st, Moss; 2nd, Rogers; 3rd, Nofall.
- Tug-of-War (Regiment)—Won by No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Co.
- 100 Yds. Dash (Wolf Cubs)—1st, Peters; 2nd, Moore; 3rd, R. J. rdne. Inter-Patrol Relay (Scouts)—Won by No. 4 Patrol.
- 1/2 Mile (Regiment)—1st, Herder; 2nd, Chancey; 3rd, Price.
- Football Fives—Won by No. 1 Troop by three goals to nil. Winners—Perry, Darby, Macpherson, Stove and Barrett.
- Pick-a-back 75 yards (Regiment)—Won by A. Holmes and J. Ezekiel.
- 2nd, J. Pretty and W. Underhan.
- Inter Troop Relay Race (Scouts)—Won by No. 2 Troop.
- 1 Mile (Scouts)—1st, D. Johnson; 2nd, Herder; 3rd, Diamond.
- 1/2 Mile (Senior Scouts)—1st, Perry; 2nd, Phalen; 3rd, Macpherson.
- In the tug-of-war between the volunteers No. 1 Platoon won out easily.

TRAIN NOTES

Tuesday's No. 1 left South Branch at 8.35 a.m. Yesterday's No. 1 left Port Blandford at 7.35 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2 left Port aux Basques at 8.40 a.m., left Alexander Bay at 8.30 a.m. and is due in St. John's about 6 p.m. The Kyle's express is due here at 6 p.m. with mails and passengers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Rev. Mother Superior, St. Michael's Orphanage, Belvedere, gratefully acknowledges receipt of eighty dollars (\$80) bequest from estate of late Alice Noonan, per Rev. J. F. Pippy (Executor).

"PLAINDEALER" LIBELLED

We learn to-day that as the result of a reference to a case now sub judice, in last Saturday's issue of the "Plaindealer," that paper has been served with a writ of libel; substantial damages being claimed.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

St. Pierre Islands to Change Hands

St. John's Correspondent Wires Canadian Press That Newfoundland May Acquire the Islands After the War—Newfoundland Herring Will be Allowed in For Food Purposes

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., May 17.—The possibility of the acquisition of the French colony of St. Pierre by Newfoundland is being discussed in official circles as a result of conditions arising from the European conflict. The idea was suggested by the recent negotiations which led to the relaxation for the term of the war of the so-called Bait Act by the Newfoundland government in view of the shortage of fish in France. The Bait Act was put in force in 1886 and prohibited the selling of herring to the French fishermen whose headquarters were at St. Pierre.

With the advent of the war France withdrew the last of her fishermen from this side of the Atlantic, resulting in a critical shortage of fish at home. Representations were made to the Newfoundland government and in view of the circumstances it was decided to allow buyers from St. Pierre, to purchase Newfoundland herring on the condition that the fish should not be used for bait but should be devoted solely to food purposes.

Within the next few months thousands of barrels of herring, it is expected, will be shipped to St. Pierre. This concession, it is believed in some circles, will pave the way to a readjustment of the whole fisheries question after the war, and possibly to negotiate towards the taking over of St. Pierre by Newfoundland.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT

Argyle left Burin 12.30 a.m. yesterday, going west. Clyde arrived at Lewispart at 5.10 p.m. yesterday. Dundee arrived at Port Blandford at 6 p.m. yesterday. Ethie arrived at Port aux Basques at 8.30 a.m. to-day, arrived at North Sydney at 10.30 a.m. yesterday and sailed at 10.30 p.m. Glencoe arrived at Placentia at 2.30 p.m. yesterday. Home left Three Arms at 7.30 a.m. yesterday, in ward. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.30 a.m. to-day. Arrived at North Sydney at 8 p.m. Tuesday, sailed at 11 p.m.; sailing after arrival of Tuesday's No. 1. Petrel arrived at Clarenville at 3 p.m. yesterday. Meigle arrived at North Sydney at 10 a.m. yesterday. Sagona left Humbermouth at 3 a.m. to-day.

FIRST EXCURSION TRAIN

The first 2.30 excursion train for the season will leave the depot on June 3rd, the King's Birthday. It is likely that the regular 2.30 Sunday excursion will begin the following Sunday.

POLICE COURT NEWS

In the Police Court to-day Mr. Hutchings, K.C., discharged two drunks and fined two others, one of which is a Volunteer, \$2 or 7 days; a fifth drunk was fined \$2 or 3 days.

SUMMONED FOR BREACH OF THE LICENCE ACT

To-day Sgt. Oliphant had a West End wine merchant summoned for selling to a black-lister on the 22nd. The case could not be fully proven though the black-lister himself admitted he had been on the premises and the action was dismissed. Supt. Grimes prosecuted; Mr. Carter defended.

TRY IT

At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

LOCAL ITEMS

The markets were well stocked with cod yesterday, the local fishermen having done well. Good prices were realized.

Fully 400 trout were sent out by the morning train Tuesday and the express in the evening. Most of them returned last night with good catches.

The Citizens' Committee on the new Charter will hold a meeting to-night at the Board of Trade Rooms, when various matters will be discussed, including the rights of corporations.

A number of the Newfoundlanders who belong to the 18th Cape Breton Regiment and who were visiting their friends in St. John's and Conception Bay returned by Tuesday evening's express.

The schooner "Little Madonna," Capt. Ed. Hynes, of St. Brendan's, B.L., arrived in port yesterday morning after a good run up. The crew report that there is a fair sign of fish in Bonavista Bay but that the weather has been very backward the spring. The Madonna will load supplies and leave for home as soon as possible.

Empire Day At Topsail

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir Kindly allow us space in the columns of your paper, to express our idea of how the pupils of the C. of E. school here celebrated Empire Day. The pupils, about 25 in number, met at the school room at 9.30 a.m., each one bearing a flag with which the school-yard was decorated. A very nice programme was arranged by our teacher (Mr. Penny) which consisted of, first, a short address on "Empire Day," followed by patriotic songs and recitations, in which all took part. The music was rendered by our teacher. Afterwards various games were indulged in and we all enjoyed ourselves immensely. About 11.30 Canon Netten visited the school and gave us a very interesting address on the Union Jack, after which the National Anthem was sung and cheers were given for the Empire. Then we all wended our way homewards delighted with the pleasant way in which the morning was spent.

We are,
LILLIAN CHAYTOR,
GEORGE KEARLEY.
Topsail, May 24th, 1916.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

Best to be Had. SAVE THE WRAPPERS. \$10.00 in Gold will be given the person saving the most for 1916.

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

TRY IT

V. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

THE S.S. GLENCOE'S OUTWARD PASSENGERS

The Glencoe left Placentia at 4 a.m. to-day, bringing Mrs. Rose, Green, L. B. Moore, C. P. Smith, J. W. Wylie and T. Palfrey.

NEWFOUNDLAND PATROL.

WANTED 16 Men, ex-Naval Reservists preferred, as Gun's Crews for Newfoundland Patrol. Colonial rates of pay. Apply by letter to Commanding Officer, H.M.S. "Briton."

A. MacDERMOTT, Acting Commander.



Patriotic Association.

A MEETING of the Patriotic Association will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms on FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 8 p.m.

By order,
V. P. BURKE, Secretary.

may25,21

MASONIC NOTICE.

EMERGENCY Meetings of St. John's Lodge, No. 579; Avalon Lodge, No. 776; Lodge Tasker, No. 454; Whiteway Lodge, No. 3541, and Lodge St. Andrew, No. 1139, will be held in the Masonic Temple on TUESDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending a Lecture to be given by the Rev. Dr. Jones, Chaplain of Lodge St. Andrew. There will be a short musical programme. A collection will be taken in aid of the Tasker Educational Fund.

- F. RENDELL, W.M., St. John's Lodge, No. 579, E.C.
- R. W. SPRY, W.M., Avalon Lodge, No. 776, E.C.
- D. JOHNSON, W.M., Lodge Tasker, No. 454, S.C.
- W. CAMPBELL, W.M., Whiteway Lodge, No. 3541, E.C.
- J. J. McKAY, R.W.M., St. Andrew, No. 1139, S.C.

The Companions of Shannon Chapter, No. 9, R.N.S., will meet at the same time and place for the same purpose.

G. W. GUSHUE, M.E.H.P., Shannon Chapter, No. 9, R.N.S.

may25,31eod

WANTED!

Two Large SCHOENERS to freight SALT North. Apply to P. H. COWAN, 276 Water St. may18

LOST—The 22nd inst.

about 8.30 p.m., between Barter's Hill and LeMarchant Road, a Pocket Book containing a sum of Money, the property of a Volunteer. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.—tf

LOST—On Sunday, between the General Hospital and Cabot Street, by way of Forest Road, Gower St. and Long's Hill a small Gold Cross. Finder will please leave same at this office and get reward.—may23,tf

WANTED—An Experienced Boot and Shoe Salesman.

One who fully understands Stock-keeping and can produce good references. Apply by letter to "EXPERIENCE," care of this office, stating where now employed, length of experience and salary expected.—may23,tf

WANTED—An Experienced Dry Goods Salesman.

Apply by letter, stating age, length of experience, where employed, and salary expected, to "CONFIDENTIAL," The Mail and Advocate office.—may13,tf

New Show Room Open

Ground Floor; no more climbing Stairs or Elevators. Full line of

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MIDDY BLOUSES from 65c.
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