

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Aug. 26.—Squadron-Commander Bigsforth to-day destroyed a German submarine, single-handed, by bombs dropped from an aeroplane. The submarine sank off Ostend.

The following is the official statement respecting the Dardanelles:—Operations since August 6th comprised two lines of attack, the first from the old Anzac position, and the second from the new landing at Suvla Bay. Severe fighting and heavy losses on both sides resulted. Our objectives are not yet gained, though the area held by us has greatly increased. The Anzac attack reached the summit of Saribair and Chanakbair ridge, but as the Suvla attack did not make the expected progress, the actual crest is not held. Positions below the crest are effectively consolidated. The ground gained enabled the Suvla-Anzac line to be connected upon a front of over twelve miles. Renewed attack on the 21st advanced the Anzac front. Elsewhere, being unable to occupy the summits, we withdrew to the original front.

No special news from the French or Russian fronts.

The Italian Government report the capture of the head of Strino Valley to the Tonale zone.—BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

Paris, Aug. 26.—The French war office statement says that during a part of last night there were artillery exchanges and fighting with hand grenades and other explosives in the Aroche district. In the vicinity of Souchez and Neuville and around Roye there has been a continued marked activity on the part of the enemy artillery as well as our own. In the Arzon district in the sector of La-fille Morté yesterday there was fairly severe fighting with bombs and hand grenades. Nothing of importance has been reported from the remainder of the front.

Austrians Engage In Duel With Serbs On the Frontier

Nish, Serbia, Aug. 26.—Further skirmishes between the Austrians and the Serbians have marked a resumption of hostilities on this front. The following official statement was issued to-day, Aug. 22: "By infantry fire we prevented the enemy from fortifying himself on the left bank of the Save, in the neighbourhood of Oraclatz and Drenetz. On the same evening one of our batteries shelled a hostile detachment near Bortza and a battery of the enemy which at that moment was going into action."

Cruiser Augsburg Sunk in Baltic

London, Aug. 26.—A Paris despatch to the Star says confirmation has been received of the report that a Russian submarine on Monday sank the German cruiser Augsburg in the Baltic, north of Danzig.

Songs & Music

G. KNOWLING'S STATIONERY DEPT. There Never was a Coward Where the Shamrock Grows... Our Saxon Fathers... The Battle Prayer... There's a Land... G. KNOWLING.

Men Have Got To Join the Army Says Earl Selbourne

To a Deputation of Land Owners Calling on Him PREDICTS CONSCRIPTION During the Next Year, Men Will be Taken From the Farms, and Women Must Take Their Places

London, Aug. 26.—Something in the nature of Conscription, though the term was not employed, was foreshadowed by Earl Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, in an address this afternoon to a deputation of agricultural land owners, which visited him in London.

"Many more men have got to join the Army, whether voluntary or compulsory," said the Earl. "Agricultural laborers have done their part nobly in this war, but responses have been very unequal over the country. I forecast that during next year, men will be taken from districts, and from farms, whence hitherto they have not gone. What I shall aim at, and to which Lord Kitchener has been very sympathetic, is to leave to farmers his foreman, stockman and carters, but the rest of the work will have to be done by women or men not hitherto engaged in agriculture."

The speaker stated that the Navy had the submarine menace well in hand. This statement lends color to recent unofficial reports to the effect that the British have of late months captured a very large number of these submarines, and that many others have been sunk since the beginning of the war. British official reports, however, have accounted for but one German submarine besides the one, the destruction of which is announced to-day. Although there have been vague references to submarines being rammed or sunk by un-armed ships in the British Channel, and, in one instance, a reward offered by the Admiralty for sinking a submarine has been paid to a British merchantman, there have been no official intimations as to what method, offensive or defensive, has been taken by the British Navy against the submarines, although the Admiralty previously announced its satisfaction with these measures.

Mobilization Of Greek Forces Now Imminent Rome, Aug. 26.—A report from Venice says that general mobilization of the Greek forces is believed imminent.

Swedish Steamer Goes to Bottom London, Aug. 27.—The Swedish steamer Disa has been sunk. Crew landed.

GERMANS OCCUPY BREST-LITOVSK AFTER ABANDONMENT BY RUSSIANS WHO HAVE RETREATED FARTHER EAST

Enemy Is Now Approaching Last Stronghold of Grand Duke the Minor Forts of Grodno and Olita--No Indications Where Russians Intend to Make a Stand But Probably in the Forest of Vant Bieloviezh

Aeroplanes Activity Break Monotony of the Western Front--Frenchmen Drop Bombs on Dillingen Iron Works--Four of the Machines Brought Down by the Enemy--Wounded Men from Gallipoli Tell How Near the Allies Were to Important Capture, Hill 971 Guard-Turk Communications Almost Within Their Grasp

London, Aug. 27.—Brest-Litovsk, the main Russian fortress and concentration centre for the Bug line of defences was occupied by the Austro-Germans to-day.

While the Russians offered stout resistance to the invaders, during their approach to the fortress, apparently they did not attempt to defend Brest-Litovsk itself, but evacuated it, as they did Ossowetz, in conformity with their intention, as indicated in despatches from Petrograd yesterday to take up new positions farther east.

The Germans are now in possession of the whole line of railway from Cholm to Bialystok, the Russians having already evacuated the latter city. The lesser fortresses of Grodno and Olita is now the only strongly fortified positions remaining in the hands of the Russians, and both these are being approached by the Germans.

The Russians have not yet entered the Vant Bieloviezh Forest, which runs thirty miles north and south,

and has a width of from seventeen to thirty miles. This forest is a famous hunting centre and bison preserve. South of it are the Prepet marshes which protect the Russian left, with plenty of roads and three or four railroad lines.

It is expected here that the Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement, if Grodno and Olita can hold out long enough. Even though they should fall, military observers say the Grand Duke would be well on his way to those positions before the Germans could reach his flank and there again make Russian preparations for a stand, but there are no indications as yet where this attempt is to be made.

Aircraft have again broken the monotony of the Western warfare. Sixty-two French aeroplanes flew over Dillingen Iron works near Saar-louis, dropping 150 bombs, while a British aviator is reported to have succeeded in dropping a bomb upon and destroyed a German submarine off Ostend. A German report says four of the French machines in the attack near Saarlouis were brought,

down, one of them however falling behind the French lines.

Italians claim further minor successes on all their fronts, but these are consistently denied by the Austrians.

Of operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which are now so important to the cause of the Allies, there is no further news. Stories of wounded men who have arrived at Alexandria, tell how nearly the Allies came to gaining a great success in one of their attacks. An Australian officer declared if the Allied forces had two more hours of darkness they could have covered the six hundred yards of ground which separated them from Sari Bahr, generally known as Hill 971. Once this hill was in the Allies' hands the officer declared, Turkish communications would have been cut.

It was for the possession of this hill that the Dominion troops fought so bravely, but futilely. Except for the postponement of the statement of the Greek Premier as to the future policy of Greece, there is nothing new in the Balkan situation.

Northcliffe Organs Wage Campaign For National Service

London Dailies Support the Plea in Milder Form STRONG OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION

Is Promised by President Smillie of Miners Federation, Strongest Labor Union in England

London, August 27.—The question, National Service, is daily becoming more acute from the controversial point of view, though certain papers have striven to disassociate it from politics the cleavage is along political lines. The Northcliffe organs are waging a strong national service campaign receiving more moderately expressed support from the Morning Post, Standard, and Express, while the Telegraph leaves the subject alone.

Arnold Bennett, in the Daily News, writes that the conscription campaign is in the hands of the wrong people. Careful abstention from it of influential conservative personalities constitute an almost dramatic phenomenon, and that it is in the hands of people who, by inaptitude and vulgarity, might be trusted to ruin a far better cause.

President Smillie of the Miners Federations, the most powerful trade Union in Britain, interviewed by the Manchester Guardian, declares strong opposition to the abandonment of the voluntary system, concluding with the stated intention of fighting conscription inch by inch, if it is attempted.

With such diversified opinions the Observer thinks the imperative duty of Ministers is to insist that there shall be restraint in the discussion. The labor party, numbering a dozen parliamentary leaders, will cross to Flanders next week, probably the visit there will have an important influence upon their attitude in this respect.

Aviator Sinks German Submarine Off Ostend

London, Aug. 26.—The Admiralty announces that Squadron-Commander Bigsforth, R.N., destroyed, single-handed, a German submarine this morning by bombs dropped from an aeroplane.

The submarine was observed to be completely wrecked, and sunk off Ostend. It is not the practice of the Admiralty to publish statements regarding losses by German submarines.

In the present case, however, the brilliant feat of Squadron-Commander Bigsforth was performed in the immediate neighbourhood of a coast in the occupation of the enemy, and the position of the sunken submarine has been located by a German destroyer.

Arabic Incident Is Not Likely To Cause Friction

Berlin, Aug. 26.—The Associated press is in a position to state on the best authority that the Arabic incident may be considered as eliminated as any source of discord between Germany and the United States, or, at least, as regarded by the German Government in that light. Moreover Germany, in its desire to continue friendly relations with the United States, had adopted before the sinking of the Arabic a policy designated to settle completely the whole submarine problem, as affecting the United States, on a basis of good will and mutual understanding.

Munitions Minister Takes Control Ordnance Works

London, Aug. 26.—Official announcements have been made between the Army Council and the Ministry of Munitions, for the transfer to the latter of the control of the Royal Ordnance factories during the war.

Greek Parliament Assembled Yesterday

London, Aug. 26.—To-day's sitting of the Greek Parliament was devoted to the selection of vice-president and clerks. According to a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Athens, there were interpellations by the opposition and independents. Deciding it would be inadvisable to press Premier Venizelos to make any announcement regarding the foreign policy while negotiations of vital importance were in progress, the Parliament was adjourned until August 30th.

Zeppelin Flies Over Vlieland Towards England

Amsterdam, Aug. 26.—According to the Hetvok, a Zeppelin passed this morning over the Dutch Island of Vlieland, flying from the east in a north-west direction to the English coast.

This is the second time in two days that a Zeppelin has been seen over this island, travelling toward England.

To Visit America During the Fall

London, Aug. 26.—Earl and Countess Aberdeen have arranged to visit Canada and the United States during the coming Fall. Besides attending the annual meeting of the National Council of Women in Toronto in October, they have agreed to address meetings in several cities in the United States, in relation to movements in Ireland.

Wreck Commission Suspends Captain Steamer Baticsan

Montreal, Aug. 27.—The Dominion Wreck Commissioners' Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of the collision between the steamers Baticsan, of the Dominion Coal Co. and the Bengore Head, of the Head Line off Cape Salmon, August 3rd. Captain Green, of the Baticsan is suspended for two years and Pilot Lachance, of the Baticsan, was fined \$300, while Pilot Raymond, of the Bengore Head, who left the ship after the collision and went on board the Baticsan, was deprived of his license.

Trouble Occurs In Turk Cabinet

London, Aug. 27.—The Times My-tlenic correspondent says there has been a split in the Turkish Cabinet, owing to persecution of Greeks and Armenians in Turkey. The Grand Vizier has threatened to resign unless the reported treatment ceases. Enver Pasha, War Minister, offered the Grand Vizierate to Rifat Pasha, President of the Senate, but Rifat declined the office and is now trying to bring about peace in the Cabinet.

The Bombardment Of German Base At Zeebrugge

Amsterdam, August 27.—Concerning the recent bombardment of Zeebrugge, Belgium, by the British fleet, the Tiji says, it has learned that a large number of soldiers were killed by the fire of the fleet, and that 90 severely wounded men were brought to Ghent. Material damage done, it adds was apparently very great, shed built for submarines was completely destroyed and with it some submarines.

Heavy Casualties Among the Colonials On Gallipoli

London, August 27.—The severity of the recent fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula is shown by the fact that during the last eight days, there have been nearly 800 casualties among officers of the British forces, the Australians and New Zealanders bearing the brunt of the losses. The casualty list issued yesterday contained the names of 122 officers and 1350 men.

Asked For Help But Finished Work Single Handed

French Destroyer Sinks a German Near Ostend

HELP ARRIVED ONLY IN TIME

To See the German Vessel Go Down With all Hands

Paris, Aug. 26.—Details of the action in which a German torpedo boat destroyer was sunk by a French destroyer on the night of August 22nd, is contained in a despatch from Dunkirk.

The German destroyer was more powerful than the French destroyer, the despatch avows, and the commander of the French boat asked for wireless for assistance. He did not wait for the arrival of help, however, but engaged the German craft.

The French boat fired first and scored a hit. She then launched a torpedo which sank her adversary.

After the first shot took effect, the damaged German vessel limped away toward Ostend where the German coast battery fired at the French destroyer, but succeeded only in preventing the rescue of the crew of the sinking German boat.

The second French destroyer, which came in reply to the call for help, arrived only in time to see the German vessel go down.

Washington Sees A Rift in Clouds And is Optimistic

State Department is Convinced That no Rupture in FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Between Germany and the States Will Occur Over the Arabic Affair

Washington, Aug. 27.—Two important developments to-day in the relations between the United States and Germany, which further reduced the tenacity of the situation, were taken to foreshadow a declaration from Berlin on the subject of submarine warfare, which would eliminate that source of discord between the two countries.

Court von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, called upon Secty Lansing and informed him that the statement presented on Tuesday by direction of the Berlin Foreign Office, saying there was no intent to cause the loss of American lives when the White Star liner Arabic was destroyed, was intended to imply that German submarine commanders had been ordered to attack no more merchantmen without warning.

Ambassador Gerrard reporting from Berlin the substance of the conference with the Foreign Minister von Jagow, confirmed the Associated Press despatch early in the day, Germany, even before the sinking of the Arabic adopted a policy designed to settle completely the whole submarine problem. The State Department did not make public Ambassador Gerrard's despatch, but optimism immediately reflected in the State Department and White House was taken as

German Arrested In New York Had Photographs And Maps Showing Topography American Forts MYSTERIOUS PERSON

Gustave Kopsch Had a Manner Which Attracted Suspicion of Fellow Boarders, and Led to His Arrest

New York, Aug. 27.—A Washington despatch says, with photographs and topographical maps of Fort Monroe and new fortifications under construction at Cape Henry on the person of Gustave Kopsch, a German reservist, arrested by the Department of Justice and Secret Service last night, was taken to the district jail on failure to obtain \$5,000 bail.

Chief of the Bureau of Investigation said that while he had not had sufficient opportunity to study carefully the papers and films found on Kopsch when arrested, he had identified the photographic films of Fort Monroe and of new fort site on Cape Henry. Kopsch has been living in a boarding house here and had acquired the reputation among his fellow boarders of being mysterious. Several boarders have been so worried by their suspicions that they dropped them to Government officials.

We have heard of the blessings of poverty, but we can't recall having ever seen any of them.

convincing proof that the situation, once threatening to break the friendly relations between the two countries, was on a way to a settlement.

WOMEN'S BLOUSES--

Including Lawn, Delaine, Linen, Crepe Fancy Prints, Cotton and Silk Repp and Silk Taffeta Materials. High and low neck Collars, trimmed with Embroidery; some with Lace and Insertion, and hemstitched, asstd. style, colors, etc.

Prices Assure a Substantial Saving.

Women's White Duck Blouse ROBES

Lace Trimmed Collars, Tucked and Embroidered Fronts, also a limited number of Serge Robes, in Navy, Saxe, Tan, etc. Extraordinary Values that Challenge their Equal from any other source.

Women's White Underskirts

Made of Fine, Soft Finish Longcloth, Embroidered Flouncing, chosen for their attractiveness and newness of design. Popularly Priced.

Children's Wash Dresses

NO. 1 QUALITY

Check and Figured Percale in two colors; Light Blue and White, matched with self color collars, cuffs and belt; Circular Skirts.

NO. 2 QUALITY

Made of self colored Linene with belt and shoulder buttonings, short sleeves. Colors: Blue, Pink and Tan.

Girls' Fancy Wash Dresses

No. 1 A

Made of Cotton Crepe with floral design in Blue or Pink colors. Trimmed Collar and Cuffs. Circular Skirts.

No. 1 B

Made of self color Linene, trimmed with Check Gingham with matched Pearl buttons. All warranted fast colors and 1915 styles.

CHILD'S WHITE PINAFORES

In a variety of up-to-date styles. Prices according to size and quality.

SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS and BARETTES

JAPANESE SILK

In all colors.

WOMEN'S BELTS

In Tinsel, Leather, Sateen and Silk. Assorted Colors. Ordinary and out-sizes.

WOMEN'S SUSPENDERS

With Rubber Grips

WOMEN'S COTTON and CASHMERE STOCKINGS

In White, Tan and Black Colors

WOMEN'S SUEDE and SILK GLOVES

In all the leading shades

Dainty designs in washable FANCY SILK MOHAIR

27 inches wide. A variety of colors. Suitable for Blouses and Dresses.

DRESS MUSLINS

Fancy White, or White with colored floral figure.

Brand New Line of Lawn, Embroideries and Insertions, all with this

FISHERMAN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY.

ABOUT THE TEA WE GET FROM CHINA

An Ancient Industry About Which the Lovers of Its Product Knows But Little—Derivation of Names

A report received by the trade and commerce department from Mr. J. W. Ross, its commissioner at Shanghai, China, tells a very interesting and educative story about tea, one of the commonest food articles, yet one about which most consumers have a very hazy knowledge in respect to its journey from plantation to the shelves or chests of the grocer from whom we procure it.

For instance, how many of us know that the first pickings of the new season's tea are now on the market in China and that it represents the second largest item of foreign export from the Flowery Kingdom? And, moreover, the Chinaman who goes in for tea raising these times has a great financial prospect. Since Russia has sworn off altogether from indulgence in alcoholic stimulant and Great Britain, France, the United States and Canada are not frequenting the "pubs", wineries and saloons as much as formerly, there seems good reason for expecting that the comforting teacup will be more in demand in the future.

The tea-growing area of China is about 470,000 square miles in extent and last year its export yield was 117,337,793 pounds, divided into 31,772,666 pounds of black and 35,565,067 pounds of green, or about two and one-third times as much black as green.

Her Leading Customers

Russia is the greatest of all China tea-drinking countries, its consumption during 1914 being estimated at 40,500,000 pounds. The United States was next with a total import of 22,500,000 pounds, and Great Britain (lasted, her imports amounting to 17,000,000 pounds. Canada took 2,000,000 pounds. These figures are for black and green teas combined and an interesting point is that while the United States is not famous for the amount of black tea from China consumed by its people, they lead all the others, even Russia, in putting away the green. Russia is a large market for black tea in bricks, something never seen in this country; indeed, it is stated that the Russians are the only people who buy it in that form.

The reader, of course, should not lose sight of the fact that the figures just cited do not represent the tea-producing capabilities of the peoples mentioned, for there are other great tea-producing countries, India and Ceylon, for instance. As a matter of fact, China has been partially ousted from her home market, her tea is being supplanted in the great markets of Russia, the United States and Canada and the per capita consumption of it in the United Kingdom has now dwindled to about three per cent. of the total supplies. But this is not a story of comparisons. Commissioner Ross tells about tea as they handle it in China, so let other teas brew in their own pot.

Names Familiar But Puzzling.

Have you ever killed time awaiting your turn to be served in a grocery or tea store by reading the names that designate the many varieties in the tea-bin ranged along the wall behind the counter; you know, just underneath the long shelf with its load of tinned beans, shoe polish, pickles and breakfast food? In fancy scroll you have seen the Hysons, Oolongs, Pekoes, Souchongs, and Oings with other prefixes, and even "gunpowder"—and perhaps you have wondered why the man behind the counter kept his ammunition in such a dangerous place. Well, these are all just a few of the many varieties of tea from China, and this is how they come by the names:

Dandles Of The Family.

The foregoing are subdivisions of a wider classification. Among the names in the latter that will be encountered in the tea trade are the Hoochows, light-flavoring, sweet-flavored teas of handsome appearance. They are the first pickings of the Pingsuey leaf to make their appearance in the spring; their popularity might indeed be likened to the first new potatoes, green corn or raspberries that appear on our home markets—very much sought after, of course. In looks the Pingsuey family has the centre of the stage. The reason a "bing" sells so well is that a 23-cent "gunpowder" of that variety looks as good as a 33-cent Moyne "gunpowder." The reason is that the Pingsuey leaf being picked young and succulent lends itself more readily to rolling manufacture. Four-fifths of the Hoochow

chop (the youngest Pingsuey) is of shifty gun-powder make, very nice to look at though not necessarily better in quality than a less natty-looking product.

The Chun Mee is a very aristocratic member of the tea family and brings one of the highest prices. It is a small glazed leaf with a special Continental demand. Sow Mees, Wenchows and Shanghais are of a lower quality.

If you should ever chance to go into the China tea trade it will be well to read up the tacts and piculs, for that is the basis on which the business is done with the natives. A tael equals 60 cents in Canadian currency and a picul represents 133 1-3 pounds in weight.

The names by which China teas are known to the trade are derived in one way or another from the districts in which they are produced. A list of the localities which furnished its quota and peculiar product was made not long ago and it totalled 45 for black and nine for green. Chinese customs treat black tea as Congous, but there are the Southern Congous, of Foochow, which are quite distinct from those of the northern districts, of which the market in Han-how, and these again are subject to very distinct subdivision, which at one time amounted in all to 45. Other qualities of black tea are classed in the trade under such familiar names as Oolongs, Souchongs, Pongchongs, Flowery Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Scented Capor, etc.

The Green Varieties.

Not less peculiar are the names which characterize the green teas. A full consignment of green tea consists of several grades of leaf, of different make and flavor and well known as Gun-powders, Imperials, Young Hysons, Hyson Skin and Twankays. According to authorities on the subject Gun-powder and Imperial are foreign-made terms; these teas are known in China as *Seau Chu* (small leaf) and *Ta Chu* (large leaf). The first is said to resemble shot in appearance. The native equivalents for Imperial are "Sare Crads Eyes," "Seacum Seeds" and "Pearls." Hyson is a corruption of Yu-Tsien ("before the rains") and of Hi-Chun ("flourishing springs"). Young Hyson thus explains itself. Twankay is said to be the name of a district.

GOVT. GRANTS ZINC BOUNTY

Will Pay Sum of \$400,000 on Production in Dominion

A bounty on zinc production has been granted by the Government with a view to securing at reasonable prices a Canadian supply of zinc suitable for use in the production of brass for the making of quick-firing cartridge cases for shells. The bounties will be on a sliding scale, not exceeding two cents per pound and will be granted upon production in Canada from Canadian ores of zinc containing not more than 2 per cent. impurities, when the standard price of zinc in London, Eng., falls below £33 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

The bounty will not be payable before the end of the war or after July 31, 1917, on zinc contracted for by the shell committee at a price of 8 cents or over per pound. The total amount of bounty to be paid is not to exceed \$400,000.

Before the outbreak of war the quality of zinc desired sold for about 8 cents per pound, but since that time the price has risen as high as 40 cents and fears were entertained that the supply might be entirely cut off. Canadian producers were unwilling to go to the large expense of installing refineries unless insured against the fall in zinc prices inevitable after the close of war so as a result the bounty was decided on. As a result of this action the shell committee on behalf of the British War Office has already been able to contract for several tons of zinc at very reasonable rates with a further reduced rate for future deliveries. The bounty will ensure the producers against too great a fall in prices in the period between the end of the war and July 31, 1917.

Outdone in One Respect

If New York gets hold of the statement that it casts \$15,000 to get killed in Europe, all of her gunmen will be striking for higher wages.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant St

SELLING CHEAP

A limited quantity Lobster CANS.

1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs.

Also Box Shooks.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

MAKE ROSS RIFLE LIKE MACHINE GUN

Russian Gunsmith Here With Wonderful Invention

Two attachments that can convert the Ross or any other kind of military rifle into a kind of hand machine gun have just been patented by a Russian gunsmith, Mr. K. Shendreck, of Winnipeg, who is in Ottawa to see if the military authorities will approve and accept his invention.

One attachment is on the breech of a rifle, which can be worked with a back and forward movement and works in connection with the other attachment, a cartridge magazine, which holds 15 extra cartridges or more if required. Both attachments can be put on any rifle at a nominal cost of \$1.25 each. Ordinarily the Ross rifle holds only five cartridges. Mr. Shendreck's patent promises to prove a remarkable invention.

If the military authorities here do not accept his offer he will consider offers that have already been made by representatives of the United States government to sell his patent.

He is accompanied by Mr. Charles Gerrie and Mr. H. Goldinsky, both of Winnipeg.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

If that Kansas woman candidate for the Senate is elected there will presumably be a learned discussion as to whether she should be addressed as Senator Mrs. Bruner or Madame Senator Bruner.

HUGE GERMAN PLOT AGAINST ALLIES IN U.S.

Tried to Foment Munitions Strikes, Buy up Poison Gas Supply and Engineer an Embargo Conference Under American Guise

The New York World of Monday contains fac-similes of the documents in its possession disclosing the existence of a huge German organization in the United States to foment strikes in factories manufacturing war munitions for the Allies, through the connivance of disloyal labor leaders and agitators. The revelations have already been outlined in the news despatches.

It also presents correspondence to show that the German government, through the military attache of its embassy at Washington, was engaged in an effort to restrain the trade of American producers of liquid chlorine. The efforts of the German military attache indicate the determination of Germany to exercise a monopoly in killing its enemies by asphyxiation through the use of this most recent weapon of destruction.

Another feature of the correspondence published this morning illustrates the highly efficient method resorted to by Germany in encouraging sentiment adverse to the continued shipment of munitions of war to its enemies.

A letter dealing with this important feature of the German propaganda in the United States sets forth pretty clearly the methods used and gives the names of prominent men in Chicago who are prepared to be friendly to the German interests.

Another feature of Herr Reisswitz's letter to Dr. Albert, financial director, is that it discloses a plan under consideration for the acquisition of the Wright aeroplane factories at Dayton, Ohio, for \$50,000.

The recent declaration of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, says the World, that foreign influences were behind

plots to destroy munitions plants in this country and to promote strikes is confirmed to an extent by correspondence in possession of the World.

Mr. Gompers, in a statement on July 22, said:

"Authentic information has come to me that efforts have been made to corrupt men for the purpose of having strikes inaugurated among seamen and longshoremen engaged in handling American products consigned to certain European ports; that the corrupting influence is being conducted by agents of a certain foreign government, and I have no doubt that the same agents and the same influences are at work elsewhere with the same purpose in view.

"That efforts have been made to corrupt some of our men for such a purpose is true, but that strikes have been inaugurated is untrue, and it is untrue for the reason that the men who have given time and service to the workers of our country have interposed in time."

From time to time reports from various parts of the country have indicated agreements between labor officials and agitators on the one hand and influences of the foreign government referred to by Mr. Gompers on the other, to cause such strikes. It is the popular belief that the recent strikes at the works of the Standard Oil Company, at Bayonne, N. J., at the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, in Connecticut, at the Bliss Torpedo Company, in Brooklyn, and in motor-car concerns in Cleveland and elsewhere were influenced by the work of the agents of foreign governments desirous of hindering their enemies to whom the products of those concerns have been sold.

£ 50,000 As Price For Strikes.

That the Imperial German Embassy at Washington had some knowledge of the work of these agents is shown by the correspondence which has reached the World. Two letters provide a great deal of information on this point. The first is as follows:

"I have reason to know that workers are very much dissatisfied with the part they are playing in the European war, and that with proper handling they would present a mighty protest against the persons responsible.

"Wire immediately upon receipt of this communication to 2237 Dime

AT THE NICKEL

Received at Imperial German Embassy, Washington, Military Attache, July 1, 1915.

"Dear Mr. Marlow: Herewith I send you a copy of a letter which I received from Detroit several days ago.

"According to the information to which it refers, it has reference in the first place to one of the indorsers of the Committee of Ironworkers, My surety, who talked the opportunity over with the sender, is of the opinion that the last step in the situation will be to call into being a strike in the munitions factories of Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati, in so far as the necessary financial means can be secured. According to our estimates, it could be done for about \$50,000.

"Our friend K. will come to New York on Thursday, or in the course of the next week, in order to talk over with you personally the opportunity. Until that time he will keep the sender here. With best regards, yours devoted, C. DENCKER."

Would Tie Up Auto Works.
The copy of the letter referred to in the foregoing is as follows:

"Dear Sir—Should you be interested in a plan for precipitating a general strike for all the automobile workers, including the allied industries in this city, the writer would be glad to consult with you at your office or through your accredited representative here.

"I have reason to know that workers are very much dissatisfied with the part they are playing in the European war, and that with proper handling they would present a mighty protest against the persons responsible.

"Wire immediately upon receipt of this communication to 2237 Dime

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

British Steamer Had Mounted Gun Refused Clearance

Newport News, Va., Aug. 27.—Customs officials here to-day refused to grant clearance papers to the British steamer Waimana from Marseilles to Buenos Aires, after it was discovered that the steamer carried a four-inch rifle mounted on her main deck aft.

Whether she will be allowed to clear will be decided to-morrow at a Conference between officials of the Treasury and State Departments.

Under an informal agreement between the American and British Governments, entered into soon after the European war began, no British vessels leaving ports in the United States are permitted to carry mounted guns.

Herr Stuecklen Pays a Tribute To German Leaders

Berlin, Aug. 27.—The Reichstag to-day indulged in a military debate for the first time during the war, only one member of the Chamber, Daniel Stuecklen, voiced any criticisms of the Government. These were of a minor character, carried no complaints and expressed no desire regarding the conduct of the war. On the contrary, Herr Stuecklen paid a tribute to the strategic genius of the leaders and the bravery of the troops. "May the day soon come," Herr Stuecklen said, "in concluding, when this murderous war will cease."

Marine Losses During the Week Heavy Total

London, August 27.—During the week ending August 23rd, 19 British merchant vessels with a total tonnage of 76,000, and three fishing vessels were destroyed by submarines or mines. The week was one of the most successful the German underwater craft have had since the commencement of the war. Fourteen steamers with a total gross tonnage of 47,698 were sunk by German submarine during August 19 and 20, the largest was the Arabic. Ten of these vessels were British and four sailed under neutral flags.

Good Augury For the Future

Paris, Aug. 27.—Representatives of the Entente Powers and Greece, according to a despatch from Athens, have reached an agreement upon greater trade privileges between these countries, which has produced an impression that public opinion in Greece favors the Allies.

Partisans of the Entente Allies comment upon this first act of the Venizelos Ministry as a good augury for further negotiations.

Bank, this city, if interested. All negotiations must be strictly confidential. Very truly yours,—C. W. M. LANE.

The "K." referred to in the letter of Herr Dencker to "Dear Mr. Marlow" is believed by labor union officials to be a man who figured prominently in the recent strike of machinists at the Remington Arms Co. in Bridgeport under mysterious circumstances.

To Stop Allies Getting Chlorine.
The promotion of strikes and fabrication of plots to destroy American concerns turning out munitions of war and other articles of war was but one feature of the German activities in this country designed to harass and hinder its enemies.

Capt. von Popen, the military attache of the German Embassy, played an important part in such ventures, it seems. The captain, in a memorandum obviously designed for the information of his government, tells of steps taken by him to prevent the exportation of liquid chlorine from this country to France and Britain.

Bulgaria Signs Treaty With Turkey

Washington, Aug. 27.—Unofficial advices to representatives of the Balkan nations here say Bulgaria has a signed agreement with Turkey, which includes the provision that she remain neutral and that the attempt to form a Balkan League has failed.

Military Chiefs To Hold Conference

Paris, Aug. 27.—Joffre, Kitchener, General French and several other army chiefs held an important military conference on Monday at Chantilly, close behind the lines in Northern France. Great significance is attached to the Council.

Blockade Of Asia Minor Coast

Paris, Aug. 27.—The Official Journal publishes a declaration of a blockade of the coast of Asia Minor and Syria, from the Island of Samos to the Egyptian frontier, to date from August 25th.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. C. O'N. Conroy, who had been attending a General Convention of the Knights of Columbus at San Francisco, returned by the Stephano yesterday. Mr. Conroy looks well after his trip.

His Grace Archbishop Roche, with Rev. J. McDermott, Adm. will visit Bell Island via Portugal Cove to-morrow. The people of the Island have made all arrangements to give His Grace a warm welcome.

Rev. H. Roll, of Wesley Church, will preach one of his sermons, for which he is famous, at the Sunday evening service. His subject will be "The Glory of Christianity" and an appeal to young men. The church has recently been cleaned and is in excellent condition.

Mrs. Capt. C. W. Bennett and her daughter Lillian, arrived here from North Sydney during the week. They speak in the highest terms of the improvements of the city since their last visit. They are staying with Miss F. Rose, Brazil Square.

The little boy who was sent down yesterday for various petty thefts, for one month is an incorrigible. His widowed mother cannot support him and a well-to-do friend took him two months ago, clothed and fed him and tried to send him to school. He ran away a week ago, slept in alleyways at night and it is believed stole to get away from all authority.

When the laborers who are discharging the salt steamer Elizabeth Meask went to work this morning, they found that the winches had been clamped, imposing as a result more labor than might be necessary in them. They all struck and quit work until President McGrath of the L. S. P. U. came on the scene, ordered the clamps off and then work was resumed.

An Exceptionally Strong Programme for the Week - End.

"GRAFT vs. LOVE"
Florence Labadie and Sidney Bracey in a powerful two-part melo-drama.

"BY THE GOVERNOR'S ORDERS"—A Vital graph social drama, featuring Maurice Costello.

"HAZARDS OF HELEN"—A very thrilling episode.

FORBFS LAW DUGUID, The Eminent Baritone, Sings His Farewell Song

THE USUAL BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY FOR THE CHILDREN.

MONDAY—A 3 part Vitagraph Social Drama, featuring Nelson Gardner.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.
St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

The Finest Programme of the Season
(Jack) **THE RUSSELLS** (Olive)

In Clever Refined Original Sketch,
"THE WISHING RING"

OLIVE RUSSELL, Lady Baritone Singer, will sing "MOTHER MACHREE."

JACK RUSSELL, in his wonderful song "THE BLACK SHEEP OF THE FAMILY."

DON, THE PERFORMING DOG,
And The Royal Punch and Judy Show.

Children's Matinee Saturday, at 3 p.m.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"THE LEGEND OF THE AMULET"
A classy Indian Romance portrayed by genuine Indians.

"THE NEW REPORTER"—A political drama by Vitagraph Co.

"JIM'S VINDICATION"—A strong drama by the Edison Co. with Sally Crute and Bigelow Cooper.

"FANNY'S MELODRAMA"
A Vitagraph comedy drama. It's great but Smith can't appreciate it until the last act, when his wife is accused of being crazy and is threatened with arrest; he gets wise and the play is pronounced a howling success, featuring Lillian Walker.

"SWEEDIE THE LAUNDRESS"—A great Essanay comedy. The usual extra pictures at the Big Saturday Matinee.

Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—Singing Classy Songs and Ballads

Good Music—A Cool and well ventilated Theatre.

COAKER ENGINES

are **THE BEST** Motor Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
President Fishermen's Union
Trading Company Limited.

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.



Kimball Organs
Highest Awards in America.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON REQUEST
JOIN OUR ORGAN CLUB
Musicians' Supply Dept.
ROYAL STORES FURNITURE.

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
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Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., AUGUST 27, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

A Lost Art

PERSONAL thrift seems to have entirely disappeared from the present generation. Money is earned and spent now-days by our people, young and old, with a facility that would have astounded our forefathers who were, for the most part, a careful, saving people.

They had a degree of self-control in the spending of money which is rare with us to-day. They rarely sought amusements outside their own homes; and they had a capacity for the enjoyment of simple pleasures. We are not content without such simple living; but we are "going the pace" with a recklessness which must have but one inevitable result.

Love of home and a habit of thrift are two of the best possessions that any man can wish for. The habit of saving a little every week is one of the great steps to prosperity and self-respect. The way to save is to reduce expenditure in amusement and needless luxury. The last directions in which retrenchment should be made are charity and the cause of God.

We know from daily observation that numbers of our people are living "from hand to mouth," and though they may be earning fairly decent wages, the end of each year finds them financially as poor as at the beginning.

Thrift is a necessity in every walk of life. The married man, for example, is in duty bound to save money for his wife and children. To leave a family penniless is unworthy of an honest man and is often due to gross carelessness to provide for the future. Young men should save in order to fit themselves for the future. They, in ordinary course, hope some day to be home-makers. In these strenuous days, a beginning for such a possibility should be made just as soon as they begin to earn. They should not try to "live at a wine rate on a beer income." But if one may judge from the large place which sport occupies in our social economy at the present time, many of our young men are quite Epicurean in their view of life. "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die" seems to be their motto.

We do not seem to realize that hard times are before us; and that we are face to face with a situation that must reduce our income and make life harder. Our cycle of prosperity is at an end; and whilst we are not pessimistic in our views, we warn all and sundry to prepare for the inevitable.

Attention! City Fathers

THE numerous cases of diphtheria now cropping up in the city should awaken the city Civic Commission to the necessity of giving immediate attention to certain sections of the city (many of which we have already alluded to) and see that the piles of garbage which have been allowed to accumulate are removed at once.

They should awaken to the fact this city has highways and by-ways (many such alas!) which demand vigilant supervision other than those on which huge sums of money are now being expended. We ask them to send their inspectors to certain streets between Carter's Hill and Springdale Street—one of the most congested areas in the city and have a "clean-up" at once. A large population of most deserving people reside in the area under consideration; and they should receive, at least, ordinary sanitary attention.

If some of our kid-glove Commissioners would just visit some of the streets and by-ways in this section of the city they would understand the meaning of the phrase used some days ago by a tourist party that blew in here on the "Stephano": "St. John's is a very interesting burg, but it is about the dirtiest little hole we have ever seen!" They must not have visited Rennie's Mill Road, or other fashionable sections!

Wake up gentlemen of the Commission, or we shall have such an outbreak of disease one of these days that it will decimate our working population.

Of course you cannot use the steam-roller in these by-ways; but you can, at least use a few brooms and give the section a good flushing.

Marine Inspection

RECENT happenings in marine matters cause us to suggest to the Department under whose jurisdiction such things come the advisability, not immediate necessity, of more vigilance on the part of the officials of the Department regarding the sea-worthiness of some ships sailing to and from this port.

Accidents are becoming frequent; and there never seems to be any such thing as regular and efficient inquiry as to their cause, or are there any means taken, as far as we can judge, to prevent their recurrence.

Just a few days ago we noted that sailors had quit service on a ship owing presumably to the un-seaworthiness of the vessel. This is a matter of grave importance; and the lives of our sailors should be a subject of the deepest concern to all concerned.

Looking over the list of officials, we are forced to state that there seems to be a total disregard for such an essential thing as "qualification" in the Department of Marine and Fisheries. We are of necessity a maritime people; and the Government displays great lack of foresight in making appointments to positions where practical seamen, not relatives of reasury-leeches, are a crying necessity.

Men in positions such as those we have in mind should at least be able to distinguish the "after run" from the "fore-peak" of a vessel; and should be able to give practical evidence of competency when occasion requires.

We shall take up this matter again; and we may have something pertinent to offer, unless people who are being paid handsome salaries "get on to their job," and do the work for which they have been appointed.

WATCH FOR THE SWATTING

The reading public is to be heartily congratulated upon the fact that the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World have adopted the slogan, "Swat the Lie." One practical result of this action—if the advertising men live up to their pronouncements—will be the early disappearance from our newspaper columns of certain brewery ads.

Water Powers

THE report that certain gentlemen are contemplating the erection and operation of electric furnaces for the smelting of copper ores brings to mind the question of water powers.

These great natural sources of electric energy that for ages have been exerting force enough if harnessed to run all our machinery, light our homes and streets, our stores, offices and factories, as well as to smelt our ores, are only within recent times coming to be appreciated at their value.

Indeed it is difficult even now, unless one were gifted with prophetic sight, to estimate the importance of our water powers, for almost every day sees some new application of this wonderful energy.

In respect to water powers the Morris Government has sinned most enormously. They have permitted greedy speculators to acquire those invaluable natural assets, just in the same manner as they have allowed the same class to put their avaricious paws upon our timber and mineral wealth.

The Government in a very silly manner made a special boast of how they had increased the revenue through the Crown Lands Office, ignoring the fact that for the paltry few dollars derived from the raid upon the public domain, the country had bartered away millions.

Look round and note the wealth that has come to certain individuals through traffic in public property, and ask yourselves the question, why should this wealth go into the pockets of individuals who have done nothing to create it. They have obtained their hundreds of thousands by selling what belongs to you and to me. No man has any natural right to the land, to the timber upon it or to the mineral wealth beneath the surface or to water powers. He has done nothing to create them. They have been put there by God, and are the natural heritage of every man, not as an individual but as a member of the body politic, society or state.

No party or government should have the power to barter these away, but should aim to preserve the public right to them, and the power to receive rental for them. These assets are our bank account, and should be so regarded. We think lightly of handing over to some greedy, grasping and gripping individual, whatever of those natural assets he has cheek enough to ask and political pull enough to obtain, but we would raise a prodigious row, if the same individual were to put his paw on our specie, stupidly failing to realize that the difference between the two exists only in form.

The Morris Government has been prodigal in handing out money to supporters, but they furnish some sort of excuse for their conduct in this respect. They are forced to account in some way for the spending of money, but strange to say they give away our natural wealth without any pretext. They furnish no account, give no excuse, and people do not demand it.

How much or how little of our natural wealth remains to us, nobody knows or seems to care. We go on giving away without a thought as to how we are bankrupting ourselves. We do not know what water powers we hold, and we have made no attempt to find out. The same state of affairs exists with regard to our timber areas, our peat bogs and our mineral lands.

It is high time that we set about making a survey of these natural resources with a view to putting some value upon them. It is recommended as a sort of national stock taking, also as a preliminary to further investigation. It is our duty to discover if possible how we can best put our resources to some use for the benefit of the country. A great deal could be done, we are of opinion, in the

way of utilizing our great peat bogs, and turning of those now waste areas into some value. We have abundant water powers which if not already given away could be utilized by the Government to operate a series of peat plants. Peat can be distilled just as coal is distilled and a number of valuable products obtained therefrom, including nitrogen, which is a valuable fertilizing agent.

We are doing nothing that an intelligent people should be doing to develop the resources of their country.

We are content to let things drift along, and to wait for the coming of some capitalists to take up what we ourselves should be developing. How can we expect ever to get out of poverty if we do not make proper use of the wealth which providence has given us for our benefit.

In the present deplorable state of our finances, it may not be possible to do what is here recommended, but that does not hinder us from pointing out what should have been done long ago, and what we hope will be done when a more prosperous time comes to visit us.

This waiting for somebody to come in and do for us what we should be doing for ourselves is too childish a policy for a serious people, and the sooner we discard it, and depend upon our own initiative the better it will be for us, and the sooner we will gain the respect of the world.

We have a long time been bragging of our great natural resources, but we are not doing anything to point them out, or to put them to some economical use. We do not know where those resources are or what is their value, and we are not trying to find out.

We have no geological survey at present, and have not had for many years, for as long as our memory can recall, our geological survey has been confined to a fruitless and wasteful investigation of our so called coal areas, about which also great ado has been.

Professor Dunstan was sent here last year to investigate (2) these coal areas, since when nothing has been heard of the wonderful coal seams, except the vague words contained in the brief report by Mr. Dunstan.

We were told by Morris that he was going to have the question as to the value of our coal seams settled once for all. It looks as if he has fulfilled the promise in one respect, and that is that nothing more will ever be heard of it.

Port-de-Grave Notes

Port de Grave, Aug. 25.—We are having some beautiful summer weather here the past few days and several Union fishermen have taken advantage of it and brought along several quintals of fish, which they caught earlier in the season.

The fish store has been closed up and otherwise made ready to store different kinds of fish in.

Squid is rather scarce here, consequently very little fish is caught with hook-and-line. The traps are all taken in for the season, some did well, others very poor.

The C. of E. Sunday Schols had a very enjoyable picnic on Wednesday. The children marched up through the settlement with banner and flags flying to the breeze. Returning to the school-house, the company engaged in games and tea in the field, and was kept up in the school house after twilight hour. The Rev. Mr. Severn, with the aid of the teachers, saw to it, that every one was treated properly.

Capt. Jos. Morgan, who was fishing at Petty Harbor, the early part of the season, arrived home last week, and got ready and sailed again for the Labrador. We wish him all success. Butler Brothers, here, who had their schooner wrecked last fall in a breeze and have been repairing her during the summer, are just about ready to start at the coasting trade for the rest of the season.

DAY-DE-VERDE NOTES

Squid plentiful and a good sign of fish.

A picnic and dance was in St. Joseph's Hall on Aug. 18th.

Schr. Annie H. left for St. John's, also schr. Elsie Blanche for Trinity Bay.

Proceedings of the House of Assembly

MR. KENT—Mr. Chairman: I would like to say one or two words about the matter now under discussion in relation to the Governor's salary. My recollection of the reasons for changing the vote last year is that the salary of the Governor was increased because, first, his salary had been reduced some years previously and it was the intention to replace it, and second, that the expenses at Government House by reason of entertainment and such like necessitated the Governor's asking for the increase. Then there was a separate vote—that now under discussion of \$2500, which, I think, was an increase of \$1500 on the amount previously voted, for travelling expenses. That was expressly what it was voted for. I don't think there was any suggestion from any quarter of the House that this vote was intended to cover anything else than travelling expenses; and on that understanding and with that impression every member of the House voted. I quite agree with what has been said by the Hon. members for Trinity and Bonavista with regard to this vote having been illegally used during the past year. I see a justification of the way in which the vote has been dealt with in the practice that has prevailed here for a number of years. Probably the payment of the amount in monthly instalments, at the same time as the salary, is due to the fact that the question of the legality of these payments has never been raised before. Now, Sir, that the illegality of the proceeding has been pointed out to the House, while we are still in Committee considering the Estimates, I think that the Government ought, if they intend to carry out that practice and pay that amount in monthly instalments, make it what they intend to carry out that practice and pay that amount in monthly instalments, make it what they intend it to be; or else leave it as it is and make it payable in the manner in which all other travelling expenses provided for travelling expenses, it is paid upon vouchers furnished by the persons spending the money. I remember, Sir, that when I was in the Justice Department, all moneys which were spent in connection with travelling expenses in that department, and which were voted by this House for that purpose, were paid on vouchers, properly furnished and certified. Now, if this vote is to remain as travelling expenses, I don't think either the Governor or the Government ought to be put in position of continuing this illegal practice. As to whether this vote should be paid irrespective of travelling expenses or not, is a question which the House cannot discuss at the present time, because it has not got the necessary information before it. It is necessary to change the vote and make it an addition to the Governor's salary, then I think that some justification for that change ought be given. You have men throughout the whole civil service to-day, good, competent officials, who are unable to support their positions upon the salaries that are paid and every argument that applies to the Government House applies also to them. I referred the other day to several departments of the civil service in which the earnings were limited, and every justification that applies to the Governor applies throughout the whole service. The question of increasing salaries is a very big undertaking, I know, and this is certainly not the time when it can be properly undertaken. But, Sir, what ever the intention is in this connection, I think the vote should be so dealt with that there will be no suggestion of illegality in the payment of it.

THURSDAY, May 6.

The House met at three of the clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. STONE—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from the inhabitants of Sibley's Cove, asking that a change be made in that settlement in relation to the Post Office. It seems that the one in charge of the office now cannot do the work satisfactorily and must apply more or less to the school children to get them to read the addresses on the letters. The petition is signed by James Sparkes and several other residents, and I ask that the Government give it consideration.

MR. MORINE—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from Bonavista Bay, asking for a special grant of \$200 for a road, to be extended by the Road Board of that place. I ask that the petition be referred to the Department of Public Works.

MR. MORINE—With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Finance and Customs to a question that I asked on April 27th, asking for a return of expenditures on Executive Responsibility.

MR. STONE—Mr. Speaker, I wish to point out that a question which I asked on April 30th, has not been answered.

MR. CLIFT—Mr. Speaker, I wish leave to present a petition from Joseph P. Newman and other residents of Boyd's Cove in the Electoral District of Twillingate asking for telegraph communication between that place and the central stations. I have very much pleasure in supporting the prayer of the petition and I ask that it be referred to the Colonial Secretary's Department.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—I beg to table the answer to that question asked by Mr. Morine.

MR. MORINE—I asked the Premier the other day for a copy of the assignment of the Critz Patents.

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER—I have no such assignments.

MR. MORINE—Then I asked a question as to arrangements re water powers on Labrador.

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER—There has been no arrangement.

MR. GRIMES asked the Minister of Public Works what grants were sent out Chapel's Cove (District of Hr. Main) for local, main line, and other purposes for 1914; to whom sent, and a copy of the returns.

MINISTER PUBLIC WORKS—I shall have this prepared during the week.

MR. CLAPP asked the Right Hon. the Prime Minister, in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, the amount of seed potatoes, number of pigs, sheep and bulls which have been sent to the District of St. Barbe in 1914-15 and the names of persons to whom sent, and if seed potatoes are being doled out for the present season.

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER—I expect this here also at any minute.

MR. ABBOTT asked the Hon Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House (1) A statement showing the names and ages of all persons in Bonavista District who have received the Old Age Pension since March, 1914, to date; (2) A statement showing the names and ages of those in said District who have made application for the Old Age Pension, but are not receiving it.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—This is in course of preparation.

MR. WINSOR asked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House copies of returns for the propagation of Lobsters in Bonavista (a) showing number of traps; (b) Date of each trip; (c) Names of places called at in each trip; (d) And returns showing what was done on each trip.

MINISTER MARINE AND FISHERIES begged leave to table required information.

The Chairman from the Committee of the Whole on Supply reported certain Resolutions which were read a first time as follows:

Table with financial figures: Civil Government (\$215,443.33), Administration of Justice (\$179,277.34), Public Charities (\$424,354.00), Agriculture and Mines (\$19,200.00), Marine and Fisheries (\$111,040.00), Postal and Telegraph Dept. (\$703,729.29), Contingencies (\$10,000.00).

of Supply, in reference to moneys spent on Executive Responsibility and unauthorized by this Legislature. This matter has already been discussed in Supply and I do intend further dwelling upon it this afternoon, but merely desire that our sentiments may be formally expressed and a vote taken. The Audit Act contemplates that all moneys paid into the Revenue go towards making up Consolidated Revenue Fund, out of which money can only be taken in the following cases, that is to say—firstly, by vote of the Legislature and secondly under section 33 of the Audit Act which prescribes certain formalities and which limits its privileges to certain cases, through which money can be taken for what are known as emergencies. Any expenditure not foreseen by the Legislature, but which is urgently and immediately required, would come under this Act, if the spending were necessary for the public good. Section 33 provides that when any sum of money has been granted by the Legislature, the Governor may under his sign manual, counter-signed by members of the Treasury Board authorize expenditures of that money. The Governor here is distinct from the Governor-in-Council, because it is the intention of the Act to place all possible guards on this privilege. I remember that when this Act was being discussed even Sec. 33 was resented and strongly fought against by that watch-dog of the Treasury Governor Murray, who said that there ought to be no way by which moneys would be spent except upon objects for which they were voted by the Legislature. But it was argued that in new countries, such as our own, unforeseen contingencies might arise that would require immediate attention, such as would not arise in older centres of civilization, and Sec. 33 was copied from the Canadian Audit Act, which provided a way by which money could be obtained in cases where the Legislature did not provide for the expenditure. Now I have the returns brought down, which show astonishing figures. In the first place it shows that since the Audit Act was passed there has been spent the sum of \$1,512,000.00 under section 33, and upon what is called Executive Responsibility, for services not previously provided for by the Legislature or an average spending of one hundred and forty thousand dollars a year. This has afterwards been indemnified by Parliament under the principle that it is useless to lock the stable door after the horse has been taken out. Of that large sum \$391,000 has been spent under Sec. 33 of the Audit Act, following out the provisions therein, and so far as my remarks this afternoon are concerned largely coming under the meaning of that Act. I am sure that these items were put under this heading because the Government did not know where else to put them. But even assuming that the \$391,000 were urgently and immediately required for the public good, I still find that since 1898 \$726,000 has been spent upon matters which were neither urgently nor immediately needed. For if they had been thus urgently and immediately required the Government would have had these put under Sec. 33. This money which amounts to nearly three-quarters of a million has been spent without lawful authority under cover of this section of the Act. It is an expenditure for which the government can personally be held liable, from the Governor down to the smallest official who paid out the money. The Governor and Ministers were violating the spirit and letter of the Act, likewise any official who was in any way involved in the payment of that sum, in addition to the above the sum of \$366,000 was spent out of money borrowed for which there was no authority under any Act, but which was afterwards covered by a loan Act. The grand total which I have already quoted has been spent illegally and in violation of the privileges of this House, and of the rules and constitutions which were the very salvation of our economic system. The statement which I hold in my hand shows that the greatest expenditures which took place under Sec. 33 and upon Executive Responsibility were made during election years. In 1904 \$46,000 were spent under Section 33 and \$95,000 under so-called Executive Responsibility, while only \$27,000 were spent the previous year. In 1908 \$15,000 were spent under Section 33, but \$86,000 were expended under Executive Responsibility. The expenditures were neither urgent nor necessary and did not come under the Act. In 1913 \$54,000 were spent under Section 33 of the Act and \$127,000 under Executive Responsibility. These facts prove that during election years larger amounts were spent than during any other year, and the system has been so abused that each election year showed us a large expenditure than the preceding election year. One has only to look at the Auditor General's report to see the manner in which those large sums of money have been illegally expended without warrant or authority since 1898 when

(Continued on page 5.)

Stylish Soft Felt Hats for Men

For 2.00 and \$1.50 2.50 Values

We are displaying in the Eastern Window of Our New Store—nearly opposite the General Post Office—special lines of Men's Soft Felt Hats that were purchased at a clearing price—a third and more off the manufacturer's price, and we are offering them now at a Bargain—amongst them you'll find many excellent samples.

These Hats are made of Extra Fine, Fur-Felt, of a superior quality, and are finished with high-class silk ribbon bands and a deep leather sweat-band.

Your choice of side or back bow, in Grey, Brown and Black. We have some special values in Men's Black Stiff Hats too.

All these Hats are certainly correct in style—this season's shapes. Come in and examine them—we'll carve your name on the leather sweat-band Free of charge. Come to-day while the sizes are complete.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

Received To-Day, July 16th, At **W. E. BEARNES** Haymarket Provision Store

20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
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20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
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WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCELL!

BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.

To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.
THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.
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TO ARRIVE THURSDAY
Per S.S. Stephano
Nova Scotia APPLES,
New York APPLES,
BANANAS,
CABBAGE,
California ORANGES.
GEORGE NEAL

House of Assembly Proceedings

(Continued from page 4.)

The Act was passed. Without going into details I have no hesitation in making the assertion that all these expenditures were unjustifiable, politically corrupt and improper—not corrupt in the sense of its spending, but expended from the standpoint of political expediency. The Governor acted upon the advice of his Ministers in sanctioning the payments but no Governor was justified in allowing his Ministers to defy the spirit and letter of the law of the colony and if the Ministers advised the Governor illegally he should dismiss his Advisors. The Council simply proceed in this manner. They present minutes to His Excellency which state that such and such an expenditure is required and that no permission has been granted by any Act of Parliament, and that it does not come under Sec. 33 of the Audit Act. This mode of procedure was clearly a violation of the Statute, and the Governor had no right to fix his sign manual to a document authorizing the payment. If he does so he is personally responsible. As far as this address is concerned, it does not make the slightest difference if it falls to pass—it being sufficient for this debate and address to be brought under His Excellency's notice, in order that an end may be put to this illegal and pernicious practice of paying out money of the Executive Council without any authority. I beg to propose the following address to His Excellency the Governor:
May it please Your Excellency:

The House of Assembly desire to draw your attention to the practice of expending large sums of public money upon what is called Executive Responsibility, for purposes not provided for by the Legislature, and not coming within the provisions of Sec. 33 of the Audit Act.

The House respectfully protests that these expenditures are in violation of the spirit and letter of the Statute law of the Colony, and subversive of the Constitutional rights of this House to institute all aids and supplies to Your Excellency, and that it tends to wastefulness in the public expenditure wherefore Your Excellency is respectfully but urgently requested to withhold your assent hereafter to all expenditure not authorized by the Legislature except such as fairly and properly fall within Sec. 33 of the Audit Act.

ALLIES WILL MAKE COTTON CONTRABAND

Washington Has Advice That the Decision Has Been Finally Reached in Agitating Matter

Washington, August 20.—The allies' intention to declare cotton contraband has been communicated unofficially but authoritatively to the state department. The department advises are that the decision has been reached and the delay in making an announcement is due to the necessity of arranging uniform treatment of the subject by all the allies.

The step has been agreed upon by Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and Belgium, but Japan's attitude has not been defined and she may decide that no action is called for from her at this time, because of the elimination of the only German colony in the Far East from the military problem and the absence of any reason for a blockade.

Shipped Through Neutrals.

The allies contend that American cotton shippers, in many cases, alleged to be backed by German capital, have been shipping cotton to Germany through neutral ports. Under the Orders-in-Council such a cargo, if captured, was merely taken into a British port and paid for by the British government. The allies contend that under those conditions a great deal of cotton got through Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, into Germany. From the allies' point of view the Orders-in-Council were ineffective because they obliged the British government to buy cotton and at the same time offered an incentive to blockade-runners.

According to the advices reaching Washington, the pressure in England and France has compelled a change. The British government originally regarded cotton as non-contraband and expressed a desire to avoid inflicting hardship upon the southern planters and to avoid development of anti-British feeling in this country. The change to contraband will be defended as authorized by international law.

American Precedents.

Great Britain protested against the American blockade of outgoing cotton from the South during the Civil War and had refused to recognize it as contraband during the Russo-Japanese war, but will now contend that radical changes in the conditions of warfare since that time justify a change in attitude. The entente powers, according to advice here, expect that the state department will resist making cotton contraband and are preparing to base their action on American precedents.

The advices reaching here indicate they intend to argue that both Presidents Lincoln and Johnson in formal proclamations issued in April, May and June in 1865, went on record as maintaining as contraband of war "materials for the fabrication of ammunition."

Used As Substitute.

That cotton has taken the place of saltpetre, always recognized as absolute contraband, in the manufacture of gunpowder will be held to be an established fact, and by way of convincing the state department to that effect attention probably will be directed to a letter by Secretary Hay to W. W. Rockhill, American Minister to China during the Russo-Japanese War, stating that the American ordnance officers whom he had called into consultation regarding the Japanese blockade orders had advised him that cotton was used in the manufacture of smokeless powder and so must properly be regarded as contraband of war. It is expected that some sort of an arrangement will be proposed by which the allies will engage to allow cotton to travel unmolested to neutral countries in quantities in proportion to their normal consumption. What the effect will be on the American cotton growers is the subject of contention.

The cotton interests have for some time been alarmed at the prospects, and it is known that the state department has been preparing to resist the new move with every means at the command of diplomacy.

The Right To The Use Of The Earth

But our civilization is only partial. It may by-and-by be perceived that cogney utters dictates to which we have not yet listened; and men may then learn that to deprive others of their rights to the use of the earth is to commit a crime inferior only in wickedness to the crime of taking away their lives or personal liberties. "From 'Social Statics,' by Herbert Spencer.

Self control, however difficult at first, becomes step by step easier and more delightful.

Psychology of the Kaiser Dominating German Issue

Dr. Prince Says the Hope of Lasting Peace Lies in the Social Democrats — Why the Kaiser Hates Them

Let us take the moral—the conclusion—first: "The insight into the Kaiser's mind . . . gives us an insight into the political forces which are wrestling within the German Empire for those ideals for which humanity has been striving through all the ages. . . . And it reveals the forces upon which the world must depend to overthrow Germanism. The Kaiser and his House of Hohenzollern and all that they stand for have become Civilization's World-Problem. If the powers of Europe want lasting peace through the overthrow of autocracy and militarism, i. e. Germanism, the obsession of the Kaiser points the way—look to the democracy of Germany!"

Dr. Prince reaches his conclusion, and presents it to his readers in this latest of small war volumes, after considering the Kaiser's antipathy towards the Social Democrats of Germany, his insistence upon his prerogatives—which are many, and which Dr. Prince specifies in detail; the Kaiser's Divine Right delusion, and his dependence upon the army; his sentiments—psychologically considered and defined; particularly his self-regarding sentiment; the aims of the Germany democracy, etc.

Particularly interesting, in American eyes, is the analysis of the Divine Right delusion, because it is so difficult for any American to view that delusion seriously held by an intelligent man, as the Kaiser patently is, in this modern day. Of his insistence upon that prerogative we need not do more than speak, for it has been frequently projected for the Kaiser himself in writing and speech. Discussing delusions, Dr. Prince points out the difference between the delusions of a normal and of an abnormal person: "The former can, if he desires and the truth is properly presented, change his belief; the abnormal person cannot." Is the Kaiser abnormal—a paranoiac—or is he not? This is Dr. Prince's opinion:—

"It would be an extravagance to say that the Kaiser's delusion is anything more than a normal fixed idea which he could change if he wished to. But this fixed idea is so strong, so deeply rooted in his personality, and so directly the expression of a cherished and cultivated wish, conscious or unconscious, that it dominates his interpretation of facts which to an ordinary person contradict it. It leads him to entirely ignore both palpable facts, such as the purchase with cold cash, by his ancestor, of the throne . . . and universally accepted understandings of the relation of God to the worldly affairs of men."

Thus Dr. Prince does not subscribe to the view that the Kaiser, considered in relation to his Divine Right obsession, is a paranoiac, as some other observers have held. "The Kaiser's fixed idea," he thinks, "is, according to psychological laws, determined by wishes—his wish to be sole and autocratic ruler. . . . In other words, through the acceptance of the Divine Right Delusion he finds a means for the fulfilment of his wishes."

What does Dr. Prince mean when he says in conclusion—as quoted above—that "if the Powers of Europe want lasting peace through the overthrow of autocracy and militarism, i. e. Germanism, the obsession of the Kaiser points the way—look to the democracy of Germany?" The Social Democrats of Germany are not socialists in the commonly accepted American sense. "Between German democracy," says Dr. Prince, "and American public sentiment there can be no conflict." Why does the Kaiser hate this German democracy?

The latest programme of the Social Democrats (1912) is comprised in 14 articles. Of these, No. 3 relates to the existing system of government. A true parliamentary government is demanded, and a ministry like that of Britain, responsible to Parliament, instead of the present autocratic system by which the ministry is responsible only to the Emperor. Also, it is demanded that "the power to declare war or maintain peace" be given to the lower house—the Reichstag.

This is the paramount issue of the German democracy—"It is its foundation stone." And "to the Kaiser it means a personal cataclysm. It means the abolition of the greatest of the Kaiser's prerogatives; it means the denial of the Divine Right of Kings; it means the downfall of the House of Hohenzollern, in that it means the reduction of the prerogatives of the House to reigning without governing."

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Length, 69 1-2 fthms. Mounted.
Complete with Leads & Buoys.

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TWEED SUITS:—
Compton, size 0 to 4 from \$3.00 up
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Boys' Navy Serge Suits, 000 to 4; extra good quality.

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Ham Butt Pork
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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.

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Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.
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"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

OLD BOYS' DINNER To Collegian Football Team Champions for 1915

Last night the friends and supporters of the Collegian football team entertained them with a dinner at Woods' restaurant in honor of their winning the cup for 1915, and also in honor of the "Old Boys" who have volunteered and are gone to the front. There was a good attendance and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. C. H. Hutchings acted as chairman, a duty which he performed admirably.

TOAST LIST

The King—Prop., the Chairman; Mr. C. H. Hutchings; Resp. "God Save the King."
The Methodist College—Prop., Mr. H. E. Cowan; Resp. Mr. S. P. White-way.
Song—Mr. C. E. Hunt.
Collegian Football Club (League Champions, 1915)—Prop., Mr. W. J. Higgins, M.H.A.; Resp. (Capt.) H. Barnes.
The Clergy—Prop., Mr. Geo. P. Grimes; Resp., Rev. Dr. Fenwick.
Song—Mr. C. E. Hunt.
Our Guests—Prop., Mr. G. W. Rabbits; Resp., Rev. D. B. Hemmion and Mr. C. E. Hunt.
Imitation Cornet Solo—Mr. P. H. Cowan.
Nfld. Football League—Prop., Mr. J. C. Puddister, Resp., Mr. M. Chaplin and Mr. W. J. Higgins.
Song—Mr. Fred Rabbits.
Sister Clubs—Prop., Mr. W. White; Resp. (Representatives of Clubs) F. C. Brian, Star; C. Foster, Saints; F. Marshall, Collegians; T. Winter, C.E.I. Fieldians.
Collegians on Active Service—(Coupled with the 1st. N. F. Regt. and Canadian Contingents)—Prop., Mr. Cal. Pratt; Resp. "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."
The Press—Prop., Hon. R. A. Squires, Resp., Dr. W. F. Lloyd.
The Chairman—Prop., Mr. H. E. Cowan.

The speeches delivered were of high order and included an abundance of wit and humor. Mr. S. P. White-way had his usual fund of interesting and instructive history to relate, which bore on the part games played in Grecian history, and his references to some of the victorious players being fed on beans caught the ear of our local Mark Twain (Mr. C. Hunt) who thought Mr. White-way's reference to beans gave away the secret of the Collegians' success this year.

Mr. H. E. Cowan spoke appreciatively of the work of the Methodist College, its old associations and the material it has produced, and paid an eloquent tribute to those who had volunteered.

Mr. Higgins, who came in late, wished it to be understood that he was not acting the role of a leading politician who always went late to funerals to see what kind of reception he would receive. Mr. Higgins' speech was full of inspiration to footballers, as he told of the great qualities football developed in young men and which has been seen to great advantage by the good citizenship and patriotism of the many who were first to volunteer when the present war began.

Mr. W. White in proposing "Sister Clubs" strongly endorsed Mr. Higgins' contention, showing that courage, pluck, perseverance, endurance and steadiness were all brought out in the strenuous game of football.

Mr. C. Puddister proposing the toast of the Newfoundland Football League with a humorous vein running thru, drew out a little secret from President Chaplin, who in his response said that football was not to be a game of the past and that all plans were in mind as soon as times become normal, to make it even more interesting to the public than its best time in the past.

The Hon. R. A. Squires was master of his subject "The Press" and in a short and eloquent speech described the great influence it exerted in world affairs. Referring to our own local press, he was not unkind of including even The Daily Mail and Advocate.

Dr. Lloyd, who is always ready for any occasion, responded in his usual good style and was not unmindful of touching a little upon the "coalition" bugaboo. Coalition proved a good word for the doctor, as was evidenced by the happy reference made to the

overhead decoration of the Blue and the Red, the Navy Blue representing the Navy; the Red Line, the Army; the two great fighting forces of the Empire, whose coalition would bring ultimate victory to her cause.

Mr. George Rabbits' remarks on the toast "Our Guests" were very fitting in their relation to the legal, educational and ministerial professions. Mr. Cal. Pratt reminded us in his toast "Collegians on Active Service" of the boys who were fighting our battles, the battle of Liberty and Freedom.

Why our Mark Twain (Mr. Hunt) is not on the stage rivalling George Brodie or Harry Lauder will be for his friends to explain. There is no doubt, as a previous speaker said, he would honor our island home wherever he went.

The happy time came to a close at 12.45 with the singing of the "National Anthem" and everyone present will not forget that its success was largely due to the organizer, Mr. Fred Rabbits.

The menu list was splendid and Mr. Woods and his able assistants were kindly spoken of by those best able to judge.

Glencoe's Passengers

The Glencoe arrived at Placentia 9 a.m. this morning with J. Cunningham, E. J. Lyon, S. Carvell, W. H. Wilson, Mr. W. H. Wilson, C. J. Cluett, Mrs. C. J. Cluett, E. Cron, A. Noel, R. H. and Mrs. Richards, P. M. Coady, Rev. S. Roaing, Rev. Mullally, E. J. Salt, S. Simmon, Mrs. T. C. Duder, Miss Green, Miss Benning, Miss Hyde, Miss Butt, Mrs. J. S. Sheppard, Mrs. E. Dyett, Miss E. Bennett, Miss Poole, Mrs. Slancy, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. S. Casick, Miss M. Thorburn, Miss E. Thorburn, Miss M. Campbell, Mrs. Rev. A. Tulk, Mrs. J. Norris, Miss Hardford, Miss Brusche, Mrs. R. Parsons, Miss M. Parsons, Mrs. Goobic and Miss M. Mooney.

SHIPPING

The Parthena left Botwood yesterday for London with 5,800 tons pulp and paper, shipped by the A.N.D. Co.

The schr. Annie L. Warren left Burgeo for Pernam. yesterday with 4832 qtls codfish.

The Stephano leaves New York at 11 a.m. to-morrow for Halifax this and this port.

The Florizel sails at 3 p.m. to-morrow with a large freight and a full passenger list.

S.S. Home arrived at Port aux Basques at 7 p.m. yesterday. A large mail was brought along and should arrive here to-morrow morning.

The S.S. Scania left Botwood for Glasgow yesterday with 2500 cords of pit props.

The schr. Yukon left Exploits yesterday for Halifax with 1310 bris. herding.

The Prospero left Little Bay at 9.30 this a.m. and is due here Sunday.

The Portia left Burin bound West at 10 a.m.

The Sagona from Labrador and the Devon from White Bay are due here this evening.

The schr. Louie March, King, master, arrived here from Deer Isd. T.B. Tuesday laden with fish, oil &c.

The S.S. Isington arrived at Lewisporte to-day coal laden to the Reid Nfld. Co.

The banker Shamrock, Capt James Daley of Salmonier, got in here yesterday. She has 400 qtls of cod for three dories, is looking for bait and goes to the Banks when supplied.

The S.S. Seniac finished discharging her freight last evening and left for Montreal. Capt. Kemp who was ill is now better. The chief officer and crew also became ill as well as the captain, but before the ship left they were improving also.

Meeting of Aeroplane Committee

The members of the Aeroplane Committee met in the Board of Trade Rooms last evening at 8. Chairman Gosling presiding. The report of the secretary, Mr. Chas. Steer, from the sub-committee was received and adopted. Mr. Clift reported that the total amount received to date was \$52,211.35 which included the amount subscribed by the Messrs Reid for a Renault Bi-plane. There were remitted for two gun-mounted and one smaller aeroplane \$28,950.21 which left a balance of \$23,261.14 on hand.

The matter of purchasing machine guns was then discussed, but as it had been stated by cable that the Newfoundland Regiment was equipped with these, it was decided to recommend to the Patriotic Association that the balance be given to secure additional aeroplanes. This, however, will not be finally decided upon until the Association will hold its next meeting.

The Secretary of the Overseas Club in a letter recently says:—"It may interest your committee to know that the largest amount contributed for aeroplanes from any part of the Empire was from Newfoundland."

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

Every lover of the high class social drama should attend the Nickel theatre to-day and see the wonderful story entitled "By the Governor's Orders." It is a marvellous presentation by the clever artists of the Vitagraph Co. with Maurice Costello the popular matinee idol in the leading role. This picture was first shown in New York and created much comment there. It is still in demand in many of the large American cities. St. John's has the opportunity of seeing it before many other places. "The Hazards of Helen" will be continued this evening. Everyone is charmed with the actions of this brave and clever actress, and they should be sure and see her this evening. Mr. Forbes Law Duguid farewells. His friends are sorry that he is leaving St. John's, but they hope he will come again. Tomorrow there will be a big matinee for ladies and children, when "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be repeated. Be sure and send the children early so that they may spend a pleasant time.

THE CRESCENT

The attractions at the Crescent these days are many and varied, and the public by the large attendances evident nightly, highly appreciate them. Our new programme for this evening is exceptionally bright and interesting. "The Legend of the Amulet" is a very fine Indian romance given by genuine red men. "The New Reporter" is a very pleasing political drama, and "Jim's Vindication" is a very powerful Edison subject. Two very laughable comedies are presented in "Fanny's Melodrama" and "Sweden's Laundress." Harvey Collins, the Irish tenor, is continuing his vocal successes, and at to-morrow's matinee extra reels will be shown.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END

A very laughable racing act at Rossley's last night had the house in roars. It is entitled the "Wishing Ring." Olive Russell, lady baritone singer, and Jack Russell in their various songs delighted the crowd. The performing dog Don, is a little wonder and seems possessed of almost human intelligence. He can imitate Charlie Chaplin to perfection. Tomorrow at the children's matinee there will again be shown The Royal Punch and Judy show. Punch and Judy will appear in a new act: "Who Stole the Baby" and Don the children's delight will dance "The Merry Widow" and do other tricks.

ROSSLEY'S WEST END

The pictures at the West End Theatre are splendid and the popularity of the little house is well known. Mr. Rossley intends making further alterations shortly. Always a reliable show at "Ours."

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

Last Night's Meeting At Episcopal Library

The meeting of Catholic citizens called by His Grace the Archbishop to consider the appointment of a lay committee to co-operate with him in dealing with financial conditions, as they apply to the Archdiocese, took place last night in the Episcopal Library, and was largely attended, as well as being most representative. The Archbishop occupied the chair, and Mr. M. A. Devine was appointed Secretary. His Grace, after outlining the object of the meeting, offered a full statement of the financial conditions of the Archdiocese, giving the exact amount of indebtedness, which he sub-divided under various heads. The amount was not at all large. All things considered, the conditions of affairs was most gratifying in the main. During the course of his remarks, His Grace referred to the magnitude of the work done by his late predecessor, Archbishop Howley. During his Episcopate, the external structure of the Cathedral and its inner structure were repaired, the latter being somewhat altered, new ceilings being built, a new organ gallery and side galleries constructed, new hardwood floors laid, and new pews erected, and the Sanctuary enlarged, while his posthumous work the installing of a new altar rail, the gift of Mrs. Morris, sister of Archbishop Howley, had only recently been completed. The Archbishop concluded by asking the assistance and co-operation of the laity. Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, in a very timely speech thanked His Grace for the excellent and comprehensive manner in which he laid bare conditions as they were, and assured the Archbishop of the united and earnest co-operation of the laity. He moved that a committee be appointed to act with the Archbishop in the matter. Mr. J. M. Kent seconded the resolution, and most enthusiastically endorsed all that had been said by the previous speaker. Mr. J. Barron moved and Mr. J. L. Slattery seconded that the nomination of the committee be left in the hands of the Archbishop, which was agreed upon. His Grace announcing that he would consider the matter during the next few days, and inform those selected by letter, the meeting adjourned at 9.15 o'clock.

The Lightning's Work

It will be remembered that in the thunder storm of two weeks ago the residence of Mrs. Breen, St. Mary's, was struck. People from there to-day say that one section of the house was completely cut away by the lightning bolt and that most of the furniture was damaged. The house caught fire but neighbours extinguished it and the woman received a shock of electricity from which she is not yet properly recovered.

Train Notes

Wednesday's west-bound left Little River 9 a.m. to-day.
Yesterday's west-bound left Notre Dame Junction 9 a.m.
The express left Port aux Basques 7.55 p.m. yesterday.
To-day's inward left Port aux Basques on time.
Local arrived at St. John's on time.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. P. Kiely and children who were on a visit to friends in Canada, returned here by the Florizel.

Mr. Walter Squires who had been travelling around Trinity Bay for the past month for the Cleveland Trading Co. returned a couple of days ago.

Mr. Gerald Coughlan, son of Mr. Jas. Coughlan of the Post Office, left here by the express yesterday to begin his third term at McGill Studying Civil and Mechanical engineering. He spent the summer vacation with his parents here.

Public Health Authorities Attention!

Yesterday while the driver of a sanitary team was passing down New Gower Street with his cart loaded with garbage on top of which were two old mattresses, the proprietor of an old clothes shop was seen to hail him, and after a short dicker as to price, purchase the two old discarded mattresses. These presumably will be sold later to some customer, and few will envy the purchaser. Many witnessed the incident and were disgusted that the like should occur. A practice of this kind is sure to be a means of spreading disease germs and we refer the matter to the Health Authorities so that they may investigate and take some action in the premises.

Three Bank Fishermen Volunteer

The Burin banker Kasaga which got in here yesterday on her trip to the Banks secured 600 qtls. for 6 dories. She find cod plentiful and goes to Labrador to finish. Three of her crew on arrival volunteered for the regiment. They are Messrs. Thos. Born, Jas. Marder and Mike Parsons; so that she will sail one dory short.

Our Volunteers

Six recruits enlisted at the Armoury yesterday, so that there are now on the roll 2197. These who have enlisted since the 17th inst. are: Joseph Martin, St. John's. Abraham Golding, Gumbo. L. Kehoe, St. John's. Ed. Ash, St. John's. Leo Christopher, St. Joseph's. W. F. Walsh, St. John's. Jas. J. Curran, St. John's. Thos. Ford, Jackson's Arm. Jer. Blake, Barr'd Isld., Fogo. Stephen Cull, Barr'd Isld., Fogo. Patk. Fahy, Goulds, St. John's. Wm. Elliott, Norris' Arm, T.B. Walter Harvey, Norris' Arm, T.B. W. Bennett, Flat Bay, St. George's. W. Bennett, Flat Bay, St. George's. Silas Guy, Arnold's Cove, T.B. Joseph Martin, Burin, North. Thomas Thorne, Burin, North. Max Parsons, Burin, North. A. Jerrett, Cavendish, T.B. Jesse Chislett, Cavendish, T.B. David Brent, Dotwood.

WEDDING BELLS

KENNEDY—FRAZER

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the Church of the Holy Cross at Holyrood on Wednesday morning last, when Mr. John Frazer of the D. I. S. Co's staff, Wabana, led to the altar Miss Lizzie Kennedy, daughter of Captain Walter Kennedy, the well-known and popular banking commander. The ceremony which was performed by Rev. Father Finn, was preceded by a nuptial mass at which were present many of the friends and relatives of the bride and groom.

The bride, who was very prettily gowned, was attended by her sister, Miss Laura Kennedy, while the groom was assisted by Mr. J. T. Lawton of Wabana. After the ceremony had been performed a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents where congratulations were general and hearty and the health of the bride and groom duly honored.

The happy pair left by the noon train for Placentia there to spend the honeymoon. The bride and groom were the recipients of many very handsome presents and received numerous telegrams of congratulation. To the newly wedded young people The Mail and Advocate wishes many years of prosperity and happiness unalloyed.

LOCAL ITEMS

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

At 6 a.m. to-day there was another electrical storm in the vicinity of the city. It lasted only for a short time and was marked by a few heavy rain showers and some vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

The Furness Withy Co. were advised yesterday that the sailing of the S. S. Messina, from London, fixed for to-morrow, had been cancelled. Likely another ship will be substituted.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Mr. George T. Hudson, who was so severely hurt at Kelligrews by falling between the station platform and the train Wednesday, spent a good night at the Hospital. He has considerably improved and the doctors are now hopeful of his ultimate recovery.

Strawberries and Cream at WOOD'S Restaurants.

Yesterday the remains of Mr. Wm. Grubert, who died Wednesday, were taken to Hr. Grace for interment. The deceased who was a native of the second city, conducted a shoe store on New Gower St. for years and was a man well-known and highly respected. He was in his 88th year.

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

The people of George Street East from Adelaide Street to Beck's Cove complain that of late that thoroughfare is rarely, if ever, visited by the street sprinklers. The place is covered with dust and when high winds are blowing people who have stores there are compelled to close them. This matter should be attended to.

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

Reid's Boats

Argle left Epworth 4.20 p.m. yesterday, inward.
Clyde leaving Lewisporte this a.m. for north.
Dundee left Port Blandford 6.30 a.m. to-day.

Ethic left Clarendville 4 a.m. to-day.
Glencie arrived at Burin 3 p.m. yesterday, coming east.
Home arrived at Port aux Basques 7 p.m. yesterday.

Meigle left Daniel's Hr. 1.35 p.m. yesterday, going north.
Sagana left Catalina 5.30 p.m. yesterday, coming south.

Police Court News

Before Mr. Hutchings, K.C., to-day, a drunk was arraigned and discharged.

A man arrested for deserting his wife gave bonds to support her in future.

The charge against a saloon keeper for the serving of liquor to a drunken man was dismissed, the man it was alleged had received the drink, proving that he had been sober and working on the dry dock in which the prosecution said he had been served. Mr. Higgins defended the accused.

Kyle's Passengers

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7.10 this a.m. with Thos. Armstrong and wife, H. Fraser, W. D. Wolfe, H. B. Dart, W. K. Ackwin, Miss W. Wilson, Miss A. Snogent, F. J. Martin, Miss J. Stanhope, R. D. Parsons, Miss W. Hedantage, D. J. Curtin, Miss G. Jardner, C. S. Jennings, H. K. Jones, Jr., S. S. Wetmore, Mr. W. D. Reid, Miss M. Keegan, J. W. Johnston, J. M. Lyons and F. AcGwire.

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

Two Quintals Cod Stolen

Some time between midnight and three a.m. to-day some thief or thieves went to Bowring's Cove and stole 2 qtls. fish, newly salted, and placed in a puncheon here. It was owned by a fisherman named Baker who is curing his own catch and was worth about \$10. It is thought it was aken by parties in a boat. The police are looking into the matter.

SHIPPING

The schr. Success, Capt. Churchill, arrived here yesterday from Pernambuco after a run of 27 days. She had fine weather all the trip and made her run down in 40 days.

The motor boat A. F. Goodridge, Capt. Simonsen, arrived here yesterday from Renewes with a cargo of fish. She reports fish fairly plentiful on the southern shore but no squid. Last evening she had dense fog and a high sea in running down the shore.

The S.S. Stella Maris left here to-day for Halifax in charge of Capt. Brennan, brother of the skipper of the tug Coast Guard, which raised her "S. M." from the bottom. The ship will be sold at Halifax, subject to dry dock inspection and will receive here a deal of necessary repairs.

The S.S. Beothic, Capt. Faulke, takes salt this evening and sails for Blanc Sablon where she loads a part cargo of new fish. She then returns here on fish loading and goes to the Mediterranean. There will go down on her round trip Rev. Mr. Pike, Mr. Jabriel and son, Heber and Wm. Howel.

Mr. Geo. Coish, of Jesse Whiteway's Store left here Monday on a holiday visit to Hr. Main and other parts of Conception Bay.

The trout, skinboots, and other cargo brought up from Northern Labrador by the Harmony was sold at auction to-day on Bonnet's wharf by Mr. A. S. Rendell. The fish fetched good figures and the skinboots sold for \$2.50 and \$3.00 per pair, which are very good figures.

To-day a man, a native of Toronto, who some time ago lost his leg and arrived here yesterday appeared on Water Street soliciting alms. People had much sympathy for the unfortunate, but few could understand why he left the populous and wealthy "Queen City" to come to poor old St. John's to look for aid. We certainly have all we can do to look after our own poor.