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David Lloyd George Stands Firm on the Compulsion Question

Says he Would Rather be Driven Out of the Liberal Party or Political Life Altogether Than Have Upon His Conscience the Responsibility For Refusing Demands of the Military Authorities For Men—He Ridiculed the Idea That Conscription Involved Unrest Among the Working Classes

LONDON, May 4.—Speaking on a motion to reject the Military Service Bill, Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said in the Commons today that he would rather be driven out of the Liberal Party, even out of political life altogether, than have upon his conscience the responsibility for refusing demands of the military authorities for men, which might make all the difference between defeat and victory. Those who asserted that if the war lasted until 1917, the nation could not stay the course, were both inaccurate and injudicious. He had consulted leading financiers in the country, and they had not the least hesitation in affirming that, however long the war lasted, it could outlast anything that Germany could do, but in any case it was wise to apply its full power forthwith, he argued. Until Russia had completed her equipment so as to employ her immense reserves of men, it was essential that France and Britain put every available man in the field. Germany, he said, was well aware of the danger of this country falling to take the utmost share it possibly could of this year's burdens immediately. He ventured to say that the passage of this bill would be in itself about the worst news the German General Staff could read. He pointed out that all the Allies were defending their countries by compulsory service, and argued that if Britain had summoned men to her colors throughout the Empire in the same proportion as France, there would have been twice as many men in the service. He appreciated Britain's responsibilities in financing the Allies and in maintaining trade, as well as transport difficulties. Taking everything into account, Britain had still a substantial margin of available men. He wanted both Germany and the Entente Allies to know, if it would constitute any difference between victory and defeat, between liberty and submission, this country would summon the whole of that margin to the colors to defend itself.

The Minister indicated the idea that conscription involved unrest among the working classes. He protested against the notion that the working people be regarded as a sort of doubtful neutrals. Replying to the opponents of the bill who had predicted that the results of the measure would be insignificant, he could tell the House that at the Battle of Ypres one division of fresh troops to relieve the exhausted men on either side, would have conclusively decided the issue of the battle. The working class, said Lloyd George, knew that the struggle was for liberty. They would lose

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, May 5.—A British official to-night says: "Last night there was again activity on different parts of our line, artillery of both sides being active about Maricourt. Near Honchy, the enemy, after heavy bombardment, raided our trenches and caused some casualties. At Neuville the enemy blew up two mines at Double Crassier. We followed the mine explosion by a small raid, which was successful. Hostile dug-outs were bombed and casualties inflicted. About Hooze we sprang a mine, which damaged the enemy's underground workings. There was considerable bombardment on both sides on this sector. "To-day there was no special incident, beyond artillery activity, which was most marked opposite Angres and about Hooze and Pilken. At the latter place French and British artillery co-operated with good effect."

"Make Peace, Give Us Food"

Shouting the Above Thousands of Socialists and Women in Budapest Cause Serious Riot—Garrison Fire on Crowd—15 Are Killed and 200 Are Arrested

LONDON, May 5.—Serious rioting took place in Budapest on Saturday, according to a despatch from the Hague. A thousand Socialists and women assembled in front of the Burgomaster's, shouting "Make peace! Give us food!" Fifteen of the crowd were killed when the garrison fired on them and 200 arrests were made.

Turk Troops Are Concentrated at Smyrna

PARIS, May 4.—Turkish troops are being concentrated at Smyrna, according to despatches from Athens, received here by the Havas Agency. The despatches say that Gen. Liman von Sanders has arrived at Smyrna to superintend.

A Single Shot

LONDON, May 5.—Only one shot has been heard in Dublin since late last night. The military authorities continue to destroy large quantities of arms and ammunition.

more by Prussian domination than any other class in the country. They knew well that if through any neglect on our part or failure to bring up our resources, Germany should triumph, humanity could not endure the loss under that yoke.



SHE: "Doesn't your wife object when she sees us together?" HE: "No. It's when she doesn't see us that she gets suspicious."

WASHINGTON AWAITS GERMANY'S REPLY TO NOTE WITH TENSION

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Germany's reply to the demand of the United States for immediate abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare was awaited by officials of the Washington Government to-night with tension. They were without any definite idea of what the communication contained. The brief message from Ambassador Gerard, as well as press reports, had created an impression that the Imperial Government would propose conditions which the United States could not accept. The United States declared in its Note to Germany that abandonment of the present submarine methods must be declared effected immediately or the United States must sever diplomatic relations. This demand was designed to permit of no argument. High officials have repeatedly asserted that anything short of a literal compliance would be followed by a diplomatic rupture. The official copy of the Note will hardly reach Washington before to-morrow night, but the document was given the Press in Berlin to-night. The official text is expected to reach the United States early tomorrow morning. Ambassador Gerard's message was sent before he had examined the Note itself.

Nationalists Would Disarm All Irishmen

Are Quite Willing for Government to Disarm Every Man in Ireland Providing Ulster Volunteers Are Treated Likewise—Matter Likely to Cause More Trouble

LONDON, May 5.—The Nationalists, according to the Daily Mail, will press the Government at an early date to disarm every man in Ireland. The paper adds that the Nationalists are "quite willing that they be disarmed, provided that the Government does likewise with the Ulster Volunteers." The demand, says the Daily Mail, is likely to raise a difficult issue in Irish politics.

Will Tell Causes Of Irish Rebellion

Asquith Promises To Tell House What Caused The Dublin Outbreak.

LONDON, May 4.—In the Commons to-day Premier Asquith promised that he would make a statement as to the causes of the Irish revolt, next week. The Premier said it was not desirable to say anything more at the moment, than that all appropriate steps were being taken to deal with the Irish rebellion and those responsible for it.

Asked whether the rebels would be tried by court martial or by civil tribunal, the Premier said that he had never said anything regarding the enquiry being a judicial one.

Allied Gains Are of Great Importance

The French-British Successes on Left Bank of Meuse Have Thrown Back the Germans—Huns Have Lost all Gains Made Past Two Months

PARIS, May 5.—The French and British successes on the left bank of the Meuse have been of greater importance, than was indicated by first reports, according to a semi-official statement issued last night. The French troops have thrown back the Germans to the north-west side of Deadman's Hill, beyond the line held at the beginning of March. The enemy has thus lost, by a single stroke, his gains painfully made by two months of continuous and costly attacks.

Arrested on Charge Of Conspiracy

James Sullivan, A Former American Minister, Is Arrested in Dublin On A Charge Of Complicity In Sinn Fein Rebellion

LONDON, May 4.—James Sullivan, of New York, formerly American Minister to Santo Domingo, has been arrested in Dublin, on charges of complicity in the Sinn Fein rebellion. Sullivan sailed from New York last July for Liverpool with his wife and son, saying that he was going to Limerick to visit his mother. He said that he expected to be back in New

KING GEORGE THANKS ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY

LONDON, May 5.—King George has sent the following despatch to Lieut-General Maxwell, Military Commander of the forces in Ireland: "Now that the recent lamentable outbreak has been finally quelled, I wish to express to my gallant troops in Ireland, to the Royal Irish Constabulary, and to the Dublin Metropolitan Police, my deep sense of their wholehearted devotion to duty and the spirit of self-sacrifice with which they have acted throughout."

Says Kaiser Declares War On Humanity

Brazilian Government to Act Promptly Over Sinking of Steamer Rio Branco—Newspapers Are Greatly Aroused Over Matter and Demand Energetic Intervention by Government

RIO JANEIRO, May 5.—The Brazilian Government has notified the German Legation that it has ordered an inquiry into the sinking of the Brazilian steamer Rio Branco, in order to be able to act with certainty for the defence of its neutral rights. Official telegrams received here announce that the Rio Branco was torpedoed.

Newspapers are greatly aroused and unanimously demand energetic intervention by the Brazilian Government. The Gazette de Noticias says: "Emperor William's General Staff have declared war on humanity. To combat infamous Prussianism is the duty of every nation." The Opias says: "Brazilians, in this world war there is no place for neutrals. Whoever remains neutral would be vanquished. Germany deserves no longer from our Government the consideration which has been shown it against the general sentiment of the country. All Brazil looks to President Braz. confident he will measure up to the destinies of Brazil."

Hun Attack On Hill 304 Is Repulsed

West of the Meuse the Germans yesterday evening strongly attacked the French positions north of Hill 304, says an official statement issued this afternoon, but were repulsed all along the whole front attacked, except in one or two points in advanced trenches. An attempted attack on the trenches at Cappy, south of the Somme, the statement adds, completely failed. East of the Meuse and in the Woëvre, there was an intermittent bombardment, otherwise the front was comparatively calm.

Four More Rebels Are Executed

DUBLIN, May 5.—Four more rebel prisoners were sentenced to death by court martial, and shot this morning. The men were Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanahan and William Peace.

Allies Occupy Florina Near Serbian Frontier

ATHENS, May 5.—It is officially announced that the Allies have occupied Florina, in northwestern Greece, near the Serbian frontier, 15 miles south of Monastir.

York by September. Shortly before he sailed, Sullivan was virtually asked to resign as Minister to the Dominican Republic. It is understood that the report censured Sullivan for indiscretions in the conduct of his office.

Military Service Bill Gets Second Reading In House of Commons

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

948 Private H. C. Wakely, Haystack, P.E. Previously reported discharged to duty, Feb. 24, Abbasia (after cellulitis left hand). Now reported admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, (not yet diagnosed). 832 Private Vernon M. Pearce, 25 Moore Street. Previously reported with oedema, Cairo, Feb. 1. Now reported admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; nephritis.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Sir Roger Asks Sir Edward to Defend Him

LONDON, May 5.—Casement's trial will take place in London within a fortnight before three or five judges and a jury. The Lord Chief Justice probably will preside, and the Attorney-General will conduct the prosecution. Casement has asked Sir Edward Carson to defend him, but it is unlikely that Carson will accept.

Sure Starvation Forced Surrender

Kitchener In The Lords Warmly Eulogized General Townshend And His Gallant Defenders of Kut-el-Amara—Read Townshend's Last Despatch.

LONDON, May 4.—In the Lords today, Lord Kitchener, Secretary of War, warmly eulogized General Townshend and the defenders of Kut el Amara. He read General Townshend's last despatch, which is as follows: "We are pleased to know that we have done our duty, and recognize that our situation is one of the fortunes of war. We thank you, General Gorrings, Commander of the British Relief Army, and all ranks of the Tigris Force, for the great efforts you have made to save us."

Imminent starvation compelled the surrender of Kut-el-Amara, added Lord Kitchener. Adverse elements alone denied success to the relief force. Earl Kitchener said he was glad of the opportunity to pay tribute to Gen. Townshend and his troops, whose dogged determination and splendid courage earned for them so honorable a record. After a series of brilliantly fought engagements, continued Kitchener, General Townshend decided to hold the important position of Kut-

The Debate Developed No Important New Points—Sir John Simon Said "There Was No Evidence to Show the Bill Would Add to Britain's Strength"—Henderson Winding up the Debate Said "That the Secret Session Convinced Majority of the Public That the Military Situation Required More Men"

LONDON, May 5.—The Commons to-night passed the second reading of the Military Service Bill for immediate general military compulsion. The motion presented by Richard D. Holt, Radical, to reject the bill, previously, was defeated by 326 to 56. The debate on the bill developed no important new points. David Lloyd George presented strong arguments in his favor. Sir John Simon, former Home Secretary, opposing the bill, reiterated it was not alone a question for military authorities to decide. "There was no evidence, he said, 'showing that the Bill would really add to Britain's national force, strength. It would create a maximum amount of hardship with minimum results. Nobody who had heard Lloyd George today,' he commented, 'would suppose that he was the same man who a year ago emphasized the part England must play in the economics of war.'"

Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education, Leader of Laborites, in winding up the debate for the Government, said, "that secret session of the Government had convinced the majority of the public that the military situation required more men, and the Government decided that 200,000 was the number that could be spared from the industry. The Government not only allowed General Staff to override its views, but was personally convinced that the alternative to conscription was defeat."

Britain Extends Mine Field Off Belgian Coast

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Ambassador Page forwarded the State Department to-day a Note from the British Government stating that it found it necessary to extend the eastern limit of the danger area of the British mine field in the North Sea off the Belgian coast as prescribed in October, 1914, to a point seven miles nearer the Netherlands coast. The danger areas is now from long. 1 deg. 5 min. east.

Zeppelin Destroyed By British Light Cruiser

LONDON, May 5.—A Zeppelin dirigible was destroyed yesterday by one of the British light cruiser squadrons off the Schleswig coast, says an official announcement.

el-Amara. It should not be forgotten that his dispositions for the defence of the place were so excellent that the Turks, notwithstanding numerical superiority, were not able to penetrate his lines.

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 January 3rd, 1916.

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THE NEW SEALING BILL.

Published for the Information of Sealers and Others.

Be It Enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Legislative Session Convened, as Follows:

1.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, namely:—
 "Ship" shall mean a steamer engaged at the seal fishery, and cleared from a port in this Colony.
 "Sealer" shall mean a member of the crew of any such ship.

2.—It shall be unlawful to kill any seals or to remain upon the ice in charge of any seal pens except between the hours from daylight to dark, and no sealer shall, without lawful excuse, be or remain upon the ice or away from his ship during any part of the period from one hour after dark to daylight, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered, in a summary manner by any person who shall sue for the same.

3.—No Master or other Officer, of any ship shall, without lawful excuse, send any sealer on to the ice or permit him to go on to the ice except between the hours of daylight and dark, or at any other time when the state of the weather is such as endangers life and limb, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a summary manner by any person who shall sue for the same; Provided that the Magistrate or Justice imposing such penalty may, in addition, suspend the certificate of competency held by such Officer under this Act for such period as he may deem proper.

4.—The provisions of Section two and three of this Act shall not apply to the work of strapping of seals and hoisting them on board a ship; and in any prosecution under either of the said sections no conviction shall be had unless it shall be proven that a complaint was made within twenty-four hours after the commission of the offence to the Master or other officer in charge of the ship, whose duty it shall be to enter the particulars of such complaint in the ship's log.

5.—Any breach of the Master or other officer of the provisions of Section three of this Act which shall result in the total disablement of any sealer for a period of not less than three months shall be a misdemeanour and punishable upon conviction by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and any such breach which shall result in the death within twelve months thereafter of any sealer, shall be a felony and punishable upon conviction by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

6.—Immediately upon it being made known to the Master or other officer in charge of a ship that any of his men are missing he shall send out a search party to look for them, unless in his opinion the state of the weather is such as endangers life and limb, under a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered in a summary manner by any person who shall sue for the same; Provided that the Magistrate or Justice imposing such penalty may, in addition, suspend the certificate of competency held by such officer under this Act for such period as he may deem proper.

7.—The owner of any ship who shall fail to provide such ship with an adequate supply of fire rockets of such class and in such quantity as may be approved by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries shall be subject to a penalty of four hundred dollars, to be recovered in a summary manner by any such sealer of such ship who shall sue for the same.

8.—Whenever any sealer is absent from his ship after dark, or in fog, mist, or falling or drifting snow, the Master or other officer in charge of such ship shall unless he has positive and trustworthy information that such sealer is safe on board, some other ship, cause a prolonged blast to be sounded by his steam-whistle or other steam sound signal, at intervals of about five minutes, and in default of his so doing he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding four hundred dollars; and he shall also, in such circumstances, as aforesaid, cause fire-rockets to be discharged at suitable intervals, during the hours of darkness, unless the weather is such as to prevent such rockets from being visible from the ice, and in default of his so doing he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding four hundred dollars.

9.—The penalties prescribed in the preceding Section may be recovered in a summary manner by any sealer

of the said ship who shall sue for the same; and the Magistrate or Justice imposing such penalty may in his discretion in addition require the delivery up of the offending officer's certificate of competency under this Act, and shall cancel the same, and such officer shall thereafter be incapable of receiving a certificate of competency under this Act.

10.—No ship carrying more than one hundred and fifty sealers shall be cleared for the seal fishery unless the Customs Officer granting such clearance is satisfied that she carries with such crew of competent medical practitioners: Provided that this requirement may be dispensed with on the production of a certificate from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the services of a competent medical practitioner cannot be obtained upon reasonable terms.

11.—No ship shall be cleared for the seal fishery unless she has on board in some capacity a person holding a certificate as Master or Mate which complies with Section six of Chapter one hundred and seventeen of the Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland (Second Series): Provided that this requirement may be dispensed with by the Customs Officer granting such clearance in any case in which he is satisfied that the services of such a certificated person cannot be obtained.

12.—No sealer shall be placed on the articles of his ship without the approval of the Master of such ship.

13.—(a) No steel ship shall be cleared for the seal fishery from any port in the Island of Newfoundland until forty-eight hours after the time fixed for the sailing of the wooden ships. Steel ships under eight hundred and fifty tons gross shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as wooden ships.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any ship to bring into any port in this Colony in any one seal-fishing season more than thirty-five thousand seals, and any surplus above that number shall be confiscated by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and sold, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid over to the Marine Disasters Fund.

(c) It shall be lawful for the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to cause all ships, to be surveyed and a special load-line marked thereon for the purposes of the seal fishery, and no ship shall be loaded below the load-line so fixed, under a penalty not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, to be recovered from the Master of such ship in a summary manner in an action in the name of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, whose duty it shall be to see to the enforcement of this section: Any penalty recovered under this section shall be paid to the Marine Disasters Fund.

14.—(a) No owner of a ship shall put on board or authorize the putting on board said ship of more than two guns, under a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered from such owner in a summary manner by any person who shall sue for the same; and any other person who shall bring or put on board such ship any gun or guns shall be subject to a similar penalty.

(b) No person on board any ship shall kill any seal by means of a gun, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every seal so killed, to be recovered from the Master of such ship in a summary manner by any person who shall sue for the same.

15.—It shall be unlawful for any ship to bring into any port of this Colony any hood seals between the tenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and the thirteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every seal so brought in, to be recovered in a summary manner from the Master of the ship bringing, in the name of any person who shall sue for such penalty.

16.—If at the end of the voyage the work of the cooking staff has been satisfactory to the owner of the ship, the said owner shall pay to the chief cook a bonus of twenty dollars, and to each of the assistant cooks a bonus of fifteen dollars.

17.—The Governor in Council shall appoint a Board of Examiners, consisting of three persons having each not less than ten years' experience as Masters of Sealing steamers. The said Board shall make rules and regulations governing the examination of all persons intending to prosecute the seal fishery in steamers as Master, Second Hand, or Master Watch, which rules and regulations shall be approved by the Governor in Council, and shall have power to examine such persons and to grant certificates. No person shall go to the seal fishery as Master, Second Hand, or Master Watch without a certificate of competency from the Board of Examiners under a penalty of \$5,000, to be recovered in a summary manner from the owner of the ship in which any such person who shall sue for the same. The Governor in Council shall make rules and regulations as to fees to be paid such Board of Examiners, and as to fees to be paid by Masters, Second Hands or Master Watches in relation to such examinations: Provided that this shall not apply to any Master, Second Hand or Master Watch who has been at the seal fishery for two consecutive years previous to 1917, in any of the said respective capacities. And the said Board shall furnish free of cost certificates of competency to all such persons upon satisfactory proof of their having been at the seal fishery as aforesaid.

18.—(a) Whenever any injury from exposure on the ice is suffered by any sealer who has not returned to his ship within one hour after dark, the owner of such ship shall be liable to pay to him, or to his dependents if death results from such injury, compensation as hereinafter provided, subject, however, to the exceptions hereinafter contained.

(b) Where death results from the injury, and the sealer leaves any dependents wholly or partially dependent upon his earnings, the amount of compensation under this Act shall be the sum of one thousand dollars; Provided that the amount of any weekly payments made under this Act, and any lump sum paid in redemption thereof, shall be deducted from such sum.

(c) Where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, the amount of compensation shall be a weekly payment during the incapacity not exceeding fifty per cent of the sealer's average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, such weekly payment not to exceed five dollars; Provided that in case of partial incapacity the weekly payment shall in no case exceed the difference between the amount of the sealer's average weekly amount which he is earning or able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the injury. When any weekly payment has continued for not less than six months the liability therefor may, on the application of the owner of the ship, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum, to be settled, in default of agreement, by the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, and such lump sum may be ordered to be invested or otherwise applied in manner similar to that provided in respect of sums payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act: Provided that said weekly payments and lump sum together shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

(d) Any sealer suffering injury as aforesaid, and where death results from the injury, his dependents, may proceed in the Supreme Court either by a personal action against the owner of the ship, or by an action in rem against

the ship on the Admiralty side of the Court, for the recovery of compensation as aforesaid, and shall have a lien therefor upon the ship and her cargo in like manner and with the same priority as in the case of claims for seamen's wages. All compensation recovered under this Act by dependents of an injured sealer shall, be invested and distributed in manner similar to that provided with respect to sums payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The cost of all proceedings, for the recovery

of compensation under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court or Judge.

(e) No claim for compensation shall arise under this Act in any case in which the injury is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of the sealer himself, or in which the injury was suffered while he was absent from his ship on private business or for pleasure, and not in the course of his employment as a sealer.

(Continued on page 3)

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THE NEW SEALING BILL.

(Continued from page 2.)

(f) Where a sealer has given notice under Section 20 of this Act he shall, if so required by the owner of the ship, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by such owner, and if he refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation, and to take or prosecute any proceedings under the Act in relation to compensation, shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

19.—Proceedings for the recovery of compensation for injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the injury has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and before the sealer has left the ship after the conclusion of the voyage, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such injury has been made within six months from the date of the occurrence of the injury or, in case of death, within six months of the time of death and within two years from the date of the injury.

Provided always that:—

(a) The want of notice or any defect in or inaccuracy in such notice shall not be a bar to the maintaining of such proceedings if it is found in the proceedings for the settlement of the claim that the ship is not, or would not if an amended notice were then given and the hearing postponed, be prejudiced in its defence by the want, defect or inaccuracy, or that such want, defect or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake, absence from the Colony or other reasonable cause; and

(b) The failure to make a claim within the period above specified shall not be a bar to the maintaining of such proceedings if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the Colony or other reasonable cause.

20.—If the Governor in Council, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the owner and crew of the ship, is satisfied that any scheme of compensation, benefit or insurance for the sealing crew of any ship, whether or not such scheme includes other ships and their crews, provides compensation not less favourable to the sealers and their dependents than the compensation provided in Section 19 of this Act, and that when the scheme provides for contribution by the sealers, it confers benefits at least equivalent to those contributions, in addition to the benefits to which sealers would

have been entitled under this Act, and that a majority of the sealers to whom the scheme is applicable are in favour of such a scheme, the owner of the ship may contract with any of the sealers employed by him that the provisions of such scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the ship and its owner, except as hereinafter provided, shall be liable only in accordance with such scheme; but save as aforesaid, this Act shall apply notwithstanding any contract to the contrary made after the commencement of this Act.

21.—In every case in which a sealer shall die while on the articles of his ship, it shall be the duty of the owner of such ship at his own cost, to cause the body of such sealer to be decently coffined and conveyed to such sealer's home.

22.—It shall be the duty of the Second Hand and Master Watches of each ship to sell to the highest bidder the crew's share of the seals brought in by such ship: Provided that if such Second or Master Watches fail to perform the duty hereby imposed upon them a majority of the said crew may appoint an agent to perform such duty in their stead. Any agreement made under this section by such Second Hand, Master Watches, or agent shall be in writing, and shall for all purposes be absolutely final and binding between the parties after the ship has begun discharging her seal.

23.—No person shall be liable to any penalty or forfeiture provided by this Act unless some prosecution, action, or suit in respect of the offence committed shall be commenced against such person within the space of six months after the commission of such offence. All penalties by this Act provided may be recovered in a summary manner before a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice.

24.—Any person against whom a penalty exceeding fifty dollars has

been awarded or whose certificate has been suspended under any of the provisions of this Act may appeal to the Supreme Court in St. John's or on Circuit, by giving notice of such appeal within one week of his conviction, and entering into sufficient security to the satisfaction of a Magistrate or a Justice to prosecute such appeal without delay, and to abide by the judgment therein.

25.—Except as hereinbefore otherwise provided, one-fourth of all penalties recovered under this Act shall be payable to the person suing for the same, and the other three-fourths thereof to the Marine Disasters Fund.

26.—This Act may be cited as the "Seal Fishery Act, 1916."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT THE NICKEL.

"MR. MEESON'S WILL."

A thrilling three-part Thannouser production, adapted from the novel by H. Rider Haggard, presenting Florence Labadie.

BERT STANLEY,
singing ragtime numbers.

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singing popular ballads.

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(A comedy with Sidney Drew).

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A Ham and Bud Comedy To-day
"A MAN AFRAID"
A great Society Drama produced in 2 Reels by the Essanay Company, featuring Richard C. Travers.
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A drama of the underworld, a story of two newspaper reporters.
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MR. FRANK DE'GROOT, Bass Baritone-Singing Classy and Popular Songs.
Good Music and Effects.
A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.

Has Kind Words for Hospital Staff at Pilley's Island

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your paper for a few remarks I would like to make concerning the way in which I was treated during my stay at Pilley's Island Hospital.
I went to the Hospital on the 7th of March. After suffering a while from appendicitis I underwent an operation on the 22nd, under the good management of Doctor Abraham and Nurse Tremills, in which I firmly believe not only their hands were engaged but also their whole hearts were in the work, and I heartily appreciate what they did for me. I feel sure that I couldn't have been treated better anywhere than I was in Pilley's Island Hospital by Nurse Tremills, and I am sure that no praise is too great for either the Doctor or Nurse.
I think we can well say they are wholehearted, truehearted and faithful to their duty, and I think it would be unfair of each and all if we did not appreciate their work. I was in the Hospital for five weeks and the treatment I got from both the Doctor and Nurse was more than I could expect. Everything that possibly could be done was done for me to make me comfortable, and I can safely say that everyone gets the same treatment there as I did, for which Doctor Abraham and Nurse Tremills should get the highest praise, and I think we might well be proud of having such a doctor and nurse in our community, and I'm positive sure by what I have seen of them that they do their best for everyone who needs them.
Wishing the Doctor and Mrs. Abraham and Nurse Tremills every success through their whole lives, and may Divine blessings follow them wherever they may go, is the sincere wish of the writer.
Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor and wishing you every success,
Yours truly,
M. B. WATKINS,
Head's Hr., April 27, 1916.

Taking no Chances.

Willie Wool—"If you marry me I will go to the end of the earth for you."
The Widow Grass—"Yes, and leave me there. Not much. If I become your wife you stay where you are and have no hustle."


The Worms.
Mrs. Flatbush—"My husband is a great reader."
Mrs. Bensonburst—"Oh, a 'book-worm' is he?"
"Mine is a great fisherman."
"Oh, an angleworm, is he?"

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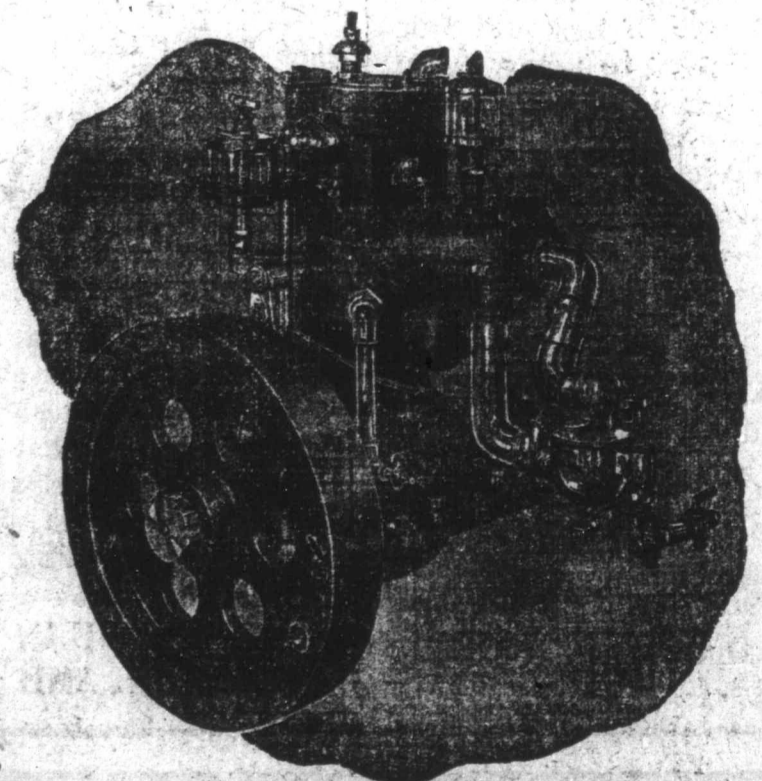


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Motor Greases at lowest prices.
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TOO SOON!
IT is much too soon to put away your rubbers for another year. We will have wet, slushy streets for some weeks yet. It is unwise to wear broken rubbers at this season, first because of the ever present danger of wet feet, and second, because mud will soon work its way through your rubbers and ruin your boots. If your rubbers are broken or likely to break soon, it would be well for you to buy today a pair of BEAR BRAND Rubber Shoes. You will know them, because the "BEAR" is stamped on the shank, and because the lining is purple. Distinctive in every way. Bear Brand Shoes are health preservers and money savers.
Cleveland Rubber Co.,
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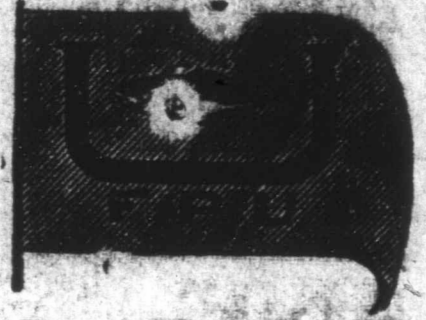
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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 5th, 1916

THE CONVICT'S APPEAL!

ELSEWHERE will be found a letter written by a convict in the Penitentiary. The letter reached Mr. Coaker on Wednesday, having been handed in by a stranger at the office wicket; the writer's name was, of course enclosed.

There is no doubt about the authenticity of the letter; the question is, how true are the statements. The public will not be content until it learns whether those statements, if true, are a sad reflection on the management of the Institution.

In view of the conditions revealed by Mr. Coaker last year, in a letter he read in the House sent him by a released prisoner, and the recommendations of the Commission which was appointed by the House, in consequence of the LeDrew letter, the public will promptly decide that there is something wrong in the state of Denmark, and they will not be convinced otherwise, except by an investigation of some trusted and well informed citizen of St. John's.

The Convict speaks kindly of Dr. Keegan, who knows more about those matters than any other man outside of the Institution. Would it not be well for the Government to ask Dr. Keegan to investigate the food and lodgings question raised by "Convict," as well as by Mr. LeDrew last year.

The letter is apparently written by a Convict fairly well read, and intelligent. His appeal is to the Christian people of Newfoundland; his statements are clear and incisive. To refuse to take any action on such a matter, would be an outrage against humanity, for if "Convict" is right in his statements, the management of the Institution is a disgrace to civilization.

The Board of Works must move in this matter, and move without delay. We, in the name of the people we represent, demand a vigorous investigation into the statements made by "Convict."

Mr. Coaker read this letter in the House yesterday, and as the House met just a few minutes before the Governor arrived to close the session, the Usher of the Black Rod, who appeared when Mr. Coaker was reading the letter, was refused admission and had to wait until Mr. Coaker had finished. The letter was received on Wednesday, too late to submit to the House, and the only opportunity available, was that offering yesterday when the House met, just before prorogation.

THE U. T. CO.

Several schooners are discharging wharf piles at Catalina for the new premises.

Schr. Bella Franklin, Captain Hynes, sailed this morning with a full cargo of supplies for the Union stores at Catalina and Winterton.

Schr. Reginald A., Capt. Anstey of Little Bay Islands, is taking a full cargo of supplies for the Union stores at Herring Neck and Nipper's Harbor.

The Trading Co. is shipping a large quantity of oil to Canada by the Stephano; the balance of the Company's stock of cod oil has been sold to Job Bros.

A large number of schooners from the Southern Shore, St. Mary's and Placentia Bays, have arrived here since Wednesday for supplies. All have been delayed in the home ports for several days by head winds. They will get their supplies hurried and get back quickly to begin fishing.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

"Man's Inhumanity to Man Makes Countless Thousands Mourn."

AN AWFUL INDICTMENT AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PENITENTIARY.

A Convict Appeals to Mr. Coaker and the Citizens of Newfoundland to Help Those Who Are Unable to Help Themselves.

During the Past Two Years Four Convicts Have Gone Insane Through Poor Treatment, Hunger and Cold and Are Now in the Lunatic Asylum—Others Now on the Verge of Insanity—Convicts Are Hungry but Cannot Eat the Bad Food Supplied—Useless to Complain to Superintendent as he Ignores all Appeals—Soft Words and Smooth Excuses is all Satisfaction a Convict Gets From Superintendent Parsons—Existing Conditions Are a Disgrace to the British Empire—The Torture Chambers of Siberia Have "Nothing on" Our Penitentiary

H. M. PENITENTIARY, St. John's, Nfld. April, 1916.

W. F. COAKER, ESQ., St. John's, Newfoundland. DEAR SIR:—This letter will reach you by the hand of a fellow convict, who is discharged from the Penitentiary this month. Will you, in your love for your fellow man, fair play, and the advancement of civilization, accept this letter and read its contents from the platform of the House, to the Members thereof, and, afterwards publish the same in your paper.

The contents of this letter form a plea to the Christian public, from a broken down convict, at the Penitentiary, asking that they will, in the name of Christianity and Modern Civilization, try for to obtain mercy in the form of fair and just treatment, and rescue from starvation for himself and the other long sentence convicts confined at the Newfoundland Penitentiary. The following are some of the reasons that go to make the urgent need and necessity of such steps being taken by other than those who are now trying to manage the affairs of that Institution.

I have been in the Penitentiary since the middle of 1914, and have a long sentence yet to serve. It is my earnest desire to serve the remainder of my sentence without causing myself added trouble or punishment, but this looks impossible to me now when I look at the unjust treatment, and bad food, that we convicts are asked to put up with day by day without a change; and it has ever been the same during my two years here; and when I look ahead of the many more months that I have yet to face, I feel that it can not be done by me without going insane, or starving to death. There are many other long sentence convicts here that suffer more and find it harder to bear their treatment than I; some of whom were here when I came, and who will remain still when I go.

During the two years I have served here there have been four convicts who went insane, and who are gone to the Asylum; and I fully believe, that three of those convicts went insane from worry and resentment caused by brooding over their unjust treatment, hunger and cold; and, there are others here now who are so near the verge of insanity that the officers here are saying amongst themselves that they should be sent to the Asylum. What causes all of this you ask? Well here is your answer in a nut shell: It is caused by the bad food, cold prison, lack of a little outdoor exercise, and the impossibility to obtain the Superintendent's amendment for these complaints. The Superintendent of this Penitentiary, A. A. Parsons, either lacks the ability or the power that is needed to manage this Penitentiary, as it should be managed.

The difficulties that crop up at times, owing to the spite and ignorance shown by some of the under officers in their treatment of convicts, are generally mishandled when placed before the Superintendent, and convicts are tried, condemned, and punished without a hearing sometimes. What is far worse, from a convict's point of view, and what makes his heart sometimes rancorous, is the fact that Superintendent Parsons does not at any time try to see that the convicts obtain good food. He does not even see to it that such food as comes to the Penitentiary is properly cooked before it is given to the convicts. No, and if it was properly cooked, the food still would be unfit to feed men and women with day in and day out for a period of years, even though the men and women are convicts. There is nothing that will sicken a creature or make it unruy quicker, but it is a human Christian or beast, than will the lack of change in its food, and when that food happens to be mostly bad as well, the user very quickly gets in a bad state of health, and mind; and such is the case here at the Penitentiary.

The convicts are hungry, but cannot eat, because our stomachs revolt at the bad food; and we convicts have not the ghost of a chance to get these faults altered, or bettered, by complaining to Superintendent Parsons. He is either indifferent as to what quality of food stuff is being sent down for use at the Penitentiary, or else he has not the authority to prevent bad food from being sent. In either case the Superintendent, or the Board of Works, are at fault, and we convicts have ample grounds for complaint; yet when any of us convicts go to the Superintendent with a complaint about the food, he turns up his nose at us and tells us he cannot see why the food isn't good, because it is the very same as what he uses at home, and this, with a lot of soft words and smooth excuses, is all the satisfaction a convict gets when he complains to the Penitentiary Superintendent, A. A. Parsons, about the food, or anything else; and we convicts find it mighty hard to live on that; besides the fair British Laws have made provision in its Statute that allows the convict to expect something different in reply to a fair and just complaint.

What is the matter with the Board of Works that they let such things go on? Are they in the fault, as well as the Superintendent of the Penitentiary? Is somebody making a boodle of money on the side, by allowing bad and cheap food stuff to be sent down to the Penitentiary? All contracts call for No. 1 foodstuffs for use in the Penitentiary. Why don't the Board of Works and Superintendent Parsons see to it that those contracts are carried out? If those contracts were carried out, and the food after it arrived here was properly cooked, why the convicts might be able to eat some of their meals; but they would still be living poor in comparison to the Penitentiary convicts of other colonies and the rest of the world. England and all her other colonies give their Penitentiary convicts a much larger variety of food than what Newfoundland does, and America is more modern still; while Canada, this Colony's handiest relation, takes pattern from both England and America; consequently Canada's convicts are just as well fed and looked after as what the best in England are.

The scale of diet in use to-day in the Penitentiaries of all parts of the world is very far ahead of that which is in use at the Newfoundland Penitentiary. England, Australia, America and Canada in their scale of diet for their convicts, include such food as baked beans, cabbage, roast beef, milk, coffee, boiled rice, stewed rubbarb, vegetables of all kinds in their season, barley soup and several kinds of vegetables in the rice soup, as well as different kinds of salt fish once a week and boiled beef, boiled mutton and mutton stew. Such food is really on the regular weekly scale of diet in the Penitentiaries outside of Newfoundland; not an incorrect version drawn by the imagination of us half starved convicts.

This, you readers, can easily prove the truth of by a little correct enquiry, and we suffering convicts appeal now, through the House and the Press, to you Christian people of Newfoundland; hoping that it will be the means of getting us convicts a little of something that is fit to eat.

Many of the articles of food named above could be added to our scale of diet, without additional cost to the Government, providing salt codfish was not fed to us three times a week, like it is now, and I cannot see any reason why we could not have a change from salt codfish to salt herring some times. At present the way that Newfoundland feeds its Penitentiary convicts is nothing short of being a disgrace to the British Empire; yes, and the rest of the world. There is not another Penitentiary in the world that provides such a poor scale of diet for its convicts as what the Newfoundland Penitentiary does. Still for all of that, if the food, such as it is provided was properly cooked, it might be fit for the convicts to exist on; but it is doubtful whether long sentence convicts could even exist on food of this kind and live without ruining their health.

Christian people decide for yourself the truth of what you have just previously read. Listen, fish that is more or less rotten and potatoes that are not always good three days a week in the year, this in itself would turn the hardest stomach; but add to that on every Saturday a mug of pea soup made from a handful of beef suot or dirty treading belly fat; peas, salt and water, sometimes the salt is forgot to be put in, quite often in fact the salt is forgotten. So you can wonder at the convicts being sick or at them kicking; and to put a climax on the situation just think of the convicts looking forward with hungry hopes for a good feed on the other four days of each week in the year, only to be disappointed nearly every time by getting, instead of a good feed, a few ounces of stale fat, tough, grizzled meat, and that cold, with a mug of soup that would have been good if the rice in it was cooked, or if the rice that was not in it, but which was supposed to be, had not been kept out by the officer in charge of the kitchen to make for himself rice puddings. This officer has a big rice pudding every day but he, himself, personally is not supplied with rice. He also has a big beefsteak two and three times a day, which he gets by picking out and keeping for himself all, of the really good meat, leaving nothing but the worse meat for the convicts. This officer, who has charge of the kitchen, does not know the least thing about cooking, and he spends the most of his time admiring himself before a looking glass instead of attending to the cooking of the food. The Superintendent never puts a convict that knows how to cook in the kitchen, as assistant cook, but always some convict who has never seen a meal cooked. Why is this? When there are several first class cooks among the convicts.

For breakfast we convicts get cold water and something that is made from oatmeal, called punky, and it can not be very well described by words in the English language; but any convict here would tell you that a pig would not eat this oatmeal, as it is prepared at this Penitentiary. The oatmeal, our only morning meal, is neither cooked or raw soft or hard; but it is somewhere between those four extremes, which makes it a bitter, gluey mess, otherwise tasteless and unpalatable. Washing soda has been found in the oatmeal of a morning by more than one convict. When a convict speaks to the officer who has charge of the kitchen about this oatmeal, "why," he replies, "I don't care what it is like, I don't eat any of it." This same officer has said more than once that washing soda was put into the punky to make it soft and easy to dish up. What do you Christian people think of washing soda as a food for convicts, and do you believe that an officer would allow washing soda to be put into the convicts' food is the proper kind of a man to have charge of the Penitentiary kitchen, where men and women's food is cooked.

At night we get for supper a whole mug of tea, at least that is what it's called, but it's not tea after all, it is prepared in the Penitentiary kitchen. It is very little short of being rank poison, but tastes like burnt molasses and hot water. And, dear readers, such is the scale of diet given to the convicts of good old Newfoundland. The short sentence convicts receive still worse food and they have to serve the first fifteen days on hard bread and cold water. This way of treating convicts was done away with years ago by the rest of the world, and England alone away with it about the same time that she done away with the prison ships.

What is the matter with Newfoundland? Does she still exist as in the ages of the Prison Ship?

The meat that we convicts are asked to eat is the very worse part of the flank, always, and it is so stale that it is sometimes green and slimy; yet it is never washed or cleaned in anyway before it is put in the pot to cook. The pots that the tea is made in are tin, and they have never been scoured clean inside for the last fifteen months; and the tea, as it is made in these pots, would ruin kidneys of cast iron. Now is it any wonder that the poor convicts cannot eat what is necessary for the keeping of healthy minds and body? Is it any wonder that they go insane or that they sometimes rebel and conduct themselves contrary to the Rules?

There are convicts here doing from two to five years that don't find themselves able to eat four full meals a week. They are hungry, but the food is not fit to eat; consequently the convicts cannot eat and consequently these convicts are more or less sick. There are some convicts in this Penitentiary that are now practically living and working on one half pint of milk and one half a loaf of soft bread a day, nothing else. This milk and bread was ordered by the worthy Doctor, who is the only man that cares to try for to keep us from dying of starvation. One poor old convict here has not been able to get out of his bed a dozen time during the last nine months. The cold prison has been the means of making him an incurable cripple. The heating system of this Penitentiary is not large enough to keep an ordinary dwelling house warm, four small radiators in the male prison, which is supposed to heat forty odd rooms and three flats. The cats of the prison sleep actually on those radiators, so you can imagine how much heat is coming through those radiators to warm the convicts. Still the worthy Superintendent of this Penitentiary, A. A. Parsons, said in the press last year that his convicts were warm and comfortable, and always received the best of wholesome food. Perhaps it is to make the food wholesome that washing soda is put into the oatmeal.

A Special Committee last year and a Grand Jury condemned the nuisance pit and gave orders for some improvements to be made. A few improvements were made that done a lot of good; others were made that done no good. Such as the new sewer, it cost Four or Five Hundred Dollars, and was useless all winter, and the convicts had to use the pit nearly all the winter, and carried their cell buckets back to the cell unwashed, because no water was provided for washing them. Some more of the ordered improvements were not done at all until this April, after the members in the House had asked that another Special Committee visit the Penitentiary.

Superintendent A. A. Parsons likes to pose as a shining example of Mr. Matt Osborne, the man who made Sing Sing Prison of New York famous for its fair and just treatment of convicts. But the facts, dear reader, hardly admits the truth of that pose. There are some fair and just officers on duty in this Penitentiary, and the Deputy Superintendent and Head Warden are two of the best, and they try in every way possible to improve conditions for the convicts; but even when they know that the Penitentiary is going behind in its methods, instead of advancing, they are powerless to act or make changes without the Superintendent's orders, and the Superintendent don't give those orders. Why? Is it because the Superintendent has to await orders from the Board of Works? If that is so, then why don't the Board of Works attend to the matter, and as the Board of Works don't attend to these things, why don't the Government take a hand and make whoever is supposed to control these things attend to their duty, and see to it that the Newfoundland convicts receive their just dues and not let the unfortunate fellow creatures starve, suffer, and go insane, that is beyond all conception and meaning of lawful punishment.

If these facts, and many more that I know of, were to be published abroad, they would make the Home Government sit up in wrath and indignation at this Colony, and the rest of the civilized world would point to Newfoundland with a finger of scorn. Why? Because Newfoundland is 50 years behind the times in her treatment of her convicts. Is it not time that the Government made a move in the matter?

Thanking you, one and all, I remain, Respectfully,

CONVICT.

Cancel Rhodes Scholarships To Germany

London, April 28.—If twenty German scholarships, at present granted under the Rhodes Trust, are cancelled, it is probable that Canada will benefit but the Montreal Gazette representative understands that legislative proposals in this matter have not yet been drafted. Some difference of opinion exists among the committee regarding the advisability of early action, some favoring postponement until the end of the war and a mere suspension of German privileges in the meantime. The mere report that cancellation was under consideration has resulted in numerous applications from universities all over the world especially from the present Allies of Great Britain. Germany is the only foreign country benefitting by Rhodes scholarships. This was the result of the magnate meeting the Kaiser. In the event of legislation going through there is reason to believe that the Allies would be given the preference, and as regards Canada, it would be the west which would gain.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Reid-Newfoundland Co. Humbermouth-Battle Hr. Service. S. S. SAGONA will sail from Humbermouth on Wednesday, May 10th, weather and ice permitting, for the usual ports of call as far North as ice conditions will permit. Reid Newfoundland Co.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS WILLIAM E. CORMACK, the first man who crossed Newfoundland, born in St. John's, 1796. Napoleon the first died at St. Helena, 1821. New engine-house of Cathedral fire brigade first opened, 1862. First United Assistants' Association had a wind-up supper at Jocelyn's this evening; they disbanded principally owing to the smashing of store windows being attributed to them, 1868. Bishop Dalton, Hr. Grace, died, 1869. Hanlon-Hayden scull race on Tyne; five miles for \$2,000; Hanlon beat by 4 lengths in 22.5 seconds, 1879. Dr. Moran, Burin, died, 1880. Jett's Cove mine foundered; no men injured, 1880. Jampel McNeilly (formerly clerk at Monroe's) supposed to have jumped overboard from steamer Cortes, between Halifax and New York, 1880. Daniel Clatney died, aged 101, 1881. George Simms, stipendiary magistrate, Grand Bank, died, 1893. Denis Phelan, Treasurer Star of the Sea Society, left for the United States, 1897. James P. Fox and Thomas J. Murphy unseated and disqualified, 1894.

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Twelve Specials! - Take Advantage Now!

<p>Summer Curtains</p> <p>The time is come for and you want something that's cheap, will wear well, and look nice. Scrim will satisfy all these demands, it is the ideal thing for Summer Curtains.</p> <p>In colors White, Cream and Ecru.</p> <p>Prices: 8c. and 13c.</p>	<p>12c Ladies Collars 12c</p> <p>Lots of Women this season are wearing nice Collars.</p> <p>But they weren't all so fortunate to get their Neckwear for 12c.</p> <p>Now is your chance. Take advantage of it NOW.</p> <p>12c. 12c.</p>	<p>You! Your Boy!</p> <p>Every Boy that does his share of climbing and romping around needs something to protect his Pants and Stockings.</p> <p>Then why not put a pair of Khaki Overalls on him? Nothing can stand the wear and tear like Khaki</p> <p>Prices: 35c. to 50.</p> <p>According to size.</p>	<p>Wriggling little bodies need the strongest clothes. They need</p> <p>Rompers</p> <p>Rompers are almost absolutely indispensable; made of material that can be easily washed, and will stand the hardest wear.</p> <p>Prices: 40c. and 75c.</p>	<p>Gingham</p> <p>is the ideal thing for everyday wear for the Children. We have a full range of patterns.</p> <p>Now make the most of your chance to get a nice pattern, a pattern that both yourself and the child will like.</p> <p>Price: 14c. yard</p>	<p>Just think, Men, you can get</p> <p>A Grey Sweater for 80c.</p> <p>The right thing for Summer wear, because it is so fine. Worth twice the price, and will prove so in the wear.</p> <p>Don't forget, 80c only.</p> <p>All sizes.</p>
<p>Specials for Men</p> <p>How many times have you bought a nice Shirt and couldn't get the Soft Collar to match it?</p> <p>This trouble will be over if you send to us, and say you want the Shirt with the Collar to match, stating size.</p> <p>Price, Collar and Shirt \$1.50</p>	<p>A Khaki Shirt</p> <p>The Shirt for you, Mr. Workingman, who cannot wear the light Negligee Shirt at your everyday work.</p> <p>It is practical and economical.</p> <p>We can suit you to any size.</p> <p>Prices: \$1.00, 1.20, 1.40</p>	<p>Have you bought that pair of Khaki Pants</p> <p>yet, Mr. Carpenter or Fisherman, you will certainly need them for your work.</p> <p>Our stock is now complete. We can give you the leg length as well as the size around the waist.</p> <p>Prices: \$1.40, 2.25, 2.50</p>	<p>String Ties, 3 for 20c.</p> <p>Something Special.</p> <p>It is doubtful if you will ever have another opportunity as good as this to buy Ties at about 1-3 of the usual price.</p> <p>They are washable String Ties, and are New and Stylish.</p> <p>Remember 3 for 20c.</p>	<p>A Stylish Soft Felt Hat</p> <p>is a man's crowning glory. It can do much to make or mar your whole appearance.</p> <p>We have just opened a full range of Soft Felts. The colors are: Navy, Brown, Green, Steel, Grey and Fawn.</p> <p>Prices: \$1.80, 2.00, 2.50</p> <p>Your Hat is here.</p>	<p>Suspenders</p> <p>In great variety. The Police and Firemen Brace—worn by men who need something strong. The every-day Brace. The President Brace—known the world over for durability. The genuine President.</p> <p>only 35c. here.</p> <p>Full lines of other kinds in both Men's and Boys', at all prices, but all made to wear.</p>

ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.

Hon. John Anderson's Graceful Tribute to Ireland and Her Fighting Sons

"Thousands of the Loyal Sons of Ireland Are Now Sleeping the Sleep of the Just on the Battlefield, Who Sacrificed Their Lives on the Altar of Right, Justice and Honor for the British Empire and Their King"

Mr. President, for the past two sessions I have taken the opportunity of making a few remarks before the passing of the Revenue Bill, on the general financial condition of the country, and other passing events. On this occasion I hope, with the indulgence of the House, to present a review of what Great Britain and the Dominions, including Newfoundland, have been doing during the past twenty months—two months of the greatest war the world has ever known. Before doing so—Mr. President, you are sitting now where my old friend the late Hon. John Harris, sat a year ago, when I last addressed this House on the Budget speech. My acquaintance with the late Hon. President of this House extended over a period of forty years. A bright future of usefulness lay before him to carry out for the good of his native land. It was otherwise decreed—cut off just a little beyond the meridian of life (the sun set) and the Hon. John Harris who sat where you are sitting now is no more. His life was one of usefulness, doing good for the city and the country. If ever there was man who reached and stood on the highest pinnacle of Honour and Integrity in this country that man was John Harris. I had occasion at a meeting of the City Commissioners to refer to our late honorable and respected President who was a valued member of the Commission. At that time I concluded with the words, "We never shall see his like again," and I do so now. "God's finger touched him and he slept." On this same occasion there is another familiar face which is missing from this Chamber. He sat

and no outbreaks are reported elsewhere. I understand the proper pronunciation of Sinn Fein is "Shin Fain," and repeated twice quickly—"Shin Fain, Shin Fain," meaning ourselves are our selves. Young men boys, Sinn Feiners, or Fenians, whose secret policy was to make an effort to establish a republic in Ireland. Thanks to Mr. John Redmond and Sir E. Carson all the rebel commanders in Dublin have surrendered. The Dublin rebels have advised the rebels elsewhere to surrender and the movement generally is crushed.

Mr. President, Ireland's allegiance to the British Crown is stronger today than at any time during the history of the Irish nation. John Redmond, is the idol of the Nationalist Party in Ireland, and the future peacemaker and premier of a United Ireland under Home Rule. Sir E. Carson, late Cabinet Minister, I believe, when the war is over will support Home Rule for Ireland on conditions that this meet with the approval of the Home Rule Party. At the present time I am sure it must be a great relief and consolation to the Throne of Great Britain that Sir E. Carson and Mr. John Redmond have expressed themselves in the House of Commons in terms of abhorrence of the uprising in Ireland, and their earnest desire to support the Government. In a recent cable Sir Ed. Carson said he would gladly join with Redmond in doing anything to put down the rebels, now and for evermore." So say the Irish of Newfoundland, and all their friends of the Empire.

In this House we have Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Newfoundlanders. In no part of the British Empire will you find a race more loyal to the British Crown than the Irish and their descendants in Newfoundland. In fact, my friend (Hon. J. D. Ryan) who, if he were to-day here, would be sitting on my left, is abroad on business. He is the respected President of the Benevolent Irish Society, a society which stands for the Irish Nation and devotion and loyalty to the Mother Country.

If a battalion of Sinn Feiners or young Fenians, cranks, lunatics, and political demagogues, traitors to their country, have brought temporary disgrace to Ireland, and trouble to the British Government, I am certain the

Imperial Government have the sympathy and support of the Irish Nation, and the Irish people in all parts of the globe. This Colony has given a large contribution of our Irish friends who are now at the front fighting for King and Empire. I am proud to proclaim throughout the length and breadth of this country that a respected member of the Irish Society has been honoured by our King with the Military Cross, which was awarded to Lieut. J. J. Donnelly, for conspicuous gallantry and determination on the night of 4-5th November, 1915 on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He occupied with eight men a knoll to which our firing line was extended next day. By his coolness and skill in handling this small party, which was reduced to five by casualties, he repelled several determined Turkish bomb and rifle attacks on his front and flanks, and held his own during the night. "Thousands of the true blood of the Irish race are now fighting for King, Country and Righteousness. Thousands of the loyal sons of Ireland are now sleeping the sleep of the Just on the battlefield, who sacrificed their lives on the Altar of Right, Justice and Honour for the British Empire and their King."

"I presume you understand an auto thoroughly?" "Thoroughly. That is, I know when it won't run there is something the matter with it."

Another WELL KNOWN FIRM Appreciates

"DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES."

McMurdo & Co., have recently installed one of our Dayton Moneyweight Scales, in their shipping department.

No guess work at McMurdo's. Nothing but absolute accuracy will be tolerated.

"Almost enough" or "a little too much" won't do at McMurdo's.

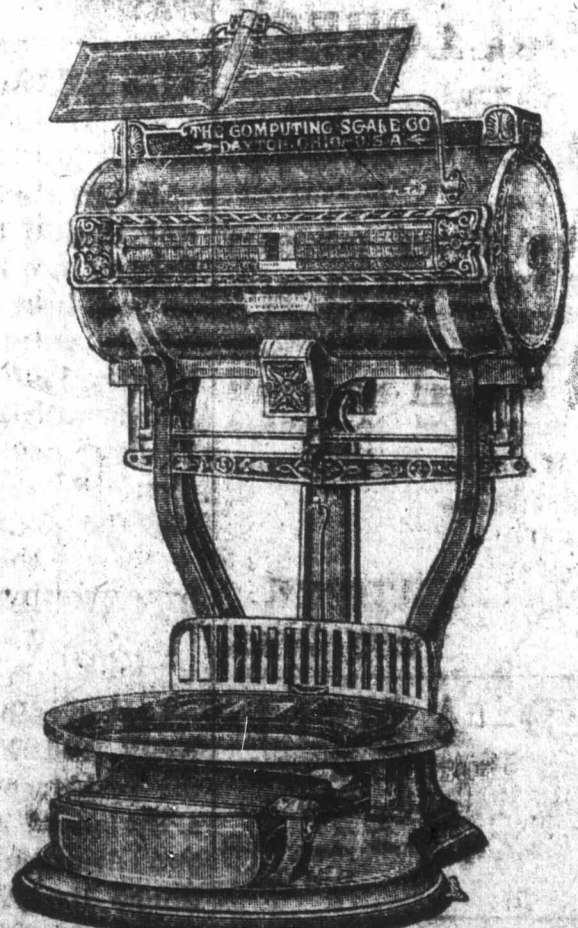
Some Merchants get along with any old thing in the way of fixtures, because it is cheap, and think they are saving money.

McMurdo's know better, and insist on the latest and most up to date, equipment, providing of course it is accurate and durable.

A cheap Scale, is the most expensive thing in your store, it costs you a little every time you use it. Instead of saving money by its use, you are throwing away money.

If you don't believe it inquire at McMurdo's.

Dayton's Moneyweight Scales are sold and guaranteed by



Nfld. Specialty Co., Agents
Renouf Building, St. John's

C.L.B. LADS HOLD THEIR ANNUAL COMPETITION

Outerbridge Shield is Won by No. 1 Section of A Co.—Splendid Exhibition of Drill is Given Which Evoked Much Praise From Large Gathering Present

Last night the C. L. B. Armoury was the scene of a very pleasing function when the Outerbridge shield, annually competed for by the members of the Brigade, was presented to the winner, No. 1 Section of A Co. There was a very large gathering of friends of the C. L. B. present, including His Excellency the Governor, Miss Davidson, Revs. Canon White, J. Brinton, Hy. Uphill, Mrs. N. Outerbridge, Capt. Patterson, Lieut. H. Outerbridge and J. O'Grady, and several others. The shield was given to Corporal R. Marshall by Miss Davidson.

Lieut. Col. Rendell was in charge of the Battalion and a splendid exhibition of drill was given, the programme including manual exercises under Lieut. Cluett, figure marching under direction of Batt. Sgt. Major Miles, physical drill under Capt. R. G. Winter and gymnastics under Sergt. R. Marshall. A C and P companies, band and recruits were inspected by His Excellency, after which the following promotions were announced.

To be Captain—Lieut. R. G. Winter. To be Co. Sgt. Instr.—Color Sgt. L. Crane.

To be Q.-M. Sergt.—S. Bursell. To be Color Sergt.—Sergt. W. Motby.

To be Sergeants—Corporals R. Marshall and R. Dowdton.

To be Corporals—L.-C's H. Rendell, A. Downton, E. Warren, L. Hayward, C. Williams.

To be Lance-Corporals—Ptes. E. Holden, E. Peckham, C. Barnes, R. Saunders, A. Martin, C. Dicks, E. Colton, E. Ewing, E. Parrott, W. Anderson, C. Balfy, G. White.

The promotions in the Band will be made known later. There were 35 good conduct stripes given and a number of recruits were sworn in. Reference was made in the orders to Capt. N. Outerbridge, whose recruiting service for the Brigade has been very successful. Splendid selections were given during the evening by the Band, which gave the National Anthem as a finale. The gymnastic exercises, under Sgt. Marshall, were very fine and evoked much praise from the audience.

Messrs. E. R. Watson, F.C.A. (Read Son & Watson) and J. J. Collins (Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.) have

Eggs! Eggs!

Just Arrived!
A large shipment
Fresh Country Eggs
Selling Cheap by Case
Lots and Retail.

**Union Trading Co
WATER ST. STORE.**

**St. John's
Municipal Council**

Notice to Contractors.

THE Municipal Board proposes asking for Tenders at an early date, for constructing the new In-
lake at Windsor Lake. All persons who are disposed to submit Tenders are requested to confer with the City Engineer within one week from this date.

By order,
JNO. L. SLATTERY,
Secy.-Treas.

WANTED—A Man to drive an Express wagon. Must be sober, reliable, and recommended. Apply A.B.C., this office. may4,tf.

WANTED—An Experienced Dry Goods Salesman. Apply by letter, stating age, length of experience, where employed, and salary expected. To "CONFIDENTIAL." The Daily Mail and Advocate office.—may2,6t

WANTED—A Good GENERAL SERVANT in a small family. Apply to MRS. MARK PIKE, 184 Pleasant Street.—ap29,tf

OUR THEATRES

THE CRESCENT.
A complete change of programme at the Crescent Picture Palace today. Mr. Frank DeGroot sings a new song, and all new pictures. The Essanay Company presents "A Man Afraid," a strong society drama in two reels featuring Richard C. Travers. The Biograph Company presents "A Letter to Daddy," a fine melo drama. "More than friends" is a strong drama of the underworld, a story of two reporters, and a gang of counterfeiters. "The Hypnotic Monkey" is one of the funniest of Ham and Bad comedies, a thousand feet of laughs. This big show costs no more, take it in.

THE NICKEL.
"Mr. Meeson's Will" is the feature film at the Nickel theatre to-day. It is a thrilling three part production by the Thanhouser Co. adapted from Sir Rider Haggard's novel. Florence Labadie appears in the principal role and her acting is very favourably spoken of. This picture is still in demand in many of the large cities of Canada and the States. "The Offending Kiss" is a western drama. Sidney Drew appears in a comedy entitled "The Foxrot Finest" and there is also a Juvenile comedy—"Dirty Face Dan." Bert Stanley and Jack Lane will be heard in new songs. The big matinee for children takes place to-morrow afternoon.

THE NEW JURY
The new jury selected to-day in the Supreme Court for the trial of Job Roberts are M. F. Murphy, T. J. Redmond, Rd. Bogan, W. Tobin; D. Summers, Jas. Atkinson, Robt. Dawe, E. Hawkins, D. Baird, P. McLeod, W. Moore and Hy. Cook.

ANOTHER PLUCKY BOY
Wm. Wilson, son of Capt. Wilson, late of the Adventure, who was very ill for a while will join the Volunteers this afternoon. This plucky lad went into hospital and was operated on, so that he could go and fight for King and Country.

THE FOGOTA HERE
The S.S. Fogota arrived here yesterday afternoon from the Northward. She got down as far as La Scie and had a stormy run with N.E. gales, rain and fog, and met a lot of ice.

THE VIKING'S TURNOUT
The Viking finished discharging yesterday evening. Her total was 9,427, including 6,483 young harps, 1,709 old harps, 41,235 bedlammers; gross weight 259 tons, 9 cwt., 1 qr., 8 lbs; nett value \$25,658.24. Her crew of 151 men shared each \$56.26. The average weight of young harps were 44 2-3.

THE FIRST FRESH SALMON
Hy. Cook caught the first salmon this morning at Blackhead. It weighed 8 lbs. At Portugal Cove Jno Churchill took two fine fish and sold them at 30 cents a pound.

FIRST STRAITS SCHOONER
LaScie reports to the Fisheries Department to-day that the Isie is loose in shore and that the first fishing schooner arrived there yesterday. This is evidently a vessel bound for the Straits.

THE SEALING TOTAL FOR 1916 IS 241,302
From Bowring Bros. & Coy. we get to-day the total of the seal fishery of 1916. Total, 241,302; young harps, 227,234; old harps, 4,393; young hoods, 4,581; old hoods, 1,373; bedlammers, 3,721; gross weight, 5,638 tons, 2 qts., 23 lbs.; nett, 5,464 tons, 19 cwt., 3 qrs., 26 lbs.; nett total value, \$639,657.32.

DISORDERLY STOKER ATTACKS WOMAN
Last evening at 8 o'clock Constables Kelly and Embery were called to the residence of Mrs. Albert Michael, a Syrian of New Gower Street, where two drunken stokers were making things lively. They refused to leave the place and one of them, according to the woman, beat and illused her and kicked her with his foot in the breast. To-day the woman swore to this, and Mr. F. J. Morris, who presided in Court, fined the principal \$20 or 30 days, and the other \$5.00 or 5 days.

A man named Joseph Hicks, very ill of an internal malady, arrived here by the express from Twillingate, and was taken to Hospital by Mr. E. Whiteway.

ROYAL RECOGNITION FOR PATRIOTIC FAMILY

His Majesty King George Extends Congratulations to Josiah Goodyear of Grand Falls Who Has Five Sons Doing Their Part in the World's Great War

May 4, 1916.
Sir,—I beg to forward herewith despatch No. 220, of the 10th April, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in relation to the recognition by His Majesty the King, of the patriotic services rendered by the family of Mr. Josiah Goodyear, of Grand Falls. I shall be glad if you will kindly give the said despatch a place in your columns.
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.
Downing Street,
April 10, 1916.

[No. 220.]
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 45 of 12th March on the subject of recruiting in the Colony.

2. It gave me much pleasure to bring to the King's notice the case of Mr. Josiah Goodyear of Grand Falls and I have now received His Majesty's commands to request you to convey to him his congratulations and an expression of his appreciation of the patriotic services rendered by his family.

I have, etc.
(Sgd.) A. BONAR LAW,
Governor Sir W. E. Davidson,
K.C.M.G., etc.

Those patriotic people whom His Majesty is pleased to honour will deserve the approval of Royalty. Mr. Josiah Goodyear is the honored father of several sons engaged in fighting for King and Empire. These are Lieut. Josiah Goodyear, in "Ours", Stanley, Charles and Kenneth, none of whom is in the same, while Lieut. Hedley is an M. A. and teacher in the school of Pedagogy in Toronto.

BRAVE AND LOYAL NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Cherley O'Keefe of the Grove, Hr. Grace, is another plucky and loyal son of the soil of whom Newfoundland and her people should be proud. After 12 months service in the Navy he was invalided home ill of rheumatism in February last and has now enlisted in the second battalion.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT

Argyle arrived at Placentia 6.20 p.m. yesterday from West. Sailing to-day on Red Island route.

Dundee left P't Blandford 4.25 a.m. to-day.

Ethie left St. John's 11 a.m. yesterday from Port aux Basques.

Glencoe left Placentia 5.25 yesterday.

Kyle left Port aux Basques 1 p.m. yesterday.

Petrel left Clarendville 4.30 a.m. to-day.

Meigle to leave Louisburg for St. John's.

Sagona left Port aux Basques 12.25 p.m. yesterday.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 10.30 a.m. to-day bringing W. Butt, Rev. D. Jones, Stephen and Mrs. Vey, Geo. M. Druken, C. E. Leering, Jas. Coughlan, H. and Mrs. Piercey, K. Piercey, Rev. P. S. Coffin, Mrs. E. News, M. W. Mason, Dr., H. A. Smith.

Yesterday again Inspector O'Brien seized a quantity of meat and fish of a quality unfit for consumption. Last week he also made a considerable seizure of meat. The Inspector is doing his work impartially and he intends to rid the city of some of the animal foods now being sold, and of which the public loudly complain.

GOOD VALUE Smoking Tobacco, 15c. per Plug. Dark and Light. Try it and see if it is what it is christened.

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

LOCAL ITEMS

been nominated as members of the Board of Trade. They will likely be elected at next meeting.

A telegram from Port aux Basques stated that Mr. Heber Earle had returned from the States and goes to England by way of Fogo.

People who arrived from Bay Bulls yesterday say that salmon made its first appearance there Wednesday, when two small fish were taken.

The Glencoe sailed West from Placentia at 5.25 p.m. yesterday taking Mrs. Dr. McDonald, Miss C. Fewer, T. J. Prettyman, G. M. Goddard and several second class.

To-morrow morning a new class for non-coms will open, when it is likely many of the volunteers will enter for instructions, as the men are very much interested in their work.

At St. Patrick's Crucifixion since the May devotions began, congregational singing has been introduced, and is a feature which promises to become very popular in the services at the Crucifixion.

Repairs and improvements are now being given the C.C.C. Armoury and are being rushed to completion. They will finish early next week when the regular drills of the corps will be resumed and the summer's sports programme taken up.

The C. L. B. circulating library has recently been reorganized and is very popular with the lads, many of whom enjoy excellent literature placed at their disposal. Q. M. Sergt. Bursell is in charge of the distribution of the volumes contained in the library.

DR. H. A. SMITH
SPECIALIST
will resume practice on
MAY 9th.
may5.6.8.3i

YESTERDAY'S BIG MILITARY PARADE

Closing of the Legislature Was Marked by Great Military Parade—Thousands of Citizens Visit the Government House Grounds and See Our Lads in Khaki and Blue

The closing of this year's session of the Legislature, which occurred yesterday afternoon, was marked by a military and naval display seldom, if ever before, witnessed in St. John's. Fully 600 members of the Volunteers turned out with their full Contingent of Royal Naval Reservists, and the companies of the C. L. B., C. C. C., and Highlanders, all armed with their rifles, and it was estimated that fully 900 were in line. The Volunteers and Reservists deployed to Government House grounds where His Excellency the Governor inspected them. His Excellency was accompanied by Capt. Abraham L.A. Commander McDermott, H. M. S. Briton; Capt. Montgomerie O'Grady, the members of both branches of the Legislature, including Premier Morris, Dr. Lloyd, Mr. W. F. Coaker and many prominent citizens.

Thousands of people on the ground viewed the function, and the evolutions of the army and navy men were executed with a precision and smartness that did them credit and favourably impressed the gathering. When His Excellency and Suite arrived at the saluting point the men presented arms in fine style. Drawn up as a battalion in line the men were inspected, then they passed the saluting base in various formations, executing each manoeuvre without a hitch and with marked precision and uniformity.

When the review had concluded His Excellency the Governor, the Premier and Dr. Lloyd, chairman of the Recruiting Committee, addressed the men in patriotic measure, complimenting them on their smart martial appearance, their efficiency and patriotism, after which the battalion formed up, and headed by the splendid Band of the Catholic Cadet Corps playing inspiring patriotic marches and quick steps, parade through the city, the navy men falling out at Long Bridge and the volunteers continuing to the armoury.

All were greatly admired, particularly the lads of the volunteer companies, whose smart uniforms of khaki made by the Newfoundland Clothing Company came in for much favorable comment. All along the line of march crowds of delighted citizens reviewed the parade.

German Steamer Telde Captured by Cruiser

LONDON, May 5.—A Lloyds' despatch from Tenerife says: "The German steamer Telde drifted seaward during a gale and was captured by a cruiser, which towed her northward." The German steamer Telde was a vessel of 2,073 tons gross, 290 feet long, built in 1914 and owned in Oldenburg.

Dutch Steamer Refloated; Now Being Towed to Thames

LONDON, May 5.—The Dutch steamer Washhaven, which struck a mine last Friday while bound from London for Rotterdam and was later beached at Harwich, has been floated and is proceeding under tow for the Thames, according to a despatch from Lloyds' from Harwich.

In Dublin Castle

LONDON, May 5.—The execution of Pearce, McDonough and Clark took place in Dublin Castle.

LOCAL ITEMS

A case of diphtheria developed at a house in Monkstown Road yesterday. The patient, a little boy, 2 1-2 years old, is being treated at home.

It is very fine with warm, almost summer-like weather across country to-day. The temperatures run from 40 to 66 above.

The boy Dorely, who was arrested yesterday by Const. Kelly, was charged today with stealing a boat, valued at \$7 and 40 lbs. of lead valued at \$1.60, the property of some person unknown. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded pending further investigation.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

GREAT RECEPTION FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Big Gathering at Railway Station Give Rousing Reception to Returning Heroes—One Man Badly Lamed by Frost Bite at Gallipoli—Others Now Fast Recovering

There was a big gathering of citizens at the Railway Station to-day at noon, when the express, Conducteur Lush, from Port aux Basques, arrived with the officers and wounded and invalided men returned, all heroes of the fighting in Gallipoli, and one Lieut. Stan Lumsden of the Prince Pats from the Western front, where he fought nobly and well for King and Empire. In several parts of the city bunting flew, and at the station were Messrs A. J. Harvey, Reginald Harvey, Hon. John Harvey and other friends and relatives of the returned heroes, who gave them a cordial welcome.

When the officers and men stepped off the cars and Gordon Greene, lamed by frost bite in the Gallipoli trenches, was assisted to the platform, the pent up enthusiasm of the crowd found expression in ringing cheers, repeated again and again. Those who came were Lieuts. Gerald Harvey, Leo C. Murphy, S. Lumsden, Wm. Burns, Sgt. Instructor of Musketry Dr. Borden, C. Watson and Gordon Greene and Capt. Ayre. One of the men suffered severely from tonsillitis. Lieut. Harvey was wounded in the arm, others suffer from enteric, but all are now well advanced towards complete recovery and look very well indeed. This particularly applies to Leo Murphy, our old friend, who physically is a giant towards what he was when he left here. Crowds pressed around Leo to shake hands with him, as he was always popular in the city.

There were one or two affecting scenes witnessed, especially where a poor mother asked Lieut. Murphy about her son who is now dead. The men were driven away in carriages and motors by their friends.

8 of Crew Picked up; 26 Are Still Afloat

LONDON, May 5.—The sinking of a French fishing vessel 150 miles from land by a submarine is told in an official communication issued this evening. The communication says the French fishing steamer Bernadette was sunk in the Atlantic by an enemy submarine on May 1, when 150 miles from the nearest land. The crew of 34 escaped in boats, 8 of the crew have been picked up, but 26 are still afloat.

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READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the following were added to the Volunteers, the number now on the roster being 3,702:
Cecil Parsons, Hr. Gface.
Hubert Webber, Hr. Grace.
Jas. Ryan, St. John's.
Jno. O'Brien, St. John's.
Ernest Toope, St. John's.
Robt. Parsons, Newtown, B.B.
Cecil Stratton, Valleyfield, B.B.

THE DIANA'S CARGO

The Diana finished discharging yesterday, her turn-out being 4,941 young harps, 489 bedlammers, 743 old harps and 5 old hoods, a total of 6178 seals, valued at \$15,809 nett. The crew of 146 men shared \$56.09. The young harps averaged 44 1/2 pounds and the weight of the cargo was 151 tons, 16 cwt., 2 qrs., 15 lbs. gross; 143 tons, 3 cwt., 3 qrs., 2 lbs. nett.

OBITUARY

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Mr. Editor—Death has visited our settlement and taken from our midst one of our oldest men, in the person of Mr. James Rodgers, aged 76 years. His illness was not long, but when the Angel of Death came for him on April 17th he was ready to go. Although he was so old, yet he was a regular attendant at church. He travelled King's Highway for many years and was greatly beloved by all who knew him. During his illness all that could be done by loving hands was done for him.

Deceased leaves a wife, six daughters, five sons and quite a number of grandchildren to mourn his loss. A large number of sympathizing friends from the places near gathered to the church where his funeral service was conducted by the Rev. J. Davis, who preached a very touching sermon, taking as his text: "It is appointed unto man once to die and after death the judgment." May God sustain the sorrowing ones, to whom we tender sincere sympathy, and may He help them to say "Not my will, Lord, but Thine be done."

T. POND,
St. John's Within, April 28, 1916

Wesleyville Stands Firm

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your valuable paper for a few words from Wesleyville, as I have not seen anything for a long time from this place. I thought I would write a few lines to let the public know that the Union fire is still spreading. At last night's meeting we had six applicants to join our ranks. I tell you Sir, our Council is working away, fighting the battle of oppression and wrong doing. The time is not far distant when the light will be won, the sons of labor will have the chance to think and say as they wish, then and only then will we be satisfied.

Wishing Mr. Coaker and the Union every success.
WESLEYVILLE,
Wesleyville, April 23, 1916.

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