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Italian Outposts in Sight of Trieste

ITALIANS LOSING NO TIME
Udine, June 18th—Italian outposts have arrived in sight of Trieste.

OFFICIAL British

London, June 17.—In the Dardanelles on the night of the 15th a party of the enemy, led by a German officer, gallantly attacked our trenches. Fifty dead were counted, including the German officer. On the night of the 12th the enemy attacked and forced us back some thirty yards. At daybreak the vacant trench was enfiladed. The Dublin Fusiliers attacked with the bayonet, and the trench was recaptured, the Turks leaving 200 dead. General French reports German trenches, captured on a mile front, east of Festubert, abandoned during the night owing to a strong enemy counter-attack. The enemy's position was successfully attacked, north of Hooge, and the first line of trenches was captured on 1,000 yards front. Part of the second line was also captured. By noon yesterday 157 prisoners passed to our rear. A German counter-attack was repulsed with heavy losses. The French government report gains in Arras sector at various points; 300 prisoners and several machine guns captured. Important progress has been made in Vosges, and 340 prisoners and much munitions captured. The Italian Government report fierce hostile effort to break through the Carnie front, repulsed at the point of the bayonet. BONAR LAW.

Tragic Death Of Brave Airman At Buc, France

Paris, June 17.—Warneford, who gained fame recently by blowing to pieces a Zeppelin over Belgium, was killed to-day by a fall from his aeroplane at Buc, France. Warneford was piloting the machine which has as a passenger Henry B. Needham, the American writer, who also was killed. Warneford and Needham fell from a height of 500 feet. The Lieutenant had been spending a few days in Paris, where he came after his Zeppelin exploit to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honor. According to a report received here, the accident resulted from an explosion in mid-air, which caused Warneford to lose control of the machine, which fell crashing to the earth.

Working Overtime Making Zeppelins

Geneva, June 17.—A despatch from Friedrichshafen sets forth that double shifts are now working in the Zeppelin factories, which are turning out a completed Zeppelin airship every twenty days. One of two Zeppelins destined for operations against Italy, was sent away from Friedrichshafen yesterday, to replace the dirigible destroyed over Belgium recently by the British aviator Warneford. It is reported in Geneva that the German authorities are preparing for an important combined raid of Zeppelins and aeroplanes on Paris and London, in retaliation for recent attacks on German towns by the aviators of the Allies.

Italians Moving Onward

Rome, June 17.—Italian success at various points on the battle line are claimed in an official statement which says, "fighting to our advantage is reported from all along the front."

Lloyd George Arranges Committee To Deal With Munition Matters in Canada and the States

QUESTION RAISED BY McNEILL, UNIONIST

Canadian Firms Object Doing Business Through J. P. Morgan & Co.

London, June 18.—Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, is arranging to send prominent business men to the United States and Canada to discuss the whole question of American and Canadian contracts for war munitions. The Minister of Munitions made an announcement to this effect in Commons this afternoon in reply to criticism that Canadian manufacturers are required to deal with the Imperial Government through the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Donald McNeill (Unionist) who raised the question, intimated that some Canadian firms refused to transact business through the agency of the United States. He asked whether Lloyd George intended to adhere to this condition, which is resented by manufacturers of British nationality and which hampers and limits the supply of munitions of war. Minister of Munitions informed McNeill that the agency of Morgan and Co. extended only to orders executed in the United States. Orders for the manufacture of certain classes of munitions in Canada were placed through a committee of Canadian manufacturers organized by the Canadian Government. Regarding Canadian firms having refused to transact business through Morgan & Co., Lloyd George says this appears to refer to the proposal made to a Canadian manufacturer whose firm is supplying munitions under orders of the above committee by a group of American firms for production of shells in the United States. This manufacturer declined to negotiate through J. P. Morgan & Co. contracts already placed with the War Office and considered it would be unwise to adopt this plan except with the co-operation of Morgan & Co. I see no reason to dissent from that view.

Sir T. Shaughnessy's Important Commission

London, June 17.—The Globe says it understands that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the C.P.R., has consented, at the request of the Imperial Government, to take up a responsible position in connection with the purchase of munitions from Canada. The Globe connects Shaughnessy with Lloyd George's announcement in the Commons this afternoon that he was sending a business man to the United States and Canada to deal with the question.

British Submarine Gets Turk Transport

London, June 17.—The Star has received from Athens a telegram saying that news has been received there from Mudros, that a British submarine torpedoed and sunk three Turkish transports loaded with troops in the Dardanelles above Nagara. The greater part of the troops and crews were drowned.

An Undersea Tale

London, June 17.—It is officially announced that the Italian submarine Medusa has been torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine, says a despatch from Rome.

Russians Retreat Toward Tamogrod Over Their Own Border Line

A Big Battle is Expected to be Fought Around Grodek

London, June 18.—Another 24 hours hard fighting in Galicia has developed nothing to stem the Austro-German advance toward Lemberg from west and north-west. To-night, Berlin claims that the Russians are retreating over their own frontier toward Tarnogrod, which is about four miles from the Galician border. This means the invasion of Russian territory from a new point, but according to military observers here it may spell advantage for the Russians and that the general Russian retreat northward into Poland would divert General von Linsingen's attempt to crush the Russian centre near Zurawna district along the Dniester.

London, June 18.—According to a Berlin despatch, the Austro-German forces have battered their way through to Niemerow, thirty miles north-west of Lemberg and are advancing towards Jawarow, which is only 25 miles west of the Galician capital. Three great masses of Austro-Germans are thus sweeping from the San toward the capital city. The prediction is made, that a decisive battle, if one is fought, will take place in the vicinity of Grodek, where British military observers consider the Russians should benefit greatly by the lake country. British newspapers, though not minimizing the importance of the Austro-German successes in Galicia, acclaim what is styled the Grand Duke Nicholas' elusive strategy in shifting from north south to north-west south-east. This manoeuvre it is asserted, has deflected the Austro-German blow to some extent, and at the same time has denied them a full test of strength. Thus the Russian retreat, which is strikingly paralleling the Allies' retreat in the West last Fall which culminated in the Allies' victory on the Marne. The struggle along the Dniester and before Lemberg is con-

sidered herein not determine which side is more astute in the present manoeuvres. Petrograd, June 18.—A notable success was scored by the Russians on the Dniester above Zurawna, on June 14 and 15, which resulted in the capture of 8,746 men, according to an official statement issued at the War Office last night. Austro-German forces also are reported to have been hurled back on the same front further to the south-east, while another force which crossed the Dniester above Nizniow was destroyed. No comment is made on the action between Lubaczow and the San, except to state that the engagement was fierce.

Verona, June 17.—News is received here from the front, to the effect that the Italians have occupied the town of Mori, and are advancing both south and east. Mori is 29 miles from here and five miles from Rovereto.

Russian Victory At Zurawna

Capture 8746 Prisoners And Hurl Germans Back

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German Diplomacy And Bulgaria

London, June 18.—Conflicting reports are afloat concerning Bulgaria's attitude, according to the Paris Matin. Negotiations between Bulgaria and Turkey, under German auspices are about to result in the cession to Bulgaria of the whole right bank of the Lower Maritza, including a portion of Adrianople, which would give to Bulgaria a railway from Dedeaghat to Mustapha Pasha. This, of course, if true, would mean that Bulgaria would remain neutral. According to a Sofia despatch to the Times, Bulgaria's reply to the proposals of the Entente Powers has just been delivered, but the contents are kept secret. The correspondent however, gathers that the reply may constitute a general basis of agreement. He adds that German diplomacy is actively employed in an endeavor to induce the Turks to surrender the Dedeaghat line to Bulgaria in the hope of avoiding a rupture between the two countries.

Fierce Fighting In West Galicia

Petrograd, June 17.—Occupation by the Germans of additional villages in the Shavli district and further south in the region east of Mariampoles is admitted by the Russian War Office. It is claimed, however, that the invaders suffered severely in futile attacks beyond the Niemen, and that ground north of Przasnysz has been regained. The great battle along the San and in West Galicia is reported to be continuing fiercely, with fresh Austro-German forces constantly entering the combat.

Scotland Yard And Zeppelin Raids

London, June 18.—Scotland Yard last night issued further detailed instructions to the public on how to act in case of a Zeppelin raid. Suggestions are given that householders store water and sand, with which they may combat fires, close their windows and doors to check invasion of noxious gases and provide themselves with home-made respirators. As to the most satisfactory respirator, the statement says to this question there really is no satisfactory answer, for until the poison used is known, no antidote can be indicated. It is suggested that cotton waste, saturated with washing soda, make a good respirator.

Canadian Commander Killed in Action

London, Ont., June 18.—Lieut.-Col. Becher, commanding the Seventh Fusiliers of this city, second in command of the First Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, has been killed in action at the front.

DANES ARE NEUTRAL

London, June 18th.—A despatch from Copenhagen says Danish Folkething Lower Douz Parliament to-day unanimously resolved to support Danish Ministry policy of absolute neutrality.

PLUCKY CREW BRING SINKING STEAMER TO PORT

Milford Haven, June 17.—With a big list to port and all her pumps working full pressure, the steamer Turwell steamed into port, after having surrendered to a German submarine crew which had exploded bombs in her hold. The escape of the steamer was due to the fact that the submarine, eager to sink another steamer, did not remain long enough by the Turwell to make sure of the effectiveness of the bombs. The Germans boarded the Turwell, exploded bombs and then hurriedly put off from her, having sighted the British coasting steamer Traford, which was pursued and sunk. The Turwell's crew then returned to their ship, plugged up the holes made by the bombs as best they could, started the pumps, and made all possible speed for the nearest port. On her way to port the Turwell picked up the crew of the Traford.

French Aeroplanes Do Splendid Work At Karlsruhe

London, June 17.—A Rotterdam despatch reports that damage done at Karlsruhe by the air raid of the French squadron of aeroplanes, was much greater than the papers were allowed to state. Two hundred persons were killed, says the correspondent; fifty bombs were dropped, one of them almost destroying one of the ducal palaces used as headquarters by the Karlsruhe Commandant. Others destroyed a number of factories engaged in the manufacture of shells.

Yaqui Indians On the War Path

Washington, June 17.—Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet is under orders to-day to proceed immediately to Guaymas, on the west coast of Mexico, with 300 bluejackets and 300 marines, and to despatch this force twenty miles inland, if necessary to protect Americans menaced by Yaqui Indians. The Indians have threatened to annihilate all foreigners. Navy Department advices say that the Indians had declared war on Germany, Mexico, and the United States.

A Wiry Story

London, June 17.—The Central News has received a despatch from Amsterdam, saying that a traveller from Ghent, Belgium, brings report of a revolt on Tuesday on the part of the inhabitants of Malines. German soldiers had into a crowd, the traveller says, and 700 civilians were killed. The Amsterdam correspondent says that no confirmation of this narrative has been received since the occurrence, according to the traveller, Malines has been isolated by means of an electrified wire fence.

New Loan Bill For \$1,750,000,000

London, June 17.—Premier Asquith announced in the Commons this afternoon that Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna, would introduce another Loan Bill on Monday. It has unofficially been suggested that the amount of the vote would probably be \$1,750,000,000.

For Late War News See Page Two



Under Morris the Public Debt has increased Ten Million Dollars the past six years, making it now \$33,000,000. Morris has collected more Revenue than any other Premier. He has spent \$34,000,000 in six years. The Fishermen have been bled to death with excessive taxation placed upon them by Morris, and we are not surprised to know they are crying out from one end of the Country to the other it is time to end it all. Poor Terra Nova is indeed in a desperate condition, and she is being scuttled by her crew of Graballs.

Smart Neckwear For Men

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- 200 Bags BLUE NOSE POTATOES
- 200 Bags WHITE ROCK POTATOES

By the Barrel, 1/2 Barrel or Quarter

Also by S.S. "Carthaginian"

GORGONZOLA CHEESE

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

INNIS KEAN IRISH BUTTER, 45c. pound.

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

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ONE CASE PEARS UNSCENTED SOAP

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President Fishermen's Union
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Dear Sir,—

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

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.

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

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

Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

Advertise in 'The Mail and Advocate' for Best Results

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

LUSITANIA ENQUIRY ENDED

Not Much Information Given Out

London, June 18.—The public inquiry into the sinking of the steamship Lusitania by a German submarine ended this afternoon. A short session of camera court will be held to-morrow to take further evidence as to whether Capt. Turner observed fully the Admiralty's warnings, but none of this will be made public. A feature of to-day's session was the ruling of Baron Mersey, President of the Court of Inquiry that the question of speed had nothing to do with the catastrophe.

When the attorney's connected with the case were asked their opinions, Edwards, M.P., representing the Seamen's Union, said it was obvious that if a zig-zagging course was an element of safety, as an Admiralty expert had testified, then Capt. and owners of steamer showed grave culpability. The evidence shows that the torpedo suddenly came into steamer's side was Baron Mersey's comment and how would speed of vessel have affected that catastrophe.

The only question which Baron Mersey desired more light on was the statement of Thomas Coal, operator, who stated that while first and second class passengers were calm and stewards and stewardesses brave and helpful, steerage passengers were in confusion. Members of the crew were mainly interested in saving themselves, having a general appearance of lack of discipline.

ALLIES ON THE DEFENSIVE

Paris, June 18.—An official report describes intense activity along the French front. The Allied forces are delivering powerful attacks and the Germans are counter attacking furiously. In the north, the French have carried several lines of German trenches, making marked progress towards Souchez.

Heavy losses on both sides are reported.

Fire At Peru Does Much Damage

London, June 18.—Lokal Anzeiger, a German paper, according to despatch from the Peruvian capital, has received a message from its correspondent at Constantinoque which says that fire in the Hassana Bostani quarter of Peru has destroyed a total of 500 dwellings and warehouses.

Good News

London, June 18.—Sir Hiram Maxim has invented a very simple and cheap apparatus which he believes will counteract poisonous gas. Elaborate tests in the presence of military authorities are being made.

British Activity at Ypres

London, June 18.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Rotterdam reports great activity in Western front from Ypres north to the coast. Firing is continuous night and day he says.

The British have progressed at various points east of Ypres and the enemy is concentrating with many machine guns, one for each twelve infantrymen on some part of the line.

He also reports that the inhabitants of Ghent are emulating the hope of madness in refusing to do military work for Germans. Consequently some of them are being treated with great severity. The Burgomaster and many citizens have been sent as prisoners to Germany.

Allan Liner Sicilian Gets Into Trouble

London, June 18th.—Passengers aboard the Allan Liner Sicilian, which docked in London yesterday report an exciting experience when off the Thames Estuary.

The Sicilian was ordered to stop by the British patrol boat, but in consequence of misunderstanding of orders she continued on her course. The patrol boat immediately fired two blank shots. A British guard boat also fired a blank shot, then sent a shot across the Sicilian's bow. The liner hurriedly rang engines off and after a visit by an naval officer was allowed to proceed on her way.

At the time of the incident a Thames pilot was on board and the Sicilian flying proper signals.

ASQUITH'S SON WOUNDED

London, June 18th.—News received in London to-day that Lieutenant Herbert Asquith, son of the British Premier has been slightly wounded on the field of battle.

Pres. Wilson's Representative Gets Safe Escort

NEW YORK, June 14.—Today's New York Tribune says:

"Great Britain made certain by a convoy of destroyers that Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, would not be molested on his way out of the war zone, and his arrival here yesterday, on the American liner St. Paul was likewise safeguarded by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of this Port.

It was said that these precautions were due to the fact that Colonel House bore important messages for President Wilson from London and the British Foreign Office was determined they should not go away through German underseas interference.

The personal representative however, has despatches from Berlin also, and it was reasonably sure that would not do any thing to prevent their delivery. Moreover the St. Paul is an American ship. She carried several hundred Americans and the possibility of her being torpedoed was unlikely.

Police Court

(Before Frank Morris, K.C.)

The further hearing of the trap case between Ben Garland and Eli Lewis, was postponed till Monday.

A Spencer Street teamster drunk in charge of a horse and express, was fined \$2.00.

A Flower Hill cooper drunk, was released on paying \$1.00.

Settlement in Danger

By the schr. "Elianon" we learn that the settlement of St. Jones Within had a narrow escape from being wiped out during a storm of wind, by a forest fire last Wednesday. The people were compelled to take all their furniture out of their houses and remove it to a place of safety. The houses had to be entirely drenched with water to keep them from catching fire. A gale of W. wind prevailed and a large area of good timber was destroyed. The people had to fight the fire all day and eventually conquered it.

Mr. Jno. M. Devine, who established a branch business there, arrived from Bell Island to-day.

A woman named Elizabeth Fitzpatrick arrived from St. Lawrence by last night's train for the Asylum. She was evidently insane and Const. Kelly and her mother accompanied her.

The Storstadt left Bell Island ore laden for Sydney yesterday. About 700 men are employed by the two companies, but there is no labour boom on the Island.



SO NECESSARY,

Yet so difficult, is perfect filing and indexing of records that Office Managers would be compelled to devote much valuable time and thought to this important subject were it not already solved by the "Safe-guard" system originated by the Globe-Wernicke Company. Are you not interested?

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245 THEATRE HILL

HOW OUR FIGHTING TOMMIES VIEW THE WAR

No Talking, No Boasting, All Settled Down to Face Herculean Task Which Lies Before Them—Every Briton Must Be Up and Doing

(By E. Alexander Powell, Staff Correspondent of New York World at the British Front.)

The British soldier of this new army has none of the rollicking, devil-may-care recklessness of the traditional Tommy Atkins.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he has left a family, a comfortable home and a good job behind him. And unlike the stay-at-homes in England, he doesn't make the mistake of underrating his enemy.

He knows that the headlines which appear regularly in the English papers, exultantly announcing "Another British Advance," are buncombe. He knows that it isn't a question of advancing, but of hanging on. He knows that he will have to fight with every ounce of fight there is in him, if he is to remain where he is now. He knows that before the Germans can be driven out of Belgium, much less across the Rhine, all England will be wearing crape.

He knows that there is no truth in the reports that the enemy is weakening. He knows it, because hasn't he vainly thrown himself in successive waves against that unyielding wall of steel?

He knows that it is going to be a long war. Every British officer or soldier with whom I have talked—and I have talked with a great many of them—has said that he expects that the spring of 1916 will find them in virtually the same position that they hold now. They will gain ground in some places, of course, and lose ground in others; but a year or so, the men in the trenches believe, will see no radical alteration in the present western battle line.

Such is the opinion of the men who are doing the fighting. All of this, of course, will not make pleasant reading in England, where the Government and certain sections of the press have given the people the impression that Germany is already beaten to her knees, and that it is all over but the shouting. Out along the battle front, however, in the trenches and around the camps, fires, and in the hospitals, you do not hear the men discussing "the terms of peace we will grant Germany," or "what we will do with the Kaiser." They are not talking much, they are not singing much, they are not boasting at all; but they have settled down to the herculean task that lies before them, with that same bulldog tenacity of purpose, that same grim determination which characterized the men who wore the blue in the darkest days of the Civil War.

Don't misinterpret what I have just said. Don't think that I doubt the eventual triumph of the allies, for I don't—not for a minute. But from what I have observed while in the field with four of the armies, from what I have seen of the strength of the German positions along the western front, from what I have learned from reliable sources of Germany's military and economic resources and the temper of the German people, from the conversations I have had with Cabinet ministers and diplomatists and Generals and staff officers, and particularly with the fighting men themselves, I have come to the opinion—and it is not a hastily formed opinion, either—that the war will unquestionably last two years; that it will not improbably last three; and it may last four; and that even then Germany may not be conquered.

The sooner the people of England stop deceiving themselves and look the facts in the face, the sooner they will be willing to admit that the German soldier is as good a fighter as the British soldier, and that the German officers are, as a whole, far better trained than the British officers; the sooner they come to realize that if Germany is to be beaten, every man in England between the ages of eighteen and forty-eight who is able to carry a rifle will have to take the field, just that much sooner will this bloody business be over.

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

CHILDS' OVERALLS, assorted colors and prices.

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St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE KAISER REVEALED

Spoke of Making War Without Mercy, Sparing None and Destroying All That He Could Not Take

The Berlin Court Under William II. is the title of a book just published in London, the book of Count Axel von Scherwing.

The late Count Axel was a prophet. He was a prophet of the sensitive, divining rod kind; he had a nose for subtle indications in the air and for the first steps that count. To him a straw showed which way the wind was blowing and coming events cast their shadows before. And many pages in the memoirs (some of it in diary form) which he left behind him, and which have come into publishers' possession through a 'high personage,' are so uncanny in their insight that one might almost believe, did one not know otherwise, that they had been written lately.

For example, writing in the summer of 1914, Count Axel describes with uncanny insight the mental development of his Imperial master Wilhelm II.

It seems only the other day since he greeted an English deputation at Potsdam as 'Gentlemen and brothers,' and yet as I write there is a growing feeling that his protestations of love and regard for England and the English have been nothing but deliberate dissembling on his part.

There is a strange air of prescience again, about the story of the old Emperor William's death: The dying man opened his eyes, and let them fall on the figure of his grandson as the latter bent over him. You must always keep on good terms with the Emperor of Russia, he murmured: "there are no reasons against it," thus giving way to the anxieties he had always felt on a question upon which he knew that his grandson held opinions entirely contrary to his own.

This is all very interesting; as also are the stories about the Hohenzollerns and the prominent families of Germany. But everything else pales before the unique thrills of Count von Scherwing's Diary, beginning: Berlin, June 30, 1914. I arrived here last night, summoned by a telegram from Kiel, and I am expecting the return of my Imperial master every moment. I wonder how I shall find him after this Serbia tragedy.

Promotions began at once: I have seen the Emperor, and I have never felt sadder than when I left him. We had a long conversation, which revealed to me as being quite different from the one I thought I knew so well; a being that was strange to me, in whom shone at intervals dark flashes of hatred, rage and revengeful feelings.

"Indeed," the Kaiser had said, "out of this murder will perhaps result the ultimate triumph of German civilization and German politics." Next day Count Axel went to see Molke; as he waited for him his brain was haunted by the thought of war. He went home and wrote about it in his diary, explaining to himself, so as to make things quite clear to himself: We surely have no need to go to war, we are satisfied with our lot, and with the position which we hold in Europe. But—and there I get confused again—in Germany there is the Emperor, who, after all, has the last word to say in the matter.

Molke, who had just seen the Kaiser, did not allay his fears: "Is it possible that our Emperor is getting old, and falling under the influence of the Crown Prince?" I asked. "Would to heaven it were so!" said the General. "No, he is under no one's influence. He is only showing himself in his true light; he is owing to us at last what he kept studiously concealed from us until to-day, namely, his desire to engage in a struggle that would make him the master, not only of Europe, but also of the world."

Molke, too, had prophetic forebodings; he thought that Germany would win, but he foresaw "the load of horror and ignominy that will henceforward cling to Germany."

Count Axel went off on the yacht "Hohenzollern" with the Emperor. Cross-examined about the prospects of the negotiations, the Emperor observed, "Ah, friend Axel, why discuss these things on such a lovely night?" and then he burst out:

The struggle has been bitter indeed, but now it is over at last, and I can breathe freely. I do not wish for war, but I will not go a single step to prevent its breaking out. I will await it without flinching, and should I find myself entangled in it, then indeed, will I make it without mercy and with out remorse, sparing no one and nothing, destroying all I cannot take!

Next day the Emperor raved like a man mad with ambition (apparently about 42 cm. guns) "I have my cannon, as a weapon the like of which has never been seen before." He wished to destroy the world. Axel returned. He saw the doctors of Belgium. He pleaded once more with the Kaiser to stop the carnage, and then, writing a last letter to his master, killed himself, leaving this book behind him.

AT THE NICKEL

EAST END

ROSSLEY'S THEATRES

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

Grand Contest, Friday Night,

ALL NEW AMATEURS.

GRAND PANTOMIME, BO PEEP AND BOY BLUE

Farewell of Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke. Come and give your Favourite Artists a good send off.

The Finest Show Ever Seen Here.

NOTE—The children of the city have a great chance to see the Pantomime, Little Bo Peep and Boy Blue. Send the Children Saturday to bid Boy Blue farewell.

WEST END

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Expenditure Voted the Past Session by the Government --Every Elector Interested--Every Cent of All This \$4,072,000 Comes Out of the Pockets of the People

Lighthouse—maintenance	Trinity Alarm	350.00	Garinish	100.00
Maintenance—	Port Point, Trinity	180.00	Long Harbor Point	250.00
Red Bay	175.00	Belleoram	130.00	
St. Anthony	175.00	St. Jacques	300.00	
Griquet	100.00	Rocky Point	130.00	
Englee	60.00	Sagana New Fog Alarm	700.00	
Westport	150.00	Pass Island	450.00	
Conche	100.00	Pass Island Fog Alarm	700.00	
Sealson's Arm	150.00	Gaultois	120.00	
Jack Cove	75.00	Penguin Island West, Light and Alarm	700.00	
Gull Island Light	450.00	Ramea	250.00	
Gull Island Fog Alarm	700.00	Boar Island	250.00	
Nipper's Hr.	200.00	Ireland Island	250.00	
Little Bay Island	200.00	Rose Blanche Point Light	450.00	
Long Island, N.D.B.	350.00	Rose Blanche Fog Alarm	500.00	
Leading Tickle	200.00	Burnt Island Leading Light	150.00	
Long Point, Twillingate	450.00	Bad Neighbour Buoy	150.00	
Wharf Light, Twillingate	75.00	Isle aux Mortes	200.00	
Baccalao North	230.00	Channel Head Light and Signal	1,100.00	
Fortune Harbor	150.00	Port aux Basques Range	400.00	
Mill Point	50.00	Buoys and Leading Lights	300.00	
Lower Sandy Point	150.00	Cape St. George	700.00	
Grassy Island	150.00	Fort au Port	250.00	
Cabbage Head	250.00	Little Port, Bay of Islands	250.00	
Upper Back Island	350.00	Frenchman's Head, Bay of Islands	200.00	
Surgeon's Cove Head	350.00	Eagle Island	250.00	
Fogo Harbor	150.00	Lobster Cove Head	200.00	
Herring Neck	200.00	Cow Head	200.00	
Joe Batt's Arm, Brook's Point	250.00	Kepple Island	200.00	
South End Chang Islands	225.00	Port au Choix	50.00	
Cann Island	225.00	Double Island, Labrador	300.00	
Stag Run Buoys	150.00	Domino	150.00	
Seldom Come By Fog Alarm	500.00	Indian Tickle, Labrador	250.00	
Tilton Harbor	40.00	St. Michael's Head	100.00	
Peckford's Island	400.00	Cape North	250.00	
Wadhams Islands	350.00	Packs Harbor	250.00	
Penguin Island	250.00	Cut Throat Point	250.00	
Cabot Island	400.00	Wonsor Harbor	150.00	
Puffin Island Light and Alarm	700.00	Manuel's Island	150.00	
Shoe Cove Point	200.00	Cape Harrigan	150.00	
Little Denier	300.00	Port's Harbor	150.00	
Happy Adventure	50.00	General Lighthouses	4,000.00	
King's Cove Head	175.00	General Repairs and upkeep of the Service	4,000.00	
Square Head	150.00	Buoys and Fishing Lights	1,000.00	
Cape Bonavista	600.00			
Cape Bonavista Fog Alarm	1,100.00			
Melrose	50.00			
Green Island Light and Alarm	600.00			
Ragged Island	250.00			
			\$52,215.00	

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

To-Day! To-Day!

"WHEN THE NIGHT CALL CAME"

A Selig Melo Drama
"DOGS OF WAR"—A Pathe War Feature.
"THE SEA GULL"—A Vitagraph Indian Romance.
"THE NURSE AND THE COUNTERFEITER"
A strong Kalem Drama.
"HIS LAST RIDE"
A Selig Farce-Comedy.
"WILLIE'S HAIR CUT" or Transforming a Molly-coddle—Another laughable comedy.
Good Singing! Good Music! A Cool and Comfortable Theatre!
ADMISSION—Afternoon and Evening—5 CENTS.
A Big show for little money.
The usual extra pictures at the big Saturday Matinee.

MR. BUSINESS MAN

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To get the best results you must advertise in a paper that is read by the crowd.
The Mail and Advocate is the best advertising medium in Newfoundland to-day. Our circulation is increasing week by week.
Advertising in The Mail and Advocate means increased sales. Worth considering—isn't it. Ask for our rates.

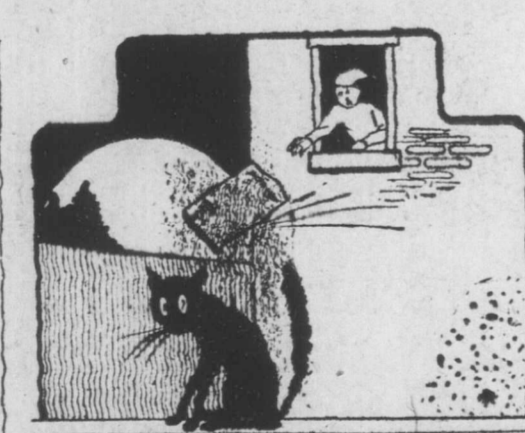
spection of the entire life saving plant and was convinced that there would be no room anywhere but in the water for fully one-half of this number.
This material is not costly and there is plenty of space on the upper deck for storing where it would float loose if disaster came. If our public press will insist on some such measure Congress can be influenced to an appreciation of its obligation in protecting those that go down to the sea in ships.
With the wireless calls rescue cannot long be delayed, and in each of these disasters help was near by and the life belts were proved to be woefully insufficient.
A friend on the Titanic who climbed to the bottom of an overturned boat and was rescued by one of the half empty lifeboats which had been successfully launched told me that hundreds of those drowned could have been saved by rafts and floats.
On the last trip but one of the Imperator I was informed there were about 5,000 aboard, passengers and crew. Out of curiosity I made an in-

The War And The Stock Exchange

(By the Financial Editor of the London New Witness.)
I suppose the good tone in the City is due mainly to the flood of public money which are sweeping through the manufacturing districts of Great Britain. Our incompetent rulers are spending two millions of pounds (\$30,000,000) a day, a large proportion goes to the manufacturers, and such middle men as have a political "pull" and large sums of money are being made, and those who make now want to invest. Hence the improvement on the Stock Exchange.
I wonder when we shall realize that so far from recklessness in spending being a virtue, it is a curse. I wonder when we shall grasp the fact that this wild flinging of money right and left is the result of sheer incompetence, and can only have one end—financial collapse. We are spending to-day; but we shall have to pay back to-morrow. The last mad notion is to municipalize the drink traffic at a cost of two or three hundred millions—we always speak in millions these mad days. We shall end in buying up everything—like a maniac woman often does just before she becomes dangerously insane.
Mr. Sam Thorp, science master of the Methodist College, has resigned his position and leaves by Carthaginian. We understand that Mr. Thorp will enter the service in defence of the flag.

Factory Workers Pay Heavy Toll

(Montreal Journal of Commerce)
The world is startled and shocked when the heavy list casualties comes in from a great modern battle, but we take as a matter of course the long uninterrupted series of industrial accidents. Last year in the United States 35,000 workers were killed and 2,000,000 injured by accidents, many of which could have been averted. In addition there were 3,000,000 incapacitated temporarily by sickness due to occupational temporarily by sickness due to occupational diseases. It is estimated that 15,000,000 persons in the neighboring republic are affected by these wastes, of which 60 to 75 per cent could be eliminated.



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Russians Deny German Claims Recent Victory

London, June 14.—Germany to-day claimed another decided success along the eastern line. North-west of Moseiska, in the region of Sieniawa, the German report said that along a line extending over forty-three miles the entire positions of the Russians were taken, and that 16,000 prisoners fell into their hands. The Russian official report, however, only mentioned the locality where this action is said to have taken place, in a paragraph which declared that the Austro-Germans, after heavy losses in the region of Moseiska Friday and Saturday, did not resume the offensive.
Crossed the Dniester.
According to Petrograd the Austro-Germans have made another crossing of the Dniester, where a brilliant cavalry charge at Sale-Szczyky resulted in a local Russian success, but no claim is made that the invaders were pushed back across the river. A crossing of the river at this place may not be a serious affair for the Russians, as it is remote from Lemberg, and an advance from it might expose the Austro-German flank.

Disasters at Sea And Lack of Life Saving Apparatus

The appalling disasters to the Titanic, Empress of Ireland and Lusitania have emphasized the inadequacy of the life saving means provided in practically all ocean passenger ships. Lifeboats are invaluable when the sea is smooth and time and conditions permit launching, but as at present seen from their davits they top off and go down with the drowning passengers. If each of the three great steamers had been provided with a generous supply of unsinkable boats and rafts or floats, with rope ladders for holding on, and these so placed on the topmost deck that they would float when the vessel went down, thousands of those who perished could have been saved.
With the wireless calls rescue cannot long be delayed, and in each of these disasters help was near by and the life belts were proved to be woefully insufficient.
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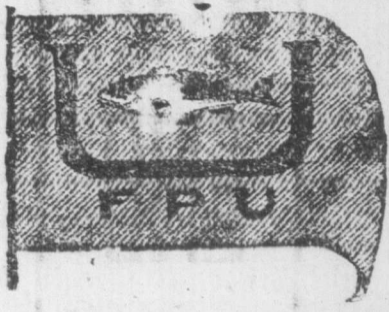
Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

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—also— ONE HOUSE about \$900.00 in suitable localities

J. J. ROSSITER Real Estate Agent

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 Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 18th, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Wanted!

Public Men With Backbone!

THE outstanding weakness of men in public life to-day is lack of backbone. Many of them are, as Longfellow says: "Dumb, driven, cattle," or as a local side-walk philosopher puts it: "Dummies pulled by the nose by the fellows higher up."

The essential at this critical period in our history is personality; and that many of the present Administration lack this factor was conspicuously evident during the session of the Assembly just ended, there were ominous creakings of certain parts of the machinery owing to lack of lubrication. But when the requisite lubricant was applied, the members voted as noiselessly as the motion of well-greased journals on a locomotive.

The influence of a man with personality is paramount, for that inherent power which gives personality is the factor which helps to determine their position.

If there is one thing needed in our Public Men to-day more than another it is Personality. Members of the Assembly, educationists, editors, clergymen, require more of that stamina which will lead them to stand alone on a rock of isolation, rather than sacrifice what they consider lofty principles. Too many who should be STRONG are WEAK-KNEED. Too many who should be fearless and bold in defending right (such as we endeavor to do) are swayed and turned like a weather vane in the wind. They lack that moral courage which entitles them to leadership. Our political life, as never before, is looking for men who are true to their convictions (not voting pawns), and who do not disgrace the gift of personality which Heaven has vouchsafed them.

Had we such men on the Government benches, the Civil Service of this Colony would not be a political Augean Stable, nor would it be the dumping-ground for the "Sisters and the Cousins and the Aunts" of party touts.

Strength and courage are two simple virtues, owned by no race, found in all faiths, expressed in every real hero, the inspiration of all great souls, and the basis of character. Weakness and fear—political fear especially—are neither good medicine nor sound doctrine. They lock the lips, chain the soul, darken the brain, thwart the purpose and paralyze the soul. There is no fight in the jelly fish.

The military idea of life—"Life is a warfare" is a good working ideal. The soldier is still the example of the man who is aggressively good. It is a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER to be a fighter than to be pawn on a political chess-board.

Strength is everywhere respected. We look out on the sea and, conceding the color and the grandeur of Old Ocean's vast domain, are moved by its mighty power. Strength is everywhere admirable, even in a losing cause.

A man without Strength is like a steamer without steam. We find that what most men lack is steam. Dreams they have but do not realize them; theories they have, but do not PRACTISE THEM; visions gladdens them; but they lack the strength to make them real. Think about it you weaklings who vote franchises without consideration of your duty to the people.

Courage is related to Strength, as the branch is to the trunk. We are courageous when we know how strong we are. A weak man is never really brave—his bravery is bluff. Courage of the highest form is related to the highest morality.

Backbone with an ordinary amount of brain is a more profitable asset than an extraordinary amount of brain with little or no backbone. The NEGLECT OF THE SPINAL COLUMN is making the SHIP OF STATE creak from stem to stern.

Be a good fighter for the welfare of the masses. The coarse-grained politician with a club was very well in days gone by, but his place is not in the twentieth century. There is success ahead for the man of strength and courage, who is an honest fighter, and has no corrupt corporations behind him.

This is the time for independent action; so pitch in and do something. Of course, you may be for the while cut off from invitations to the functions of swaddom; you may have to foot your own bills; but be a hero in the light. You hold your mandate from the people; and don't be recreant to the trust which you have received by honest suffrage.

More Injustice

DURING the unsavory revelations in connection with the administration of the Postal-Telegraphs Department we had an opportunity to see how some of the public monies were being squandered in "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," and to realize how inefficient this public utility is. But there is a phase of this business which has not been sufficiently aired; and, possibly, the public will imagine that we are guilty of exaggeration, when we say that we refer them to the accounts of the Department for verification of the statements.

We refer to the salaries paid to outpost Operators. There are to-day numerous operators North, South, and West, who are receiving but a paltry TEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. They work practically 365 days in the year (they must be on hand on Sundays), and their office-hours are from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., and in some cases the thing called an office is not fit to be placed among dog-kennels! These officials (usually most courteous and attentive) receive THIRTY-THREE CENTS per day for their services; and we have heard of instances where they have even been unable to procure from the Department a BROOM to sweep the office!

We know, too, that the coal supply is restricted; and we know further, that in certain instances, though coal could be purchased in the place at \$5.60 per ton, it was not bought locally; but it was SENT FROM A CITY COAL DEALER, costing originally \$7.50. Freight to destination meant \$4.00 additional. Why should \$6.00 per ton be bootled?

When one considers these disgraceful things, and knows that

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS

[A BOOMERANG—A missile of hard wood, peculiar to the aborigines of Australia, of two feet in length, and so constructed that, though thrown forward, it takes a whirling course upwards till it stops, when it returns with a swoop and falls in the rear of the thrower.]

Newfoundland Toilers awaited a champion, an organizer and a leader. Men there were a-plenty to pose as champions of the cause of the Fishermen, but they generally transpired that they were politicians at heart and not true friends of the Fishermen. Numerous leaders appeared at one time and another but they accomplished nothing either because of their half-hearted attempts or because they lacked the saving grace of organization. They were men who did not possess or engender in the Toilers that absolute confidence that is essential to the success of any general and champion of the cause of labor.—Mosdell, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

Men looked for the saviour and the deliverer to come from legislative halls or from so-called upper classes. They had decided that he must be one learned in law or politics; prominent in business or some other department of public life. How else, said they, can he successfully organize and lead the Toilers and do battle on their behalf. But they were mistaken in their anticipations and once again was proven the old adage that it is usually the weak of the earth that is used to confound the mighty. The organizer and leader appeared in W. F. COAKER, who possessed none of the qualifications generally deemed essential to success.—Mosdell, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, '13.

the Ramea Cable, or rather an attempt at a Cable, cost the Colony more than Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars it is enough to make even angels weep.

Why this Ramea Cable at all? The entire Ramea Islands have not the population of one of the thriving settlements in the District of Fogo, Twillingate, Bonavista, or Trinity which have no means of communication except the casual visitor to a neighboring office.

The only business done on the Ramea Islands is done by the firm of Fenney, and we do not think that the Colony owes any single firm a Twenty-Five Thousand Dollar Cable, especially as we know that the major part of the business is done with a neighboring Province, and that the families of the members of the firm are non-residents.

Why not try and do something along the South Coast for the Winter Fishing Fleet? Why not put them in touch with their owners during their dangerous winter trips?

It is not so long ago that a vessel was wrecked going to the westward—a fishing vessel with a crew of 16 men, who suffered dreadful hardships before they could make known their plight to the owners or to the Government.

They were FIVE DAYS trying to get into touch with a telegram office; had to row in leaking dories about thirty miles; why? Because there was means of communication between Cape LaHue and the cove where they were wrecked!

Yet \$25,000 can be squandered in wining and dining and freighting; but the bone and sinew must be content with being allowed to exist!

Inconstancy

THE inconstancy of President Coaker is his sole fault, so says the Bottle Washer. He has not attempted to prove his statement because no one knows better than himself that such a statement is false.

President Coaker possess a deep sincere and self sacrificing character, and he strongly resents conduct of insincerity. He is willing to sacrifice all to the furtherance of the cause he has espoused on behalf of the Toiling Masses of Newfoundland.

He is a born worker and despises a lazy man, or a man possessing abilities that he misuses, or is too indolent to utilize. He hates the man that would despoil his country of her heritage or place personal interests before that of Country and People.

Mosdell's make up was long ago analyzed by President Coaker and found wanting in many characteristics that are essential to success

where work entailing self sacrifice, tact, strenuous toil and economy had to be accomplished.

Mosdell possesses none of those qualifications. He would out do Croesus as a Grabber if he had the opportunity; his want of tact he displayed time and again while a member of our staff; he has no comprehension of the word economy, he is not nor never will be a strenuous worker, he lacks stability.

During the absence of President Coaker to the icefields in 1914 Mosdell displayed what tact and common sense he possessed by attacking Home Rule, although the discussion of the issue was strictly forbidden by President Coaker.

Mosdell's defence of Capt. Keen prior to the arrival of President Coaker from the seafishery last year is another indication of his tact and inability to place Country and Country's best interests before personal consideration.

Mosdell's vile attack on Piccott is an indication of his mental make up, and his lack of discretion and principle. His speeches during the Hr. Grace Campaign exposed his inordinate conceit and love of displaying before the common people that he had received some education since leaving his native town. He spoke above the people's heads and created a contempt for his airs that left him the last man on the list, although the only one of six who claimed university degrees.

One of the chief flaws in Mosdell's make up is his inconsistency. He is only 29 years old, yet he has already been a teacher, then a newspaper proprietor, then a Methodist parson for part of a year, then a newspaper reporter, then a student of medicine; then he craved for notoriety as an editor, then he longed for political honors, then he wished to practise medicine again, then he endeavoured to become a sub-editor of an enemies paper, then he sold himself to a Clique expressly for the purpose of destroying his former employer and patron, and next week he will be ready to sell the Clique that purchased him if the would-be-purchaser would make it worth his while.

A year ago Mosdell pretended to be an ardent supporter of the F.P.U. and acclaimed President Coaker to be the bearer of a message to the People and Country, which was nothing short of a Divine Revelation.

Last year Mosdell was concocting a scheme to edit a Confederation paper, now he is the trusted tool of the bitterest mercantile Anti-Confederates who believed they were buying an able editor to assassinate Coaker as a political and commercial factor and organize a great campaign against Confederation, yet within three

Mr. Kent, Leader of the Opposition, Scores the Government in Forcible Speech Delivered in House of Assembly on April 27th, 1915

Showed Up Some Startling Facts—Public Debt Under Six Years of Morris Government Increased Ten Million Dollars—Nest Egg of \$500,000 Left by Bond Administration Wiped Out of Existence.

In the Marine and Fisheries Department the same thing occurs.

In the Postal Telegraphs Department we find large increases. J. W. Mitchell for special services (whatever that means) received \$1,000—a new salary J. R. Clarke, Assistant Secretary to the Postmaster General received an increase in salary of \$100. J. W. Payne was appointed to a new office with a salary of \$500; J. M. Knight, another new office, \$400; John Hefferen, new office, \$360; Escott, new office, and so on. There are sixteen messengers whose salaries come to a total of \$1,920, and a number of new operators.

In the Public Works Department the same thing was done. F. Woods, fireman in the Museum, received an increase of \$120; H. Whiteway, keeper of the Grand Fall building, a new office, \$400; Tobin, keeper of Harbour Grace building, a new office; Martin Sreman, Harbour Grace, a new office; Dr. J. P. Knight, House Surgeon, \$3200.00. The salary of the fireman of the General Hospital was increased, and also that of the ferryman at Codroy, and so on.

Now, sir, all these payments should have been provided for in the ordinary way last year.

Then, with reference to the question of overdrafts: if you look at the Auditor General's statement you will find that there are large overdrafts which occur year after year, in every Department of the Public Service. This, of course, is notwithstanding a system of transferring balances from one sub-head to another, which the Auditor-General acts upon, a practice which is not authorized except

to a very limited extent; but to the extent to which it is used now, it is not authorized. For instance we had last year a case where an account was transferred in the Agriculture and Mines Department from the Agriculture Branch to the Mines Branch or vice versa. I forget which, but it was one or the other. That is not the intention of transferring from sub-heads.

Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to go through the different heads of the estimates to-day, as the matter will be discussed as each head comes up. However, I would like to refer briefly to the public debt. Now, sir, the gross public debt, at the present time, including the amount of the war loan of a million dollars which we got from the Imperial Government, and to which the Prime Minister referred in the beginning of his speech, is about \$32,000,000. That is the gross. There are deductions for amounts guaranteed, such as the Municipal Council amounts, and those would have to be deducted, but the gross liability of the Colony is about thirty-two and a half millions. At the time the present Government came into office, according to a statement of the public debt contained in the Minister of Finance's Budget for 1909, the public debt was \$22,000,000. That would be an increase roughly of about ten millions in six years. Now, this increase is made up largely of railway expenditure. There are eight millions of that for railway expenditure. I include the two million dollar loan which was authorized last year, of which one million only has been raised up to the present time. We

are in position in relation to the public debt which would warrant a statement of the financial position of the Colony, such as was asked for from this side of the House. We have gone on authorizing loans year after year. We find that a large amount of the local loans which have been authorized are still held on temporary loan at the Bank, and are going on from year to year paying 5 1/2 per cent interest, some of them, instead of the 4 per cent that we authorized here in the Legislature. Another loan is paying 4 1/2 per cent, instead of 4 per cent, which we authorized. We have no statement showing exactly how this temporary loan account stands at the present time. The Minister ought to have, in dealing with this matter, a statement showing exactly how the public debt stands at the present time—what has been raised, what amounts are held on temporary loan, and the various rates of interest which are being paid on the different amounts. Now, last year, sir, when the House was in session, there were two loans authorized. One was for \$2,000,000 for railway construction; the other was for \$360,000 for telegraphs, light-houses, and the construction of public buildings. It is now a year since these loans were authorized, and up to the present neither of them has been repaid. All that has been raised under them has been by way of temporary loan, and on terms and conditions other than those authorized by the Act. In relation to the railway loan, the Members of the House will no doubt remember that we passed out that the recognized conditions (Continued on page 3.)

months he has written himself down to be everything but what they believed him to be.

They ought to have known that if Mosdell was any good, Coaker would have got along with him, and Coaker might have considered that if he was any good he would not desire to become an editor while a doctor of medicine. Instancy is the fault such a man hurls at Coaker, while every action of Coaker's since he organized the F.P.U. has demonstrated that his opponents cannot cajole or bribe him into any position that departs from his original intention of making the F.P.U. a real Union of Toilers.

Journalistic Myosis

WE fear that the editor of the New Daily is badly afflicted with journalistic myosis in addition to manifesting very pronounced symptoms of megalomania.

We feel deeply grateful to this omniscient personage for his disquisition on the "Dark Mediaeval Ages"; "The French Revolution"; "The Dignity of Labor"; but we would advise him to read a recent article by Rev. Dr. Ryan in the last number of "The Newfoundland Quarterly" ere he again trots out Macaulay, "who," says this learned Newfoundland cleric, "could believe anything that tended to damage the opposite party. It is even though it tended to destroy the reputation of his country."

The effusion regarding Democracy in England is somewhat misplaced. We regret that we are not gullible enough to accept the educational pronouncements of the "restless" editor. We were under the impression (and still are) that education spelt STABILITY OF CHARACTER.

We used no such terms as he reads in "our little disquisition on the noblest of callings; on the contrary, we are clamoring for better educational facilities for our Toilers whom the New Daily editor had dubbed "the ignorant masses."

We still believe that the educa-

tional farce held annually under the auspices of the C.H.E. is a crime against the youth of this country, notably in our outports; and we think it is one of our city teachers—Miss Dawson—who wrote, sometime last winter: "We bribe children to acquire facts, by promises of scholarships, prizes, and other distinctions, and the pupil's ambition is aroused sufficiently to gain these distinctions."

She says further: "At a recent conference in England, the Head Mistresses' Association passed a recommendation that girls under 16 should not TAKE EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS . . . considering them to have a BANEFUL influence on the full and free growth of the faculties."

To this we would add other opinions of competent judges:

"The first principle of (the lad-dist) is that the boy and girl are receptacles for all the ologies. For them he builds up a school curriculum (such as that of the C.H.E.) so extensive as to bewilder the average mortal. He casts them all in the same mould and turns them out, year after year, as the finest fruitage of his system. It matters not that this education? is what Artemus Ward used to describe as many frills and little shirt. It matters not that pupils, filled with indigested facts, fall victims to mental anaemia. It is of little moment that the reasoning powers are not cultivated, and that the imaginative faculties, which to all seeming are not withheld in the purview of some educators, are left in abeyance.

"The pupil may be ignorant of fundamental subjects, but he may have a bowing acquaintance with scientific names, talk about stones and nature lessons. In other words, he is, to use a military expression, in the air. He has no foundation on which to build in after life. The teachers who are caught up in this whirligig curriculum have our sincerest sympathy. They cannot stem the tide of ologies that SWEEPS AWAY THEIR TIME AND PREVENTS

THEM FROM GIVING THEIR PUPILS THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY which is of far greater VALUE than any amount of book learning. Some day a reformer may bring us back to saner methods, to a school curriculum which shall be simple and conducive to the cultivation of the reasoning powers and strengthening of the moral faculties."

Just another excerpt, and we dismiss the puerilities of the New Daily.

"The school-room is too often the grave of mental power and hope and ambition. For there are two ways of teaching, and one of them is fatal to intellectual life. It ruins the very vitality of the mind and leaves it jaded and prostrate. This method is an unnatural process of CRAMMING unaccompanied by digestion. The teacher hastily loads his own intellect with ill-sorted, unassimilated odds and ends of knowledge, and by dint of great physical exertion worthy of a stevedore, pitches shred after shred, patch after patch, chunk after chunk into the tender minds of the pupils. Mental dyspepsia, with all its lamentable results, such as a disgust for learning, follows. Ruin is at hand; for the process is violent and unnatural. By it the mind is continually overloaded and weighed down with debris of all sorts.

"It cannot react on the contents; they subjugate it, curb it, smother it, kill its initiative, condemn it to a passivity which in the end destroys its appetite for knowledge, and puts in its stead a tendency to nausea at the very sight of a book."

Cramming, stuffing, gorging is not to be tolerated. Intellectual food suitable in quantity and quality, to the age and condition of the child must be given in a rational manner." To our way of thinking, the Syllabus of the C. H. E. renders the rational process impossible.

MR. KENT'S SPEECH

(Continued from page 4)

everywhere in the markets at that time were such that the Colonial Governments were not getting loans at 3 1/2 per cent., and as soon as the Premier went to London he found that that was the case, and he had to make temporary arrangements to provide for the railway work during last summer. The correspondence in relation to this was tabled. There is a letter here from Sir Edward Morris, the Prime Minister, to the financial agents of the Colony, dealing with the possibility of obtaining the loan on the terms of the Act which was passed here, and stating that at the next session of the Legislature the Act would be amended by increasing the rate of interest to 4 per cent.; and he asked that in the meantime, and until this was done, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds be advanced. And now, sir, we do not find that any provision is being made for the balance of the loan of \$2,000,000. There is provision made in connection with the temporary loan from Glyn, Mills and Currie, but for the permanent loan which is to replace it, there is no provision made in the Estimates which are before us at the present time. That, of course, means that we will have to have Supplementary Supply or additional estimates.

HON. PRIME MINISTER.—That was voted last year.

MR. KENT.—It will have to be voted again this year. It was voted at 4 per cent. You will have to provide for the difference.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE.—It is in the Estimates.

MR. KENT.—Where is it?

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE.—On page 4.

MR. KENT.—That is only one million. That shows the need of a clear statement of how the public debt stands. Here you have a general statement of the figures.

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE.—It is provided for.

MR. KENT.—Yes, but it requires an explanation to find it. Now, sir, I think if the Government had acted upon the opinion which we expressed here last year, they would not have found themselves in the position in which they are to-day in reference to that loan. Conditions have very materially altered in relation to raising money ever since then in consequence of the war, and the effect that these conditions will have is evidenced by the case of the Dominion of Canada,

which is now placing a loan of 4 1/2 per cent., an increase of another half per cent. If the advice which we gave here last year had been taken in this matter a 4 per cent. loan authorized this additional half per cent., or whatever other interest will ultimately be demanded, would have been saved. Then, that brings us back to the original source of all this trouble, namely, the terms of the Railway Contract, which provided for the payment of the contractor in gold instead of bonds as every previous contract provided. It shows how difficult it is to measure the obligations, not only on outlay, but on interest, which the Colony was undertaking when it entered into the railway contract of 1910.

Then, there is no provision here, sir, for any loan or other means of paying the large deficit which has been foreshadowed at the close of the present financial year. The deficit last year was \$301,000, and it is anticipated that the deficit at the end of the present year will be still larger. We are told that the reserve fund of \$500,000 which has been to the credit of the Colony for some years, will be available for the payment of this deficit. Well, sir, in the first place, you have got \$300,000 of that reserve of \$500,000 already appropriated, or about to be appropriated to meet the deficit of last year, and judging from the statement of bank balances which the Minister has furnished for the half year to the end of December and for the quarter ending the 31st March, that means that there will be very little, if any, of that reserve fund available to pay the deficit which you will have at the end of the present financial year. On the 31st March the ordinary exchequer account, according to the statements which have been furnished, was \$360,000 in debt. There are other amounts, up to in the neighbourhood of \$700,000. Now, as against that you have got about \$50,000 of loan accounts, and you have got the balance of the Reserve, after taking out of it \$300,000 for last year's accounts. I think, sir, in view of all these facts, that it will be necessary in order to close your financial accounts for this year, to make some provision other than that providing for the use of the Reserve Fund. The expenditures during the year that I am talking about, namely, 1913-14, have not shown any signs of decrease. On the contrary, they are about \$120,000 more than they were the previous year on the ordinary appropria-

tion accounts. I asked the Minister for a statement for six months, and that statement does not show that there has been any decrease in the expenditure; on the contrary, the expenditure has been greater; and while the taxes that the people are paying are increasing almost to the breaking point, still when we ask to have a statement of the Colony's financial position placed before us, we meet with a point-blank refusal. It is correct that it has not been the custom, sir, to give a financial statement until the Minister made his Budget Speech, but I think that in view of the extraordinary circumstances, it would have been reasonable and proper to comply with the request and furnish the statement which was asked for. The information ought to have been in the Minister's knowledge before he began to prepare his Estimates, it ought to have been in his knowledge before the Governor's Speech from the Throne was delivered two or three weeks ago, and there can be no justification or excuse for not taking the House at this stage into the Government's confidence by making a general statement, at least, of the financial affairs of the Colony.

SELLING CHEAP

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READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

HOW GERMANY IS MEETING THE GREAT NATIONAL PROBLEM

Of Feeding Her Population During War Time—A Great Lesson in Thrift and Thoroughness

Some who have studied the war situation in Europe have predicted that Germany will finally be forced to capitulate on account of the exhaustion of her food supplies, but while it is true that food materials, from the outside world are largely cut off, account must be taken of the Germans' remarkable resourcefulness and efficiency and their methodical way of doing things. With the thoroughness and characterizes all German actions; plans for promoting agriculture and gardening on a enlarged scale have been carefully formulated and now the whole country is described as one big truck garden. Instruction in practical agriculture has been given to women, children and old men and provisions have been made for the cultivation of almost every available bit of ground. A measure which is to remain in force until the end of the war excuses school children from attendance at school in order that they may be employed in farm work.

In all parts of the country workers are to be seen in the fields, driving oxen and even milk cows—most of the horses are in use in the army—plowing, planting and tilling the soil. Ordinarily there is little ground left uncultivated in Germany but this year intensive cultivation is more in evidence than ever. In some cases the ground has been plowed for miles and miles right up to their railroad tracks and garden plants are even to be seen growing between the rails. Tennis grounds have been broken up and those who formerly repaired to them for recreation now spend their spare time at work on them, planting and cultivating crops which will help to augment the nation's supply of food-stuffs. Wellers in the cities hurry to the suburbs as soon as their work in office, shop or store is ended for the day and devote every spare moment to working in truck gardens.

Even the Belgian territory over which the German government has assumed control is being converted to the uses of agriculture. The German soldiers there are diligently planting and cultivating crops. The illustration shows German army officers operating a motor plow in Belgium and similar scenes are common all over the warswept sections of Europe which are under German control. Although gasoline, or "petrol" as it is called in Europe, is widely used in military operations and therefore

highly valuable, motor plows are quite generally used because the supply of fuel is less limited than the supply of horses.

Some months ago the government issued a set of rules ordering that all waste must be eliminated in households and that the exportations of food materials must be reduced. The people are instructed to reduce their consumption of meat, to feed domestic animals no material that can be used as human food, to restrict the use of butter, to use no starch in laundering, to preserve all surplus fruits as jams and jellies and to reduce the number of pigs and cattle in the country. The sowing of beans, peas, beets and corn is especially recommended as they supply valuable and nutritious food materials. Even before these rules were in effect many Germans had pledged themselves to abstain from eating meat or at least to eat much less than the usual amount and the school children had bound themselves to place a strict limit on the amount of food carried to school.

A notable example of German thrift, minute organization and careful foresight is to be found in Berlin where public wagons pass through the tenement districts with loads of kindling wood which is exchanged with the poor people for potato parings and similar refuse from their kitchens. The parings are used for making alcohol which is used as a substitute for gasoline.

There is a greater lack of bread-stuffs than of any other material. Several months ago the government issued an order confiscating all grain and flour to be distributed among the people and providing severe penalties for violations. Various substitutes are now being used for wheat flour. Among these are potatoes, barley and rice flour. A German chemist has even succeeded in making a palatable bread from straw but there is naturally some question as to the nutritive value of the product.

It is now proposed to eke out the supply of butter by manufacturing margarin from sunflower seeds. The government has ordered stationmasters of the railroads to plant sunflowers about the depote in order that a supply of the seeds, rich in fatty materials, may be available for the manufacture of butter substitutes.

For Sale

A SPLENDID

MOTOR BOAT

ALMOST NEW.

Decked, good accommodation and fitted with Sails—18 h.p. Engine—Will be sold a Bargain. Can be inspected at the F.P.U. Wharf. For further particulars apply to Storekeeper

Union Trading COMPANY.

"THE FACTORY THAT IS TURNING OUT SUCH SPLENDID WORK"

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

Insist on BRITISH Suits Made by THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd. Duckworth Street, St. John's.

For Sale! Motor Boat

F. P. U.

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his Cruise North.

Boat is fitted with a 27 H.P. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nine-tenths of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses.

Apply to **W. F. Coaker.**

Specially Low Prices in LUBRICATING OILS.

Up to the 15th June, we will deliver "POLARINE" Oil at the following prices:—

5 Gal. Can POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure, for \$3.60. Original Price, \$4.50.

2-5 Gal. Cans POLARINE OIL, Imperial Measure for \$7.00. Original Price, \$8.80.

This is strictly Non Carbon, Non Freezing Oil and is strongly recommended for Motor Cars and Motor Boat engines.

TESTIMONIALS:

From The Acadia Gas Engine Co., Ltd.

"We consider "Polarine" Oil to be the best and most suitable for our engines and recommend it to our customers.

(Signed) N. Ritcey, "MANAGER."

From Swim Bros., Fish Merchants.

We have used all kinds of Cylinder Oil in our Motor Boats and are now using "Polarine" which gives us better satisfaction than any oil we have ever had.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) SWIM BROS.

A. H. Murray ST. JOHN'S

Time To Stop Gambling

Are you a gambler? Perhaps you may not know the ace of spades from the knave of clubs, and yet be a gambler. You gamble when you risk more than you can afford to lose. Now, if you are an average man, to whom every dollar is of importance, you risk more than you can afford—you gamble—when you pay a high price for a pair of rubber boots of whose quality you are ignorant, and which may go to pieces after a few days' wear, leaving you to the loss of your boots and your money.

Don't gamble in Rubbers. Change uncertainty to certainty by buying Bear Brand Patent Process Rubber Boots, all the parts of which are welded together in such a manner as to make breaking or splitting almost an impossibility. But—if you happen to get a defective pair, just return them to your dealer within one month of purchase, and he will replace them with a fresh pair. If there is any defect in the manufacture, it is bound to appear within a month.

This guarantee applies to Bear Brand Patent Process and to ordinary Bear Brand Boots. We especially recommend the former. Look for the Bear under the "Patent Process" mark.

Have you seen our White and Red Rubber Boots? They are much softer than Black Rubber Boots, and possess great strength and durability. We shall be glad to give dealers full particulars.

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Her Candy.

"I notice you hustle hurriedly down when Cholly calls."
"Yes; he always brings me a box of candy. But if I keep him waiting he'll begin eating it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Highest Awards in America.

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JOIN OUR ORGAN CLUB

Musicians' Supply Dept. ROYAL STORES FURNITURE

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

Mean't All Right.
Hub (at breakfast)—I've got a bad head this morning.
Wife—I'm sorry, dear. I do hope you'll be able to shake it off.

'Information Wanted'—Surveyor's Instrument left at boarding house by unknown party. Apply MRS. FRANK LEWIS, Battle Hr., Labrador, otherwise it will be sold. June 12, 1915.

Association Football

Collegians Defeat Star 2 goals to 1

In ideal football weather, and before a fair gathering of spectators, the Collegian team secured the points last evening on the League grounds, after a fairly good exhibition by both teams. There was a little difficulty in securing a referee—a matter that should have been arranged beforehand,—but evidently the services of Jack Higgins were enlisted and at 7.10 p.m. the teams faced each other in the following order: (Stars defending the Western goal).

STAR—Goal, Walsh; backs, T. Dugan and W. Thompson; half backs, W. Hart, L. Kavanagh and F. Brien; forwards, Morgan, W. Caul, Dalton P. Whelan and H. Whelan.

COLLEGIANS — Goal, Warren; backs, Barrett and King; half backs, A. Pike, H. Barnes and Halfyard; forwards, Gear, O'Driscoll, Kendrick, Ellis and Coultas.

First Half

Star won the toss, and Kendrick kicked off. The game opened at a moderate pace and after five minutes of play Collegians secured a free kick for a Star infringement. This was nicely placed by Barnes but shot past by Ellis. From the goal kick the Stars rushed and Kavanagh with a long drive just grazed the post. Two corners in succession were conceded the Stars, which proved fruitless. Stars continued the pressure and Warren (the Collegian custodian) had to hustle, being kept busy in clearing his goal for the next few minutes. He proved quite a capable custodian, however, and could not be beat. Play now got a bit faster and continued with fairly even exchanges for the balance of this half, the teams crossing without scoring.

Second Half

On resuming play the Collegians forced the pace, and for a few minutes gave Walsh (the Star custodian) an anxious time of it. Then Stars combined and Morgan had a try followed by another shot by Whelan on the other wing—all attempts to beat Barrett and Warren however proved fruitless. Collegians again rushed, and combining nicely, again gave Walsh—who with the back division seemed a bit unsteady—an anxious time of it. Stars cleared, however, and getting well into Collegian territory, through a bad miss by King, all but scored. Barrett in the nick of time cleared with a long drive, and Coultas on a run on the left wing, getting possession, centred beautifully and Kendrick netted the first goal for Collegians, 12 minutes after the restart. Five minutes afterwards another goal was all but put in, through Walsh leaving his goal.

Collegians were now proving the better stayers, keeping up the pressure, and 18 minutes from the restart from a lovely pass by Gear, right across the goal-mouth. Coultas secured the ball and banged it to the net—2 for the Collegians.

Stars again got aggressive and secured a free kick for an infringement by Barnes. Kavanagh took the kick, and placed nicely to Morgan, who, however lost a chance by panting high over the bar. From the goal kick Collegians rushed, but long drives from the half back division of Stars, brought the leather dangerously near Warren, and Barrett had to concede a corner in trying to clear. This was well placed but cleared to mid-field, only to be carried back to Collegian territory, where an infringement in the penalty area, gave the Stars a penalty kick, and the inevitable result followed, viz: a penalty for the Star some five minutes before the call of time. The balance of the game was in favour of the Collegians but no more scoring was done. Final result Collegians 2, Star 1. Referee, Mr. J. G. Higgins.

To-night's Players

To-night St. Bon's versus Casuals with the following probable players: ST. BON'S—Goal, Knight, backs, Power and Ryan, halves, Rawlins, Higgins and McGrath; forwards Walt Callahan, W. Callahan, Smith, Furneaux and Thorne.

CASUALS—Goal, Peters; backs, Hartery and Thistle; halves, Marshall, Woods and Goudie; forwards, Pearcy, Lush, Rendell, Chancey and Smith.

Wedding Bells

WAY—MADDOCK.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at Grand Falls on Wednesday, June 9th by the Rev. W. T. D. Dunn, when Carrie, youngest daughter of Jas. Way, Esq. of Grand Falls, was united in matrimony to Charles Maddock, butcher, of Grand Falls. The bride looked charming in a gown of white silk, and was supported by her sister, while the groom was supported by Mr. Jas. Woodman. After the ceremony a sumptuous lunch was served at the bride's residence. The bride received many handsome presents.

THE NICKELS

ROSSLEY'S EAST END

Those who attend the Rossley theatre to-night are assured of a first-class entertainment, for it is a double show. The pantomime of "Bo Peep and Boy Blue," which is worth ten times the price of admission, for it is beautiful in every detail. The many dainty numbers performed by the Sunshine girls were all applauded. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard Brown wish to see all their friends before leaving, and if Mr. Rossley's next company are as successful as those talented artists, it will be a good thing. The contest to-night will be a big affair, lots of new amateurs. Send the children to the matinee to have the treat of their lives. Miss Madge Locke is a big favourite with the children, and as Boy Blue, is most captivating. Be on time to-night for the treat of the season.

ROSSLEY'S WEST END

There was a good attendance last night at the popular little house, and a good show given that pleased all. There will be an entire change of pictures to-night, all of the best. Good pictures, good music and a comfortable cosy theatre. Don't forget the big contest to-night at Rossley's East End theatre, it promises to be the very best yet, and with the grand pantomime will be a long night's entertainment.

St. Bon's Well Represented On The Roll of Honor

The following St. Bon's ex-pupils are amongst the volunteers who have joined the Newfoundland Regiment:

Ralph Andrews, Patrick Brien, Hubert Burridge, Guy Gerald Byrne, Ignatius Butler, Ralph Burnham, Francis Burke, George Carty, Geo. Colford, Roger Callahan, Cuthbert Channing, Allan Cleary, Andrew Clouston, Bertram Collins, John Canning, Peter Cashin, Victor Carey, Norman Coultas, John (R.I.P.) Chaplin, Jas. Donnelly, John Ellis, John Edens, John Fox, John Fitzgerald, Michael Flynn, Duchanan Freebairn, William Gladney, William Grant, James Gear, Thomas Horan, Aiden Hogan, Wilfrid Harvey, James Houlahan, George Michael Jackman, George Kane, Francis Knight, Kevin Keegan, Michael Kennedy, Jas. Ledingham, Roy Leseman, Cyril Larner, Michael Lemea, Robert Day, John McDonnell, Thomas McGrath, John Morfisey, White McGrath, Edward Murphy, Leo Murphy, Michael Nugent, William Norris, Stephen Norris, Frederick O'Toole, J. Patrick O'Brien, Earnest Pike, Walter Petrie, William Power, Stanley Robertson, Samuel Ryan, Eric Robertson, Hector Ross, Thomas Smyth, Samuel Sith, Stephen Smith, Brendan Sinnott, M. Frank Summers, James Tobin, Walter Tobin, Patrick Tobin, Herbert Voisey, John Walsh, Richard Williams.

Amongst our ex-pupils who have volunteered for Canadian Regiments are the following:

John Adams, Frederick Berteau, Gerald Byrne, John Black, Alexander Black, Alexander Bearn, Alban Cleary, Augustine Keating, Hubert Meehan, Augustine Meehan, Allan Noseworthy, Leo O'Dea, Dr. Will Templeman, David Walsh, John Woodford.

The following ex-pupils are serving in French Regiments:

Leon Briand, Jean Lassus, Francis LeBreton, Oliver LeBreton, Louis Ozon.—The "Adelphian."

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

Reckless Driving

Yesterday at 2 p.m. an unfortunate who had imbibed too freely, drove a laundry team at break-neck pace from the exreme West End down Water Street. Several attempts were made to check the horse but without avail, and how the driver kept his seat or some pedestrian was not killed is a mystery. Horse and driver were captured by the police at Job's Cove, the man being taken to the police station. Now, if this man who was intoxicated, was to blame, surely those possessed of all their penalties who drive autos and motor cycles through the streets at lightning speed, should not go unchecked.

Stock Market

F. B. McCurdy and Co. received the following message from Halifax, yesterday:—

"Market quiet all day, easing slightly towards the close. Think it would rally quickly on any good news. Canadian Pacific Railway strong on report that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's trip to London would benefit Company very materially. Westinghouse declared regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. Tram Power very strong and active in Montreal, sales totalling 3,400. New York sales, 340,000."

Notes From Port de Grave

Skipper Abram Bussey arrived on Friday with a load of supplies for the F.P.U. Store. * * *

Captain John Parsons and his daughter paid us a visit on Wednesday. * * *

Skipper Elijah Mugford is now ready for St. John's and will likely leave to-day. * * *

Mr. J. G. Stone arrived here on Saturday to arrange for the opening of the new store. The store is certainly up-to-date and the Union men of this settlement deserve a great deal of credit for what they have accomplished since 1915 came in. * * *

On Monday the fishermen were mostly all out scraping with the jigger for cod, some of them secured as high as fifty which is considered a fairly good sign. * * *

The schooner Larkspur, Captain E. Hampton, is now ready for the Labrador and will sail the first opportunity. We wish Skipper Eb. and his hardy crew the best of health and a safe return with a bumper trip. * * *

On Thursday some of our folks got a good sign with the jigger, while Skipper Matthew Patten secured five barrels, and on Wednesday he is reported for having 15 barrels from one trap. * * *

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—St. George's Field, Casuals vs. St. Bon's 7 p.m. Admission 5 cents; ladies free; Grand Stand 5 cents extra.

VOLUNTEERS

After going through drill at the armory yesterday forenoon the volunteers marched to Smithville and had lunch. In the afternoon the recruits were put through the exercises by Instructor Noseworthy. The names appended were added to the roll bringing it up to 145:

Thos. Fitzgerald, St. John's. F. Smallwood, St. John's. Gus Wells, St. John's. H. Holloway, St. John's. Jno. C. Hussey, St. John's. Walter Day, St. John's. Phil Glyde, St. John's. George Evi. Botwood. Wm. H. Elliott, Botwood. Thos. Heath, Botwood. Geo. Jones, Botwood. Sydney Butler, Botwood. Wm. Watkins, Botwood. Ml. Hawk, Joe Batt's Arm. Jno. Molloy, Pouch Cove. Wm. Martin, Springdale, Hall's Bay Gilbert Warren, Bishop's Falls.

The Congregational Meeting of the Gower Street Church will be held this FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock. Reports will be presented from the various Departments of the Church.—li

PERSONAL

Mr. Tom Anderson, principal of the Presbyterian College, leaves by the S.S. Carthaginian on a vacation trip to the Homeland. * * *

Mr. A. Sturrock, late manager of Knowling's East End grocery store, goes by Carthaginian to visit the Old Home. * * *

Mr. J. W. Dewling, buyer for Hon. S. Milley, returned from the American markets by yesterday's express. * * *

Yesterday Mr. T. J. Allan of the West End had a big consignment of salmon from the Southern Shore. Letters received by him stated that salmon and cod were plentiful there. * * *

Captain Holmes Gets Back Ticket

Capt. Holmes of the Morwenna who had his certificate taken from him on account of the collision with the Dartmouth Ferry at Halifax, has had it returned by the Canadian Minister of Marine. The captain was employed in a minor capacity on board the Morwenna and was on board of her when she was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Scotch coast, and in consideration of his gallant action at that time, the Minister of Marine deemed it advisable to hasten the time of giving back to the captain his master's certificate, so he is now reinstated. * * *

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

LOCAL ITEMS

The gate receipts at last night's match totalled \$40.00, \$5.00 better than the opening game. The proceeds go to the Patriotic Fund. * * *

The prelates who will visit here in connection with the consecration of Archbishop-elect Roache, are due to arrive here next Friday by the express. * * *

The Cochrane Street congregation are reminded that next Sunday's services will be held in the Orange Hall. Special sermon will be preached by visiting clergymen of the "Centenary of Methodism." All are invited. * * *

The Reid Co'y had a wireless saying that the Erik had arrived at and left Battle Hr. at 8 a.m. yesterday. She reported a jam of heavy ice from Belle Isle to Battle Hr. but north of that the ice was off-shore and her prospects for getting north are favourable. * * *

Another meeting of the Catholic Citizens' Committee in connection with the consecration functions was held in the T. A. Armoury last night. Hon. John Harris presided and the reports of the sub-committees on the decorations and address were received, and a deal of other business gone through. A further adjournment was taken till Tuesday evening next. * * *

A special meeting of the Star of the Sea Society was held last night, V.P. Jas. T. Martin presiding in the absence of President Jackman. The society will participate in the festivities incident to the consecration, and a committee of 30 was detailed to arrange for the illumination and decoration of the hall. * * *

After the regular meeting of the Knights of Columbus to-night, the members and their friends will attend a lecture to be delivered by Rev. P. Sheehan. His subject will be an interesting one at this particular juncture: "The ceremony of the consecration of a Bishop and the meaning of the Episcopal Insignia." Rev. Fr. Sheehan is an able lecturer, and all who attend will enjoy his address. * * *

Annual Meeting Cowan Mission

The annual meeting of the Cowan Mission took place yesterday morning, at the residence of Mrs. D. J. Greene, when the following officers were elected:—

President—Mrs. A. W. Harvey. Vice-President—Mrs. Gillard. Treasurer—Miss Browning. Secretary—Mrs. Dr. Paterson.

During the year, 108 patients went through the Convalescent Home, which is conducted with much efficiency by the Matron, Mrs. Howe. The good work done by the Mission is a matter of honourable record, and, whilst the Hospital wards offer abundant scope for the efforts of the members of the Mission, their ministrations have been greatly enhanced in usefulness through the accommodation provided by their generous and devoted efforts to aid discharged patients during convalescence. We understand that the Matron is always glad to welcome visitors to the Home. The Mission took its name from a lady who, for many years, was an honoured and valued official at the General Hospital. Her devoted service to the sick caused many ladies to rally to her aid during her years of activity, and, though she has passed from the stage, her good work is continued by the Mission that bears her name. * * *

Capt. Ed. Keane Get Back Schooner

The schooner J. S. Munn has sailed for the Straits on her usual fishing trip in possession of her rightful owner, Capt. Edwin Keane of Brookfield, Bonavista Bay. Capt. Keane had his certificate taken from him on Fall, when the crew was ashore, by the employees of G. M. Barr. Barr sold her to Capt. Robinson of Westville, but he had to return her to Capt. Keane this spring. The schooner was originally in the possession by Mr. Jude Nash of McCallum. She was registered in Barr's name. Nash owed Barr a balance on his account and Barr claimed the schooner against the balance due him, as he held the register. Hence the action in court by Keane against Barr, which was settled some time ago by an arrangement to hand over the schooner to Capt. Keane when Nash's balance was adjusted. We wish Capt. Edwin a bumper trip. He will fish at Bell Isle, and if fish is not plentiful there, will proceed to the Labrador. Capt. Edwin purchased the motor fishing boat owned by Mr. Geo. Hampton and will use her in connection with the Belle Isle fishery. * * *

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

A Horrible Affair

We learn that parties who recently arrived up from Labrador report a horrible accident having occurred on the coast during the past winter. It is nothing less than the destruction of a child, a boy of about 2 years old by Indian dogs. The little tot wandered away, a comparatively short distance from his home, was attacked and killed by the ferocious brutes and when search was made for him only the little skull and some bones were found. His parents were heartbroken over the occurrence. * * *

F.P.U. Notes

Capt. Templeman of Newtown sailed last evening with supplies for the Union store at Greenspond. * * *

Schr. Lizzie Guy, Capt. Mark Guy of Catalina is loading supplies at the Union wharf for the Union store at Catalina. * * *

Mr. J. G. Stone returned from Port de Grave yesterday to select additional stock for the new store at Port de Grave. * * *

The "Can't Lose" will proceed to Sydney in a few days to load coals for Western Bay and Greenspond. She will then proceed to Winterton and take a full load of herring barrels to Green Bay ports, and take a load of herring in barrels to Halifax or here. * * *

Obituary

CAPT. W. H. TUCKER

One of the best-known and most popular of our master mariners in the person of Captain W. H. Tucker, passed over to the Great Beyond at his residence in Hr. Grace after a protracted illness. Capt. Tucker for more than thirty years passed sailed out of the port of St. John's from the employ of Messrs. A. Goodridge & Sons, and his name for that lengthy period was inseparable from their good ship the barqtn. "Clementine." Captain Tucker was widely known in Newfoundland and highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends, which he numbered not alone among our sea-faring population, but those in other walks of life. The same would apply to people of other climes, notably those of Brazil, in which trade he spent the better part of his life. * * *

This typical seaman though bearing the rough impress of his hazardous calling, was possessed of characteristics which endeared him to all. Frankly kind and generous, he was one of nature's gentlemen and many a hardy seaman to-day will hear of his passing with sorrow. Deceased is survived by a widow, sister of A. A. Parsons, Esq., governor of H.M. Penitentiary, a daughter, Mrs. Parsons of Hr. Grace, and a son, Capt. Jno. Tucker, chief officer of the Florizel. Other sisters are Mrs. J. B. Osmond of Moreton's Hr., Mrs. J. W. Taylor, and Miss Devila Tucker of this city, and Mr. Stephen J. Tucker of the Horwood Lumber Co. To the bereaved widow and relatives we extend our sympathy. * * *

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Bruce's Passengers

The Bruce arrived at Basque at 7.15 a.m. to-day, bringing Miss J. Hunt, H. Hunt, Mrs. B. Bennett, Miss A. Spracklin, Mrs. A. Spracklin, W. E. Dadeley, S. J. Allan, T. and Mrs. Blaster, R. B. Vantraine, W. G. Montgomerie, Mrs. J. W. Whiteway, W. S. Mathieson, Miss J. Benson, Miss B. Meyers, A. E. Barron, A. M. Piper, W. H. Taylor, Rev. G. H. Bond, L. O. Crane, Miss Weston, Mr. Haws, H. C. French, W. T. Ryan, H. C. Skinner, Mrs. R. Hicks, Rev. M. Shearer and Mr. Ryan. * * *

Fishery News

Ship Cove, Port de Grave—Good sign of fish here; one man had 15 quintals in his trap yesterday morning. * * *

By to-day's Southern Shore train we learn that there is good fishing right along the Shore, traps taking from 7 to 20 qtls. and line men 1 and 2 qtls. In Sunday's gale several traps were damaged. * * *

A message to the Marine and Fisheries Dept. from Lawn says that yesterday's traps had from 2 to 15 qtls. cod and dorries 1/2 to 2 quintals. Caplin were plentiful at Little Lawn. * * *

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

SHIPPING

S.S. Argyle sailed today for Red Island. The steamers Clyde and Home are still at Main Tickle. S.S. Dundee left Blandford at 2.40 this a.m. S.S. Ethie left Clarendville at 4 a.m. S.S. Erik left Battle Hr. at 8 a.m. yesterday. S.S. Kyle left Basques at 10.30 last night. S.S. Meigle left Daniel's Harbor at 7 p.m. yesterday. S.S. Teespool arrived from Barry, England for orders from Furness-Withy Co. and sails to-day for Montreal. S.S. Clearpool also arrived from Spain and is going to Sydney for orders. S.S. Portia left Lamaline at 6.30 a.m. going west. S.S. Prospero left Moreton's Hr. at 9.30 a.m. going north. The charter of the Bonaventure has been extended for 10 days and she will ply to and from Sydney until July 1st. The Fogota left Gander Bay at 9 a.m. to-day, bound north. The Norwegian schr. Saturn arrived at Burin yesterday from Figueria salt laden to Bishop & Sons and loads fish there for market. The schr. Vendetta is now out 7 days from P.E.I., cattle and produce laden for George Neal. The schr. Hesperia is now out 8 days from P.E.I. with a cargo of potatoes for George Neal. S.S. Durango, 8 days from Liverpool, arrived last night at 10 p.m. to Furness-Withy Co., bringing 800 tons of cargo, a mail and two passengers, viz: A. O'Brien, a naval reservist of the Calypso and T. Bentley, chauffeur for Bowring Bros. The S.S. Mancunia left the dry dock this morning after receiving several new plates and a new propeller. She is bound north to load pit props. The Sagona got away to Labrador at 10.30 last night bringing a full freight and a large number of passengers. The ship has been renovated and a new wireless plant installed. The whaler "Cachalot" left here yesterday for Hawk's Hr. calling at Trinity where a number of men will join her to work in the factory. She should have some difficulty in reaching her destination owing to ice conditions. * * *

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

—ap12,tf

Fishery Reports

The following fishery reports were received by the Board of Trade yesterday:

District	Quintals
Burgoe & LaPoile	13,630
Fortuna	26,766
Burin	2,220
Placentia	730

Supreme Court

The case of the King vs. Dewey Day for murder was continued to-day. Mr. Higgins, B.L., for the defence addressed the Jury, followed by the Minister of Justice for the Crown, and Court took recess at 1 p.m. His Lordship the Chief Justice, will sum up in the afternoon and the case will likely conclude this evening. * * *

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WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate Southerly winds, showery. Saturday, moderate westerly winds, fine and warmer. Cape Race (9.30 a.m.)—Wind East North East, dense fog; nothing passed this morning. Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.80, Ther. 58. * * *

NOTICE.

Operations for the removal of the sunken wreck "Desola" and "Stella Maris" (will commence on Monday next) in the vicinity of the Reid Newfoundland Co.'s pier. It is imperative that all ships approaching either the dock or other premises in that locality use the greatest precaution in handling their engines so as not to cause any inconvenience or obstruction to the divers whilst employed at this important work. * * *

EDW. ENGLISH, Harbor Master. jne18,pt

Chairman Stickland of Channel Council Scores the Government and Land Grabbers

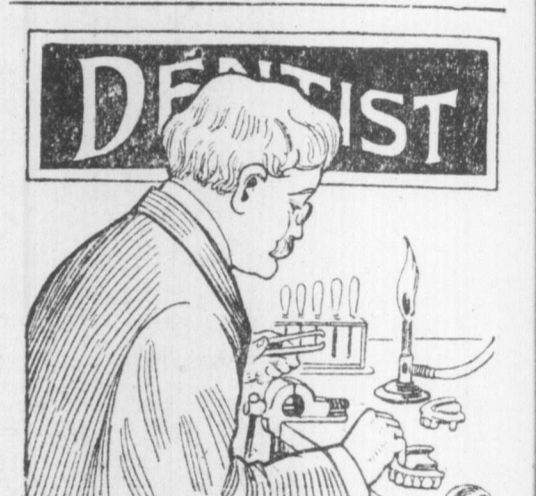
Dear Sir,—We see you are busy now fighting these land grabbers and Government thieves and robbers, but I think we shall soon have to make war on them, and God help them if we 30,000 strong turn out and give them their due. If only we fishermen had some of their waste time we could fill whole columns of papers for them to look at, from east, west, north and south would come their death warrant. We have to rise at 2 o'clock in the morning and not retire until 10, 11 or half past 12 at night. What time have we as fishermen to write to a paper or do anything else, and when we have a day or two on shore we have our fishing tackle to repair. I am glad to tell you we have started our Union store and doing well. Now these merchants and peddlers would sooner see the devil than the F.P.U., but the latter is here to stay. We have our meetings regularly, so you see we are busy if we don't talk. WM. C. STICKLAND, Channel, May 27, 1915.

At last night's meeting of R.C. citizens, Hon. John Harris announced the receipt of two substantial cheques from the principals of two city firms. The sum collected to date is \$5,500. The draft of the address to the Archbishop was read by Dr. V.P. Burke and will be handsomely engrossed likely by Mr. Frank Keating.

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ESTABLISHED 1891.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services. Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00. We repair brokne plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you. If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult



DR. A. B. LEHR, (The Senior Dentist) 203 WATER STREET. jne14,m,w,f,ed

J.J. St. John

When Prices are Right stock goes out the door —OUR WAY— We have a large stock of FEEDS purchased when prices were easy. White Cattle Feed, Bran, Yellow Meal, Whole Corn, Mixed Oats —and— Calf Meal, in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb. Boneless Jowls, Pork Loins, Ribbed Pork, New York Beef, Sinclair's Spare Ribs, the best.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd