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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Captain of "Warspite" Tells the Story of Big Naval Battle

Capt. Phillpotts of the Warspite Says he Was Not Surprised to Hear of Reports That His Ship Was Sunk as at Times During the Fight the Ship Disappeared in Smoke and Spray

GERMANS GOT A GOOD HIDING

At One Period During the Battle the Warspite Was Subjected to Concentrated Fire of Six German Battleships—The Germans Were Defeated and Driven to Home Ports With Losses They Can Ill Afford

LONDON, June 11.—In proof of the statement by the British Admiralty that the dreadnought Warspite arrived safely in port after the North Sea battle, the commander of the Warspite himself received an Associated Press correspondent to-day, and described the vessel's miraculous escape from the German fire.

Speaking to the correspondent the captain said: "In proof of the statement of the British Admiralty of the miraculous escape from concentrated German fire I am still commander of the greatest battleship in the world and my men are as fine as Nelson's bluejackets," said this officer. Captain Phillpotts, the captain, granted the interview on his return from Buckingham Palace, where he told King George the story of his part in the great naval battle. Capt. Phillpotts was very modest and minimized his own part in the battle, but he was full of praise for his men and what he termed "the amazing powers of resistance of his ship."

As the captain of one of a row of battleships about five hundred yards apart steaming in a battle line must keep an eye on the ship to make necessary swerves. The flag captain has some chance to see with some degree accuracy what damage has been done to the enemy, but others are too busy keeping their places in line and doing the damage to keep a glass to his eye to see what he is suffering. However, I saw that we registered hit after hit enough to convince me that the Germans got a hiding which will keep them in port for many months to come. After two hours of action, in much of which our division of battle cruisers until, Admiral Jellicoe came up, the Warspite's steering gear went wrong and she ran amuck among the enemy. It must have annoyed the German gunners exceedingly to attempt to gauge our erratic movements, for soon we were almost in the midst of the German battleships, and well between them and our own battle line. I know of six German battleships which concentrated their fire on the Warspite, and there may have been others which we could not see. Under a worse pounding than the Lion received in the Dogger Bank fight we remained in action without a single vital injury, our chief difficulty being from the mishap to the steering gear. During our difficulties we received considerable credit for protecting the cruiser Warrior, which was practically helpless, but I must admit that sheer good fortune rather than intention was responsible for this, for the Warspite came across her bow while drifting almost helpless. As I said before, the fact that we got out was an absolute miracle. Once repairs were quickly made we wanted to return, but found we were not popular, sufficient battleships were present to fill the line and the possibility of our running amuck among our own friends was not welcomed and we steamed home. The Warspite will be sailing the seas months before the German fleet comes out again. My men were splendid, their behaviour was all I expected, and their baptism of fire has given them a feeling of confidence which will be valuable asset to them when we go into action again. As for general result of the action the Germans were defeated and driven into their own ports with losses they can ill afford.

13 Turk Ships Are Sunk

ODESSA, June 12.—Russian torpedo boat destroyers have sunk thirteen large Turkish ships laden with merchandise off the Anatolian coast.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

Complying with widely expressed public opinion as voiced by the press and individual citizens, we the undersigned members of the Municipal Board deem it our duty to offer our service to the City for the next two years. While making this announcement as a body, we wish it to be clearly understood that we are standing as individuals, and desire to express our readiness as individuals to work with any Mayor or with any other Councillors that the Citizens may see fit to elect. In respect to the Charter which has been submitted to the Legislature, we beg to state, that while firmly of opinion that its adoption will enable the City to be more effectively governed than at present, we have always recognized that some of its provisions are debatable. We have supposed that the Legislature and the Citizens would carefully consider such sections and would arrive at some decision in respect to them which would be generally satisfactory. We can point with some satisfaction, if not with pride, to the improvements which have been made during our short term of office and it is in the hope that we may be able to complete and perfect the work begun and to institute further improvements, that we now signify our willingness to serve the City for another term of two years. W. G. GOSLING for Mayor. C. P. AYRE Commissioner. F. W. BRADSHAW " " F. McNAMARA " " JAS. J. McGRATH " " J. C. MORRIS " " I. W. WITHERS " "



THE TWO-HEADED BEAR! From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HUN LOSSES REACH NIGH 3 MILLION

British Official Tabulation of German Losses up to the End of May Place Total German Losses at 2,924,586—Is Exclusive of Naval and Colonial Casualties

LONDON, June 12.—Germany up to the end of May lost 2,924,586 soldiers of whom 724,312 were killed, according to a British official tabulation of the German casualty lists given out here to-day. The compilation did not include German losses in naval engagements or in fighting in German colonies. The British official statement quotes the German official casualty lists for the month of May, placing the total German losses in killed, prisoners and wounded at 102,507. This number, it is pointed out, brings the German losses, exclusive of naval and colonial casualties up to 2,924,586.

Hampshire was Mined says Jellicoe

Ship was Accompanied by Two Destroyers—Survivors Say She Sank in Ten Minutes.

LONDON, June 11.—The British cruiser Hampshire, on which Jellicoe and his staff were lost, was sunk as the result of striking a mine, it is officially announced this afternoon. All hope has been abandoned, save of the twelve men from the Hampshire who were washed ashore on a raft. The statement says: "Admiral Jellicoe says the Hampshire was mined. The vessel was accompanied by two destroyers until the Hampshire was compelled to detach them on account of heavy seas, an hour before the explosion. The survivors say she sank in ten minutes. Destroyers and patrol vessels hurried to the scene. Search parties were sent in motor cars along the coast. Four boats were seen to leave the ship. The twelve survivors landed from a raft. All hope is abandoned of the others."

Norge Steamer Sunk

LONDON, June 12.—The Norwegian steamer Prosper 3rd has struck a mine and sunk. The first officer of the vessel is believed to be the only survivor. She sailed from Newport News May 20 for Lapallace, France.

Going Up

PETROGRAD, June 11.—Further Russian successes bring the total captured to 1,649 officers, 106,000 men, 124 guns and 169 machine-guns.

AN EXACT ESTIMATE IMPOSSIBLE

Russians Now Have Taken About 118,000 Prisoners and Enormous Quantities of War Materials—Austro-German Armies Suffering Enormous Losses as Czar's Troops Drive Home Fierce Attacks

PETROGRAD, June 11.—In the fighting yesterday, on the front of Volhynia and Galicia, says an official statement issued here to-day, the Russians took 400 officers and 35,000 men. They also captured 30 guns and an enormous quantity of booty. The statement adds that the army of General Techtitsyn alone, operating in the direction of Bukovina, overwhelmed the Austro-Hungarians and took 18,000 prisoners. "Since the present Russian offensive started," the Emperor's troops have taken about 118,000 prisoners.

Says Hun Battleship Ostfriesland Was Lost

LONDON, June 12.—According to a Renter despatch to-day from Ynuiden, Holland, the crew of a trawler which was taken by the Germans to Cuxhaven, but later released, declares they learned at Cuxhaven that of the German vessels participating in the Skagerrack battle, six great warships and seventeen destroyers did not return to Amond. Of the names of the vessels reported lost, adds the despatch, the sailors say they heard the Ostfriesland, a battleship of 22,440 tons, mentioned.

"TEDDY" FEARS HUGHES WON'T FILL THE BILL

Both Bull Moosers and Republican Nominate Their Strong Man—All Anxious to Unite to Defeat Wilson—"Teddy" Thinks Charles a "Pussyfoot" and Pro-German

CHICAGO, June 12.—Col. Roosevelt sent a tentative declination of the nomination with the understanding that it was to stand if Hughes turned out to be sound on issues of "Americanism" and "Preparedness," but that if Hughes out to be a "Pacifist" "pussyfoot" or pro-German he would accept the nomination and make the race as a Progressive candidate. The Republican and Progressive parties have been united, according to the calm and sober judgment of the Progressive leaders, who, although disappointed that their idol—Theodore Roosevelt—was not accepted by the Republicans, are prepared to follow the advice of their leaders and work for the defeat of the present Wilson Administration through the medium of one united (?) opposition ticket.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Word that Justice Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt have been nominated by the two conventions in Chicago, was communicated to President Wilson on its receipt here. There was no formal comment, but the administration supporters are obviously delighted.

Justice Hughes late to-day sent a telegram to Chairman Harding, of the Republican National Convention, formally accepting the Republican nomination for President. At the same time it was announced that the Justice had resigned his office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

AUSTRIANS RETREATING WESTWARD

Austrians Put up Stubborn Resistance East of Kolki Where Force Lack Russians—Russian Advance is Notable for Large Number of Prisoners and War Material Captured

LONDON, June 12.—From the wooded region of South-west Russia to the Rumanian frontier, the Russians are keeping up their tremendous offensive against the Austro-Hungarians, who have been reinforced in several sectors by Germans. The advance of the Russians is notable for the large number of prisoners taken and enormous capture of guns, machine guns and ammunition and other war stores. Having previously captured Lutsk, the Russians have now retaken Dubno, the second of the fortresses in the Volhynian triangle held by the Austrians, and are pressing the retreating Austrians westward. In Galicia and Bukovina progress has also been made by the Russians. The Austrians all along the battle front are putting up a stubborn resistance, especially east of Kolki, lying to the north of Lutsk, where they have forced back the Russian advanced elements across the Stry River, and in the region of Torgovitsy, on the Stry, south of Lutsk, where a sanguinary battle is in progress. Since Saturday night, when three German infantry attacks against the French trenches on Hill 304 and other points in this sector were put down by the French fire, bombardments alone have been in progress in the fighting zone about Verdun. No changes in position have taken place here or any other points of the line in France and Belgium held by the French, British and Belgian troops. The British around Ypres have again been heavily shelled by the Germans, only one infantry attack was attempted and this the British repulsed. The Italians claim progress for their troops against the Austrians in the region between the Adige and Brenta Rivers, south-east of Trent, and announce the repulse, with heavy losses to attackers, of Austrians endeavoring to capture Monte Lamirle, south-west of Adlago.

AR PRISONERS OF WAR

LONDON, June 12.—Definite news has been received by the military

Was Bloodiest Fight On the British Front Since Battle of Loos

Officers Relieved From Duty in Front Line Trenches Tell of Fighting in Which Canadians Were Engaged on June Second and Third as Bloodiest Yet Fought on British Front Since Battle of Loos

HUNS WERE PREPARED FOR BIG ADVANCE

Canadians Stuck Unflinchingly to Support Trenches Under a Shower of Shells that Lasted From 8 in the Morning Till 11 at Night When Reinforcements Came and Counter Attack Began—Canadians Die Heroically

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE (Thursday), June 12.—Talks with officers who have been relieved from duty in the front line trenches show the battling in which the Canadians were engaged on June 2 and 3rd was the bloodiest on both sides fought on the British front since the Battle of Loos. The Germans attacked in larger force than was at first supposed and evidently decided to use their Verdun tactics, a five hours artillery fire from guns of every calibre and from trench mortars, cross fire as well as frontal being directed at a salient angle where the watery subsoil made dugouts impossible and utterly levelled the trenches at some points. Against the German curtain of fire, British guns sent their fire curtains. The German infantry, which survived the British fire, rushed into the breaches after the bombardment ceased. They had full packs with blankets and each carried a flask of rum and one of coffee, a pocket electric flashlight and full rations, evidently having prepared for a big advance. When they pressed on, still confident while their guns blazed away, they were checked by the fire of the Canadians, who unflinchingly stuck to the support trenches under a shower of shells that lasted from 8.30 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night when reinforcements came and a counter-attack began. Tales abound of heroism of small units at points where the battle was most violent. At one place on the front line where the trenches had been smashed level with the ground, the surviving Canadians rushed out, faced the overwhelming German charge and died. At another place, a square pit of earth, Col. Shaw and 70 or 80 men who were surrounded, fought the Germans hand-to-hand without offering to capitulate. Col. Shaw was killed, and the Major who came to the command told the men remaining to escape if they could. Two succeeded in doing so and the last they saw of the Major was he had fired his revolver and then thrown it in the face of a German grappling with him before they went down. A number of Americans were among the Canadians. A company that held a vital point of the support, with aid unable to reach it because of the curtain of shell fire, stuck gamely to its post all day under the command of a captain, formerly of the Seventh Regiment of New York, who was killed. The attack finally broke under the rifles of a battalion which held its fire until the charge developed a good target.

Another Outbreak Expected in Dublin

LONDON, June 12.—"There are all the makings of another disturbance here," says a Dublin telegram to the Weekly Despatch. "And considerable military precautions are being taken." Soldiers are being told off to occupy the leading buildings of the City. The rebellious element claim that it was the recent violence which led to reopening the Home Rule question, and they are arguing that by holding further violence as threatened over the heads of the authorities they can bargain better and get any terms they want.

The Blockade of Greece

ATHENS, June 12.—The British Minister to Greece to-day in the name of the Entente Powers presented to the Greek Government the demands constituting the conditions upon which the blockade would be raised. As an outcome of the energetic measures adopted by the Allied Governments the demobilization of a part of the Greek army is already under way.

Greek Steamers Are Held Up

MARSEILLES, June 12.—Nine Greek steamers in this port are being detained on order from the French Ministry of Marine. Other Greek vessels in the Mediterranean are being brought in as a consequence of the blockade by the Entente Powers against Greece.

Townshend Arrives At Constantinople

AMSTERDAM, June 12.—The Berliner Tageblatt publishes the following despatch from its correspondent at Constantinople: "General Townshend has arrived here. He was received with military honours and was permitted to visit the American Ambassador."

Italian Cabinet Has Resigned

LONDON, June 11.—The Italian Cabinet, headed by Premier Salandra, resigned to-day. This action by the Ministry resulted from failure by the Italian Chamber of Deputies to pass a vote of confidence in the Government, following the presentation of the Budget by the Minister of the Interior.

authorities of Genl. Victor Williams, who commanded a brigade of the Fourth Division, and who was taken prisoner during the recent heavy fighting near Zillebecke. The British Minister at the Hague has forwarded a number of post cards which Genl. Williams and other Canadian officers, who were taken prisoners, have been allowed to send. Genl. Mercer, who was reported missing with General Williams, according to the correspondent, was wounded and rendered stone deaf during the heavy five hour bombardment of the Canadian lines. Beyond this, adds the correspondent, no one seems to have seen Genl. Mercer.

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**Does Temporary Separation  
Make for Ultimate Happiness in Married Life?**

By **JOAN KENNEDY**

Though the war has led to a great domestic upheaval, the writer contends that in the end many husbands and wives will be all the happier for their present compulsory separation.

Should husbands and wives be parted? Does temporary separation make for ultimate happiness in married life?

In the old days, before the war, such a question would undoubtedly have elicited an indignant chorus of negatives from thousands upon thousands of married couples. Husbands and wives should never, never leave one another! That was the rigid, almost inexorable principle. And, strangely enough, those who supported that principle most punctuously were generally the very couples who were proving barren of happiness.

No matter! "Whither thou goest, there will I go," declared the great majority of wives; and the great majority of husbands echoed, "Whither thou starest, there will I stay."

Even among the middle class—that enlightened brain and solid backbone of the country—temporary separations are few and far between. True, a few wise wives insisted that their husbands should periodically take a holiday "on their own," encouraged them in occasional "evenings out" with their club friends, and welcomed a lonely week-end now and then.

**When Happiness Falls.**

But these wives were "bizarre" exceptions, regarded patronisingly by their friends as "cranks."

The war, however, which is sweeping away the cobwebs of centuries, has brought about a great upheaval, not only in our homes but in our home ideas. Compulsory separations have followed the donning of khaki by married men; and these compulsory separations, which at first showed war only superficially in the light of a "home breaker," are now beginning to demonstrate that fundamentally war is quite the opposite—the most effective "home maker," indeed, known to man and woman.

Why have so many marriages, full of the promise of enduring happiness, turned out failures in the past? Sim-

ply because, as the copy-books of our youth put it, "Familiarity breeds contempt." Contempt is, perhaps, rather a strong word to use in the present case; but certain it is that great intimacy invites indifference.

Thousands of husbands and wives grow indifferent to each other through drifting into a groove of intimacy. For the natures of men and women demand a certain amount of change. Even happiness may pall if it becomes a matter of course. And that is why the enforced separations entailed by this war have cemented so many crumbling romances. We get a true perspective of most things from a distance.

"He got on my nerves something terrible when he was here," on woman confessed to me the other day, "but now he's gone I do feel lonesome."

There will be many lonesome wives ere the rustle of the peace angel's wings is heard again, but lonesomeness can bring light, and war will restore them to the truth of love. The wet pillow by night, the heartache and the dread, by day—these have a way of bringing realities home.

"I'd rather have him back, even if it were only to hear him grumble that the bacon was burnt or that the children were too noisy," says the lonely wife. "I didn't understand my luck—let it slip through my fingers like a fool. After all, it comforts a woman to be able to touch a man's rough sleeve and to feel that he's a man."

Who can deny that the enforced parting has bolstered up her crumbling affections? But she's going through a rough time during the bolstering, all the same. She is taking nasty medicine, and the assurance that it will do her good doesn't help very much at the moment.

And the husband—is he, on his side, learning too?

Camp life isn't home life. It may do him a world of good, bronze his cheeks and strengthen his muscle, root up a few bad prejudices and bad habits—generally toughen him, in short; but he misses those tender attentions which he had come to take as a matter of course in the groove of domesticity, and he will appreciate them doubly when they come his way again you may be sure.

**Notes From  
Flat Islands B.B.**

The people of Flat Island have been packing Scotch herring the past fortnight, but the time was short as it took the barrels 20 days to come from St. John's. No long, you know, but if the Allies had such a quick way for supplying their troops the war would soon end. The people of Flat Island lost \$3.00 by somebody's blunder, but you must grin and bear it while this graball Government is in power.

Two of our schooners left for Labrador Thursday, the Churchill and Seagull, and several more will be leaving this week. We wish them every success.

Fish and salmon is very scarce up to date. There is not one quintal of fish salted this season so far, and there is not one tierce of salmon salted. This is a poor look-out for the salmon voyage.

Mr. Job Lane is going to can salmon and lobsters again this year. There was no lobsters packed here last year but this year there may be some lobsters taken, as you can hook them, because everyone knows that the laws of the land won't hurt them, because they can say "they forgot" and that they are only "following the customs."

Mr. Reuben Hallett caught a salmon Saturday weighing 27 lbs. He sold it on board the Dundee and got five cents per lb for it. This is a small price when everything is so high, but that is a cent more than Mr. Lane is giving for them.

The F. P. U. holds a meeting on Saturday. At every meeting the Chairman hoists the flag himself, no difference how busy he is, so you see the Union is bright down here yet. When the time comes for election they won't find the Union any weaker than they did at the last elections, and that was too strong for the Morria Party. Wishing the Union and the President every success.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**Flat Islands, B.B.**  
June 6th, 1916.  
"Having a bum time?"  
"Bored to death."  
"So am I. Let's sneak away somewhere."  
"Can't I'm the host."

**Mersey Captain's  
Thrilling Story**

**Sharp Fight With a Submarine—  
British Skipper Proved Too  
Much For Submarine and Gets  
His Ship Safe in Port**

The following extracts from a report from the British vessel the Dundee (Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Liverpool) which was attacked by gunfire, without warning, by a German submarine, and whose master, Captain A. Chittenden, by his judgment, pluck, and skill succeeded in saving the ship from destruction, although hit by shells nine times, are issued by the Press Bureau:—

On Saturday, March 25, at 5 p.m., he observed a Scandinavian barque lying close to at a distance of about five miles, under two lower topsails with the maintopail to the mast. In consultation with the chief officer John Blacklock, he thought it very strange, fearing that a submarine might be lying on the other side of her.

The report continues:—  
So we kept a good way out, keeping away two points from the barque. Our course was only 83 east true. The speed was 10.5 knots.

At 5.40 p.m. we heard a shot which dropped four ship's lengths astern of us. We then sighted a submarine, which opened fire on the starboard quarter, at a distance of about three miles. We immediately altered the helm, so as to bring her right after, and sent a message to the engine-room to put all hands on to the fires and opened the ship out to the utmost.

At the same time I instructed the Marconi operator to send out the S.O.S. signal, and give the position of the ship itself, which he did, and the same was immediately picked up by a shore station, after which the Marconi operator sent out all positions as the course of the ship changed.

The submarine continued firing from the port and starboard quarters until 6.30 p.m., working us round to the north-east, and in order to keep us in the remaining light of the sky.

As the fires in the stokehold became greater and the speed of the ship increased, the flames came out of the funnel, which made a valuable target for the submarine. Subsequently we were forced to put the dampers on. The firing ceased from 6.30 till 6.45 p.m., when it commenced again, the shot falling ahead of the ship on both sides.

He continued firing until 7.25, and it ceased for ten minutes owing to the weather becoming squally. At 7.35, the squall clearing, he opened fire on us with shrapnel, working us round as before to the remaining light in the skies.

We kept altering the course to keep the ship out of the light, and to bring the sea abeam, which made it very difficult for him to aim correctly.

One of the shrapnel pieces put the wireless apparatus out of order for a time, some of the shots entering the Marconi cabin and bridge deckhouse.

The firing ceased at eight o'clock. The decks were strewn with shrapnel, and the ship was being hit in several places with small pieces, but so far as we are at present aware, no serious damage has been done, with the exception of two of the plates on the starboard side having been knocked in rather badly with some of the first shots.

The behaviour of all on board was admirable, and I wish to draw particular attention to the conduct of Chief Officer John Blacklock and Cadet Fred Binnan for the very able manner in which they assisted me on the bridge by giving the position of the submarine so that I could control the ship, and also to Quartermaster E. Dobbins and T. Taylor.

**ALLAN CHITTENDEN.**

**Pope Wants to Stop  
Suicide of Europe**

ROME, June 6.—Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, in an interview to-day with a representative of The Associated Press, declared that the Pope was influenced in his peace efforts solely by a desire to stop the "suicide of Europe."

"The Holy Father," said the Cardinal, "in his most ardent desire for peace has no particular interest in view, despite what newspapers, that are enemies of the Papacy, state to the contrary. If peace is concluded through the friendly intervention of the President of the great American Republic, or through His Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, his Holiness will equally thank the Almighty that an end should at last have been put to the butchery, which is the suicide of Europe."

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A Schoolmaster recently picked up a penny in the playground. Later, when the scholars all assembled he asked:  
"Has any boy lost a penny?"  
After a short pause a small boy in the front row held up his hand.  
"Please sir, I did!" he said.  
"Ah, Johnny, and where did you lose it?" Asked the master kindly.  
"Please sir, where you found it."

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## AMAZING CAREER OF PEMBERTON-BILLINGS, M.P.

Has Had Many Adventures—Was a Soldier, Actor, Mason, Journalist, Seaman, Policeman, Train Conductor, and Aircraft Builder—Ran Away From Home When He Was Fourteen Years Old.

Mr. Pemberton-Billings, the member for the air and East Herts, and who has been hailed as a new driving force in air politics, has had a more remarkable career than the general public knows. The "Daily Chronicle," in a detailed article, with many pointed references, says:—

"He has had an amazing career; he has tried his hands at many things; he has been everything by turns, but nothing long. He has been a seaman, a bricklayer, a labourer, an actor, a stonebreaker, a soldier, a mounted policeman, a theatre manager, a chauffeur, a stoker, a journalist, an editor, a yacht dealer, a social reformer, a train conductor, an aviator, an aircraft builder.

**For Africa at Fourteen.**

"Mr. Billing is quite young. He was born in Hampstead in 1881. His father, Charles Eardley Billing, was a stove manufacturer. Hampstead soon proved too slow for Mr. Billing. He started life on his own account when he was fourteen by setting out for the conquest of South Africa. He has recently given an account of this thrilling chapter in his life in an interview which appeared in 'South Africa' of April 1.

"When I was fourteen years old," he says, I ran away to sea in a wind-

jammer. They tried to haze me, but I fought the mate and one of the crew, and the difference between the skipper and myself was left undecided when I got a compound fracture of the leg, which laid me up for six weeks in a bunk, with oil-sheet splints to help the bone-setting. I was landed at Delagoa Bay, wearing a smile and a lump over the broken jointing. I limped about on crutches through the sand-smothered streets for a few days until I threw away the sticks to stow myself away on a steamer.

I worked as a cabinet-maker's assistant. I did odd jobs in any craftsman's yard. I hustled and planned continuously. I've been conductor and driver on those old horsed trams in Durban, I've stoked and driven old Hunter's 'Mallet' engines. I've battled around old 'Tekwin' at every sort of job that a man might do. But the horizon above the Berea beckoned and beckoned till I foot-slogged myself over its crest, as far as Pinetown, whence I broke away through Stanger and Eriulam, to Rorke's Drift. From the drift I came round in a wide circle to Maritzburg, hobnobbing my way back to Durban.

"He worked as a bricklayer, and

took up any job that came to his hand: I've battled in Natal, barefooted sometimes, and I've broken stones for the new prison at 'Nlumbeni' (Undeen). I've tramped around on Kaffir tracks, and once I was lost for a couple of days in the bush of the Upper Tugela. When at length I found a kraal the Zulus gave me condensed milk on yellow porridge—impuphi—and I wish I could rub some Whitehall noses in it.

**Soldier and Journalist.**

"The natives gave Mr. Billing a new name. He says:—

You know the Zulu habit of giving special names to every white? Well, my name was 'Tsumatsh', which means 'the little hawk' which is always hunting-trouble. I got it through fighting and outing a big buck nigger. I used to be in the boxing ring in Maritzburg.

"He joined the Natal Mounted Police, and was in the force when the war broke out. He was on 'Penn-Symons' staff as galloper and despatch rider." He helped to lead Yulo's brigade to Ladysmith. He was one of Buller's despatch riders and gallopers, and he was 'in the donga' when young Roberts was wounded. Finally, he saw hot work at Spion Kop, where I was sent after a few squadrons of the B.M.L., who had to be brought back from some M.I. enterprise. I was mentioned three times in despatches before the relief of Ladysmith, and my greatest pride is connected with the occasion when six of us were sent out separately with a message at midnight from Buller to the O.C. troops holding the ridge beyond Pieters' Hill the night after the battle. I was the only one of those six to reach his objective."

"The member for air was then only eighteen.

**Boer War and After.**

"Mr. Billing told an audience at East Herts that he fought for eighteen months in the Boer war, and was wounded twice."

"After the war he edited several newspapers in South Africa. One was devoted to motoring. He holds the first certificate issued in South Africa

## Announcement Extraordinary!

To-day, the first Episode, two reels, of  
**"THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE,"**

The Greatest Series of All—A SMASHING HIT!

STARRING

**MISS EDNA MAYO and MR. HARRY B. WALTHALL.**

Story by FREDERICK LEWIS—Directed by CHARLES J. HAYDEN.

**The Most Powerful Serial Ever Produced.**

GOWNS by LUCILE (Lady Duff Gordon).

FIFTEEN EPISODES BY ESSANEY.

**LOOK WHAT THE CRITICS SAY!**

"After viewing the First episode of Essaney's serial, 'The Strange Case of MARY PAGE,' I was impressed that it was one of the most compelling photoplays I had ever seen: I had seen a photoplay that held me with overmastering grip—a live, red-blooded photoplay in which men and women loved, lived, and fought as real entities, and not the first installment of a mere film stormy."

"Leaves little room for improvement,—Promises to be of unusual interest." —A. J. MILLIGAN, in The Billboard.

A THROBBING, THRILLING PRODUCTION SPLENDIDLY STAGED, WITH ACTING UNSURPASSED.

Every Monday.—AT THE NICKEL.—Every Tuesday.

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting a Diamond Special Feature to-day,

**"THE AGONY OF FEAR."**

produced in 3 Reels by the Selig Company.

**"AT THE ROAD'S END."**

A Biograph Drama with Isabel Rea and Jack Mulhall.

**"BACK TO THE PRIMITIVE."**

A Vitagraph Drew Comedy with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew.

PROFESSOR MCCARTHY PLAYING THE PIANO.

A CLASSY MUSICAL PROGRAMME AND EFFECTS.  
 A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

## Fishermen! Notice!

We want to purchase at our stores  
**3,000 BRLS. CODROES.**

The following instructions must be closely followed by all packing Codroes to sell at our stores:

"First put the roes in a tight package in strong pickle for 3 or 4 days, then put them on a clean floor and leave them drain, afterwards salt them dry in bulk and leave them till you are prepared to pack them in flour or pork barrels, then pack these in flour or pork barrels and put a good iron hoop on each chime and securely nail the heads, putting 250 pounds of roes in each barrel and place your name on each barrel either in writing on the barrel or on a ticket."

We won't buy roes after August 1st. Take notice and have your roes all shipped before that date.

**F. UNION TRADING CO., Ltd**

## JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

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

### Also in Stock:

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

## JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

to a driver of a public motor-car. He introduced the taxi to Natal.

"Having mastered Journalism and motoring in South Africa, he then conquered the stage, and toured all over South Africa with several companies.

"Mr. Billing returned from South Africa in 1903, and began a new romantic career in England. He lived near East Grinstead for a time, and was the first man to fly a man-carrying kite. He married the daughter of Mr. T. Schweitzer, a retired ship chandler."

After several other references, the "Daily Chronicle" continues:—

"While he was thinking out aviation problem between 1906 and 1911 he figured in various capacities.

"Mr. Billing's attention was turned to air, and his friends say that he was the first man to fly in England, but there is no evidence in support of this claim. It was not until November, 1913, that he obtained a pilot's certificate.

"Mr. Billing's inventiveness began to assert itself in the form of patents in 1913, and the Patent Office records show that he has applied for patents for various inventions connected with aircraft, flying boats, motors, and gramophones."

### His Flying Record.

As regards his flying record, it is not claimed that Mr. Pemberton-Billing is now a flying man. The weekly technical journal "Aeronautics" states that Mr. Pemberton-Billing has never flown in active service and that he has not been connected with the active service at the front. In its issue of March 29, 1916, dealing with Mr. Pemberton-Billing's claim to be a practical aviator, this journal says:—

The true facts of the case are these:—One morning, at Brooklands, for a bet, Mr. Pemberton-Billing succeeded in passing the childish simple tests required to obtain a pilot's certificate, a feat which could be accomplished by any averagely intelligent and active schoolboy, and makes a man a practical aviator as much as the possession of a driver's licence vouches for the competency of anyone to drive a motor-car.

The "Times" of September 18, 1913, states that Mr. Pemberton-Billing won his wager. He "entered his machine yesterday morning at 5.40, and by 9.15 had performed his task."

The "Southampton Times" of May 23, 1914, describes the Pemberton-Billing super-marine manufactory on the Woolston bank of the Itchen as an up-to-date factory for constructing machines, which are bound in course of time to revolutionize "travelling across the sea." There are two launching places and a huge shed capable of accommodating a small fleet of machines.

This remarkable development, says the paper, is due to the courage and enterprise of Mr. Pemberton-Billing. The war interrupted the proposed scheme for the air passenger service between Southampton and the Isle of Wight, and the only machine delivered before the war was one seaplane, called a "bat-boat," which was built for the German Government and underwent its trials at the Pemberton-Billing works.

**Designer and Inventor.**

Mr. Pemberton-Billing gets the credit, which he deserves, of being a very good designer, and his gifts in this direction are best exercised when he is working under direction. His talents as an inventor are unquestioned, but if not restrained would design

machines more original than practical in the present stage of flying.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing's reputation as an air-strategist is based chiefly on things which he has said, not on things which he has done. His friends claim that he organized the raid on Friedrichshafen, on the Zeppelin sheds which took place on November 21, 1914.

He did nothing of the kind. He was a junior officer, and had only recently joined the Service; he was not flying. What he did was to make reconnaissance preparatory to the raid. He kept observation on Lake Constance, and, it is said, even penetrated in disguise into Germany. At any rate, he gathered information for the raiders which was of the utmost value.

One of the challenges which he has thrown out is that, seeing that we were able to undertake that raid in November, 1914, why had it not been repeated?

**The Friedrichshafen Raid.**

The remark is quite pertinent, but

the question has become one primarily for our Allies the French. A raid on Friedrichshafen must go over the French lines and be carried out in co-operation with the French aviators. There is no doubt, however, that when another raid is planned, Mr. Pemberton-Billing's services, as an observer, could be utilized as on the former occasion, if he is not too busy making speeches. He has not, therefore, proved his ability as an air-strategist up to now, but he freely tells us that he has "the names of the men ready" to undertake an aggressive air policy, and "to clear away the present muddle."

### A New Version.

Full many a violet born to blush unseen  
 And hide in distant places, dark damp  
 And many a timely three-base hit  
 I weep.  
 Must waste its sweetness in a  
 training camp.

**IN STOCK:**  
**200 Bags**  
**BEST POTATOES**  
 Selected for Seed purposes.  
 Guaranteed dry as flour.  
**J. J. ROSSITER,**

Our Motto: "Sum Cuique."  
 ("To Every Man His Own.")

**The Mail and Advocate**  
 Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.  
 Editor and Business Manager: **JOHN J. ST. JOHN.**

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 12th, 1916

**LORNINA'S BOUNTY**

THE HERALD on Saturday again had its war paint on. The Lornina bounty scandal is proving a worry to Patsy and some of his political bed fellows. P.T. is desperately striving to draw public attention from the real facts of the case and he seems bent on leaving no stone unturned to have Mr. Cashin appear as a martyr before the community.

The Herald makes no attempt to answer any of the charges made by Mr. House, the builder of the vessel. P.T. has nothing to say about how and when the Lornina was surveyed. Neither does he seem disposed to tell the public why the Lornina was registered in Cashin's name and how it is that M. P. Cashin's name appears in the public accounts for receiving this bounty of \$824.00 on the Lornina, which vessel was not built in accordance with the shipbuilding laws of this Colony. "Doctor" McGrath on Saturday got "worked up" as he grew frantic in his appeal to the people to regard this Lornina bounty scandal as nothing short of a personal attack on Michael Patrick.

If one is to judge by the expression of public opinion on the matter The Herald will fail in this endeavor as it failed when Patsy thought to wipe Coaker and the F.P.U. off the map.

"Mr. Higgins," Patsy says, "is representing Surveyor Bell." Pity Sam did not consult Mr. Higgins before he signed that certificate. He would have been saved a lot of worry.

Of course P.T. could not let the opportunity pass without again rehashing the charges "doctored" by the other learned "Doc" of Adelaide Street of what the "Can't Lose" cost, what the villain Coaker made on flour and the other such worn-out "flare ups."

**THE HARVEST OF THE SEA**

**INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY**

**LATEST FISHERY BULLETIN**  
 THE latest Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics (May 1) issued by the Fisheries Department of the Canadian Government shows the following results of fishery operations in the great areas:

**Norway**  
 From January 1 to April 8 the following was the result of the fisheries (cod) of Norway:  
 Codfish... 37,500,000 Galls.

**Livers for Medicinal**  
 (Refined) oil... 1,004,828  
 Livers for other oils... 91,322

In this connection we beg to state that there was an announcement some time ago that Great Britain had secured practically all the oils to be manufactured in Norway during the fishing season; but later, we saw another statement to the effect that American buyers were operating in Bergen (the capital of Norway). This means that the output of Norwegian oils is being corralled. So much the better for us, as this leaves us a good margin of possibilities in the American market. But people who are in the oil business should remember that the menhaden fishery in the United States is now in full swing; and the menhaden is fished chiefly for its oils.

**The United States**  
 From January 1 to March 31 the following quantities of fish were given out the kinds which affect our markets were landed at Boston, Gloucester, and Portland, Me.:

Cod, fresh... 48,176 cwts.  
 Cod, salted... 2,693  
 Haddock, fresh... 137,056  
 Haddock, salted... 229  
 Herring and other fish... 99,954

**England and Wales**  
 From January 1 to March 31 the total quantity of fish landed in England and Wales was 738,378 cwts., valued at \$7,528,345, while that landed during the corresponding period in the year 1915 was 2,288,051, valued at \$8,112,780.

Here will be noticed an extraordinary shortage of approximately half a million cwts. of fish during the period. This shortage accounts for the activity of Norwegian fish in the English market.

**Scotland**  
 The total quantity of fish landed in Scotland during the three months ended March 31, 1916, was 674,272 cwts., valued at \$3,425,490; while that landed during the corresponding period in the preceding year was 637,688 cwts., valued at \$2,445,700.

In this statement a very large increase both in catch and value will be noticed. The increase was exclusively in the catch of herring. In 1915 the herring catch for the period mentioned was 203,817 cwts. The catch for this year was 393,562 cwts.

We call the attention of herring dealers to this important item; for we believe it will have a very serious effect on our Scotch-cured product in the American markets. We sent a good deal of inferior goods to New York last fall; and the American buyers will not easily overlook this fact when buying herring this season.

**Ireland**  
 The total quantity of fish landed in Ireland for the three months ended March 31, 1916, was 64,048 cwts., valued at \$336,735; while that landed during the corre-

**REVEILLE BY CALCAR**

WE hope, as we remarked before that the Citizens' Committee will hold together and extend its activity; we would suggest also that it be renamed and called the Civic Improvement League.

Its membership might be increased without making it in any way too unwieldy. The different societies might take this matter up, and by working each with the other a great deal of good might be accomplished, by way of improving our city.

There is any amount of ability among our young men, and also a desire to see our city beautified and made attractive, but what is lacking is cohesion, co-operation, initiative.

The various societies have a splendid opportunity before them, let us urge upon them the desirability of taking up the good work.

If each society would agree to appoint one or two of its members, to meet representatives from the other bodies and the whole get together with determination a whole lot could be accomplished.

Until such time as something like this is done and citizens take an active interest in their city we can expect little improvement in the appearance of our town.

What we lack mostly is civic pride. Let us regard our city as our home, and treat it so. This

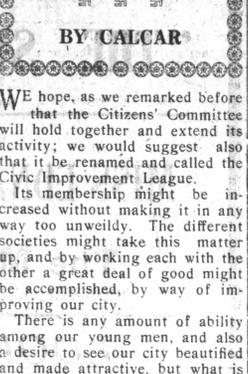
spending period of 1915 was 65,254 cwts., valued at \$202,505. Here the shortage was entirely in herring; the codfishery was practically the same, some 6,200 cwts.

From this statement it seems to us that there should be a market in Ireland for some herring as well as codfish during the season. Those who shipped to the Irish markets last season fared pretty well, if we are correctly informed. There should be an inducement in this direction for some of our shippers this year. We understand that the firms which operated in Cape Breton last year will again be in the field.

**Canada**  
 Summary of quantities and values of fish products (in which we are interested) for the month of April, 1916:

	Cwts.	Value.
Codfish	37,078	\$ 97,496
Lobsters	36,125	389,961
Haddock	17,192	39,869
Herring	16,516	19,048
Halibut	15,784	95,498
Salmon	3,155	26,080

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**



HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

**MAKE YOUR DOLLARS INCREASE**

\$100 left with The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the present rate of interest will amount to

- \$103.01 in one year
- \$106.14 in two years
- \$109.34 in three years
- \$116.05 in five years

Other amounts will accumulate in the same proportion. Accounts may be opened with \$1 and upwards. Interest will be added half-yearly. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

THE BANK HAS BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK, MEXICO CITY AND OTHER IMPORTANT FOREIGN CITIES

Thousands of people use this Bank as the custodian of their money, and their combined deposits now amount to over \$193,000,000

OPEN AN ACCOUNT, KEEP ADDING TO IT, AND ENSURE YOUR INDEPENDENCE

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH - WATER STREET

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

June 12

GERALD GRIFFIN, Irish poet, died, 1840.  
 Morning Post registered, Ward and Woods, proprietors, 1843.  
 Judge Simms died, 1855.  
 William Bowring resigned from No. 3 Volunteer Corps, 1866.  
 Dr. Power consecrated Bishop of St. John's, at Rome, 1870.  
 John V. Nugent, high sheriff, died, 1874.  
 William C. Bryant, American poet, died, 1878.  
 Joseph Baldwin, provision merchant, died, 1880.  
 Lieutenant Peary, of Arctic fame, arrived here on steamer Portia, 1896.  
 Terrible boiler explosion on Newfoundland railway; Fred Glasgow, engineer, killed, and John Byrne, fireman, seriously injured, 1897.  
 Colonel D. E. Davenport connected with Newfoundland Railway, died in New York, 1894.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE



**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

Revision of the List of Electors Residing within the Municipal Limits of the Town of St. John's.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a Revision of the List of Electors for the Election of a Mayor and of the Six Councillors on "The St. John's Municipal Council," will commence on FRIDAY, 9th day of JUNE, and be continued until THURSDAY, the 15th day of JUNE, both days inclusive, SUNDAY exclusive, from 12 o'clock noon until 2 p.m. at the Magistrate's Court Room, St. John's.

F. J. MORRIS,  
 CHARLES H. HUTCHINGS,  
 Justices of the Peace,  
 St. John's,  
 June 5th, 1916. jne5,7,9,12

**Reid-Newfoundland Co.**  
**Labrador Service.**  
**S.S. SAGONA**  
 will sail TUESDAY, JUNE 13th, at 6 p.m., for Labrador ports of call. Freight will be received up to 10 a.m. Tuesday.  
**Reid Newfoundland Co.**

**GEORGE KNOWLING**

**Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.**  
 Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department has always been noted for **Best Value for the Money.**  
 We keep the largest and best selected stock in the City. We now are showing **Spring and Summer Clothing**  
**Raincoats Macintoshes**  
**Shirts Caps Ties Footwear**

**PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.**  
 We have the best selected and lowest priced stock obtainable.  
**Flour Pork**  
**Molasses Teas**  
**Seeds Medicines.**  
 Call and get our prices or write if you cannot come.

**Largest and Best Selected Stock - Lowest Prices.**

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

**Women's and Children's Clothing**  
 We have now open and ready the largest and best selected stock of  
**Costumes Blouses**  
**Underclothing Corsets**  
**Skirts Raincoats**  
**Dressmaking and Millinery**  
 done on premises.  
**Dress Muslins Linens and Silks.**

**GEORGE KNOWLING**

**PORTABLE AIR-O-LITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS**



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

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

**J. J. St. John**

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

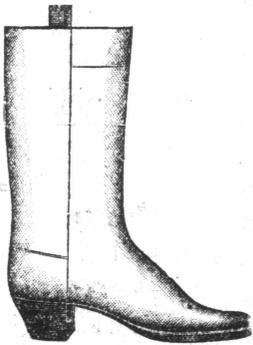
**ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER**  
20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

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

**J. J. St. John**

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

**WELLINGTON BOOT**



Look out for the Name on the Heel! Our Customers tell us this: The Wellington Boot will wear longer than any three pair of the best Rubber Boots they can buy—Warmer—Less expensive, and Healthier than Rubber Boots.

**F. Smallwood,**  
Distributor for Newfoundland.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**The Kaiser's Trained Peace Disturbers.**

**How Our Strikes are "Made in Germany." Stirring Up Sedition and Rebellion—The Kaiser's Secret Agents—Peeps Behind the Scenes.**

Continuing her wonderfully graphic story of "Seven Years at the German Court," Miss Edith Keen contributes to the current number of the "London Magazine" a further illuminating and intimate chapter of her experiences in the inner circle at the Court of the Hohenzollerns.

**A Strange Establishment.**

"There was," says the writer, "a strange establishment in Germany known as the Monitors, which was an institution for teaching men in the Emperor's service the art of stirring up sedition and rebellion, and giving trouble to foreign Government generally. I was told that it was the only sort of institution of its kind in the world.

The students in this institution were all ex-Army officers, and were most carefully selected by the Emperor himself. Lectures were given to the students at a room in a barracks. I had a leaflet that was circulated among the students, but it was taken from me after the outbreak of the war, when my papers and letters were examined.

The leaflet set out the general principles in which these students were instructed. It stated, I remember, that in every state and country there were men of some importance who were discontented with the Government, and that wherever it was found desirable to stir up trouble, it could often best be done by encouraging such men to upset the Government. Where it was impossible to do this, it was pointed out that at all events such active discontent might be created as to give cause for great trouble to the Government of the country.

**The Emperor's Vanity.**

The Emperor's extraordinary vanity, his exaggerated sense of self-importance, his violent temper, his boastful disposition, and his love of talking to ladies especially—of the latest achievements of his agents at different Courts in Europe, made it extremely difficult for these about him to handle successfully all the many delicate and difficult missions which they had on hand.

I can give at least one remarkable example of how the Kaiser's professional disturbers of the peace carried on their work, though I only learnt about it after the outbreak of war. In the April of 1913 some German officers, who were on a holiday at Nancy, were coming out of a music-hall one night, when a quarrel arose between them and some of the audience.

The German officers, according to the German papers, were grossly insulted and subjected to very violent treatment by a number of French students and other members of the audience. According to the French papers, the German officers had been subjected to nothing more than a little hustling, on account of a dispute that had arisen between one who was not quite sober and a French student. But the German papers made a tremendous fuss about the affair.

It was stated that the occurrence was a deliberate insult to the Emperor and the German Army, and that an official apology must be demanded from the French Government. Baron von Schoen, the German Ambassador in Paris, was instructed by Von Jagow to obtain a full account of the affair. Von Schoen's report was very considerably altered in Berlin, so I heard, before being published. To judge from the published report one would certainly think that the German officers had been most wantonly and deliberately attacked and insulted by the greater part of the audience.

I remember this incident very well, because this was the first occasion on which I heard war between Germany and France talked about as an immediate possibility.

The really amazing part of the whole business, however, was that it was deliberately caused by the Emperor's trained peace disturbers. The insulted German officers were all students at the school I have mentioned, and had been instructed to go to Nancy to do what they did. The affair was worked up in Berlin by the Emperor's agents in order to test the war spirit of the country, and how the sudden prospect of a war with France would be received.

The Kaiser and his advisers were apparently satisfied with the results of the test.

**A Great Ruler.**

One thing that struck me very much, after I had been some few years at Potsdam, was that, although the worst qualities in the Emperor, such as his

vanity, his love of boasting, and his violent and brutal temper, were well known to his relatives, advisers, and all in his immediate entourage, yet they all appeared to see in him a great ruler, and had in a peculiar sort of way a certain mingled fear and affection for him.

Among the attendants on the ladies at a State banquet was a girl who had formerly held much the same position in the entourage of the German Empress as I did in the household of the Princess Leopold. I was talking one morning to her about the wonderful admiration and respect that the Grand Dukes, and other Royalties had for the Kaiser.

"I suppose," I said, "he must be a very wonderful man?"  
"I don't know," she answered with a laugh. "I never saw anything very wonderful about him except his vanity, and that really was wonderful. You know what your own late King once said to the Emperor?"

"Well when King Edward and Queen Alexandra were at Potsdam on a visit to the Kaiser in 1909, the Kaiser was one evening talking to your King in his private smoking-room about the great veneration the German people had for him. 'To them,' said the Kaiser, 'I am a god.'"

"Well, you make a more imposing god in uniform than you do in tweeds, Wilhelm!" said your King.

It is said the Kaiser never forgave King Edward for this remark.

**Germany's Destiny.**

Describing a visit to the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, Miss Keen says:—There was a tremendous contrast between this Royal establishment and that of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha or any German Royal household. The Crown Prince and Princess lived in a wing of the castle occupied by the King and Queen of Sweden, so that practically both families were under the one roof.

One of the Kaiser's agents whom I have mentioned had been at the Swedish Court on two or three occasions, and he certainly had left the impression behind him that the day of a great expansion in Germany's Empire and power was at hand.

I heard nothing of this sort of talk in the Crown Prince's establishment, but some of the official of the King of Sweden's household had evidently been impressed by the Kaiser's agent. One of them, I remember, told me very seriously that my country would soon be no longer the greatest Power in the world.

"Germany," he said, "is the coming nation of the world. Her wealth and her commerce and her influence are everywhere expanding." And he added, rather as if repeating his lesson: "It is Germany's destiny to rule the world."

About the doings of the Kaiser's agent in Sweden I heard a curious story one day from a cottager employed on a farm by the King of Sweden. I had been out cycling in the afternoon, and went into the cottage for tea on my way back to the castle. The cottager was a German, and his wife a Swede, but both spoke German. The cottager, when he learnt I was English, and that I was in the employ of the Princess Leopold, seemed much surprised.

"Why shouldn't a German princess employ an English girl?" I asked.

"Well," he said, after some deliberation, "we had a German here lately who came from the German Emperor, and he told us that the German Emperor had made it unlawful for any German to employ an English man or woman, and that all the English were leaving Berlin. He said all the English in Germany were spies, and that they were going to be turned out of Sweden also."

Of course I knew this statement to be absolutely untrue.

**The Kaiser's Meanness.**

The writer concludes her article with a neat pen-picture:—"The Kaiser's meanness in the way of tipping is notorious. There is not a Court he has ever visited where he has not left behind him the reputation of being the most miserly monarch in this respect in Europe. I heard that all he gave in the way of tips to the servants at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle during his last visit to England did not amount altogether to more than £7.

"I heard that some of the most violent quarrels that took place between the Kaiser and Kaiserin were over the household bills. The Kaiser is one of the biggest gluttons in Europe; the rarest and most costly dainties were sent to the German Court from all

**Pen and Bayonet in Trenches**

**Idyls of a Poet-Soldier—In a Just Cause—The Passing of War.**

War is often productive of much good, though while the battle roars we see it not. It is rich in after-effects, benefitting humanity. Its main objects are punitive, destructive, and the righting of wrong. To unsheathe the sword in a just cause is a great virtue, and men who wield it courageously deserve our applause, as well as practical emoluments and emblements awarded to the State. The double characteristic of warrior and saint is often noted in the field of battle, as it has been demonstrated on many an occasion during the present great struggle. Even a perusal of soldiers' letters shows that a daily and hourly confrontation with death, or its chance, raises the mind above the trivialities and inanities of this world. Sorrow and uncertainty refine their natures, bringing out ideals, of which perhaps they were not conscious in the ordinary routine of a civilian life. The canopy of the blue heaven, the blinking stars, the whirlwind of tempest and fire, of gas, of shell, and flaming tubes induce thought and inspiration. The lone wife, the babe in its far-away cot, induce meditation and a frame of mind not easily acquired at desk or dock. The pathetic communications of men in the ranks are frequently admirable sometimes sublime. The recreation afforded by music is common, and literature of a commendable type is a solace to many. Suffering, sacrifice, and even readiness for life or death inspire noble thoughts. There are many instances of this coming to hand in the military mail arriving in the Old Country from the front.

The muse has its devotees, and its fruits are abundant, and at times luscious. It may be retorted that poets of the spring onion order are indigenous at this time of the year when we witness the resurrection of nature from the tomb of winter. Sheaves of this kind of production litter the dens of editors, often rendering them unjustifiably pungent in the condemnations passed upon the producers. It happens that the fate of a tyro, who has rushed to classic heights, is no different to that meted out to the author of grim and irritating doggerel. Yet gems continue to arrive which are worth perusal, if not of a permanent location in the Valhalla of the poets' choir.

**War Poems.**

A collection of war poems has just been issued under the title of the "Battle Fiends," by E. H. Visiak (Elkin Mathews, London), which contains some fine and stirring measure. For an after-battle scene, fore-shadowed by a fends' conference, the author launches forth thus:—  
"Evil shall bloom there, baleful blossoms gleam  
In baleful arbours luminous with death.  
There in the cool of carnage after feast  
On mortal pangs voluptuous, we shall breathe  
Ambrosial odours, while the withered moon  
Leans o'er the death-rack ghastly,  
white the stars  
Steal blinking forth, and scarlet in the pools,  
Stain their reflections 'neath the wintry gleam  
Of women's desolation dim outstretched  
In aching distance! Rachel for her  
Shall tune her hollow, sweet, string'd instrument  
(So high to breaking wrought!) and all night long  
Melodious raptures wake in our sons  
Or give us dreams."

In the finale of one passage a noise is heard in the depth of the hall, the Devil in an address winding up thus:  
The earth—heart—heart calls us  
beating as a drum."  
**A German's Contempt in Death.**  
Under the heading "History repeats" is a well-touched episode in the Boer war, in which the author presumably took part. In a parenthesis he says:—"The expression on the face of one finely-built German officer, with a clean-cut, intellectual face and firm jaw, was that of sublime contempt. His eyes and nose and the curl of his lip betokened a contemptuous regard that was curious to see in a dead man." The episode is thus rendered in verse:—

parts of Europe to gratify the Imperial taste that was ever wanting some new dish.  
"But when it came to paying for these costly dishes there was always trouble. The household bills were submitted at the end of the quarter to the Kaiser by the Empress, for none of the officials cared to face the wrath that the sight of these bills always aroused in the Emperor.  
"The Kaiser would lay the whole blame for the extravagant charges on his wife, and use language towards the Emperor somewhat of the kind that an ill-tempered working man might use towards his wife who had exceeded her weekly allowance."

There was a lad  
Most dignified.  
A way he had  
(Such topping pride!)  
To cut you dead,  
Or nod his head,  
With infinite condescension.  
But was it pride?  
And was he fop?  
The way he died  
On Spion Kop!  
With faltering breath  
He bowed to death  
With infinite condescension.  
The following lyric may please some:—

**The Passing of War.**  
Enough of wars! The new age rings:  
'Tis time that man left childish things.

Enough of wars, and leave to boys  
To play with military toys,  
Enough of wars! Man has such foes:  
Let man save man from his great woes.

**A Corporal Poet.**  
Another collection of "Ballads of Battle" is from the pen of Corporal Joseph Lea (published by Murray, London). There is a swinging martial ring and rhythm about them, and though by no means perfect, they read pleasantly and do much credit to a soldier. There is a rare smack of the trenches in the following lucubration, beneficial to slackers and conscientious objectors, if suspended over the tribunals, where the magistrates sit to pass judgment too often on fanciful pleas for exemption:—  
The men who stay at home at ease,  
And go to bed just when they please,  
Have lots o' baccy and o' beer,  
And yet—'d rather be out here,  
And he goes on in the same strain:—  
The chaps that stay at home and dine,  
Have heaps of victuals and o' wine,  
With walnuts—shelled—and all good cheer—  
It's better to be shelled out here!  
The duty of killing an enemy is often repugnant enough to soldiers. Their fraternization shows this, though the Germans is now excluded almost from the pale of the soldiers' pity—French as well as English. It was different in the first stages of the war when Germans and English frequently exchanged compliments and jokes. It was thus spirit among fighting men who had no personal antipathies which brought out this pretty morceau:—

A funny world—  
There's him,  
And me,  
Both thirsting, be it understood,  
To draw the other's bleedin' blood—  
And yet  
I'd bet  
A bob—and win it—  
That at this minute  
Both he  
And me  
Are thirstin' most—to draw our dixie lid o' tea!

**At Some Listening Post**  
Among the "nocturnals" is a philosophical contribution, which makes one think of the author on duty at some listenin'-post with the stars in full glory overhead:—  
I wonder are there stupid wars  
In any of them other stars?—  
Kaisers and kings,  
And mix o' things,  
And all this mess—  
Not 'alf, I guess;  
Not even in yon ruddy Mars.  
**The Kiss of Death**  
Douglas Goldring also lays the nation under debt of gratitude for a charming effusion in his "Moritara", which runs:—  
Leave the radiant sun,  
Of drowsy rest the giver;  
Leave the song of the birds, and leave  
The 'sob of the river.

Break loose from his passionate arms,  
And awake from thy dream of bliss:  
King Death hath marked thy charms,  
And fain would kiss.  
We might go a long way before we encountered lyrics so well hung together, considering where they were written. The soldier poet was perhaps up to his knees in mud when his busy brain was at work among these enrapturing thoughts. Slacker, if you were there you might also become a poet!

**Next To Nothing.**  
"Why does your wife dry the clothes in the cellar now? That isn't healthy, is it?"  
"To tell the truth, daughter is wearing so little that mother is ashamed to hang the stuff in the yard."

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If you want a nourishing beverage, —drink Health Cocoa.  
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Wholesale Dry Goods Men. St. John's.

Capt. Wes. March Back From the Front

Capt. Wesley March, one of the brave young officers of our Volunteer Force, who has seen active service both at Gallipoli and France, arrived here by the Sable I. yesterday and is in excellent health. He was with "D" Company at Gallipoli and also on the front in France and came through without accident or illness of any kind. He left France on May 22nd and sailed from London on the 27th by the 'Sicilian' for Quebec. He speaks in the highest terms of the bravery and spirit of our boys in the most trying phases of the Gallipoli campaign, recounts some fine deeds of bravery on their part and says our boys were, when he left, holding some of the first line trenches in France, where their condition is infinitely better than at Gallipoli, where they are fed well and generally well cared for. He met Capt. Carty in London and also Capt. Gus O'Brien. Capt. Carty is coming home on sick leave, and Capt. O'Brien has gone back since to the front. He also saw Lieut. Herb. Rendell who has since returned to duty. He gives great praise to Capt. Bernard in his Gallipoli exploit, and also praises the bravery of Private Gladney and the late Private John Fitzgerald.

VOLUNTEERS' CHURCH PARADE

The volunteers held a big church parade yesterday, fully 700 men being present. The man presented a fine appearance and thousands of people reviewed the troops as they marched through the streets. They were headed by the fine band of the Church Lads' Brigade, playing stirring patriotic marches, as well as the C. L. B. Bagle Corps. The men attended service at St. Thomas's, the R. C. Cathedral, George's St., St. Andrew's and the S. A. Citadel.

THE BASEBALL OPENING.

Saturday night a meeting of the Baseball League was held, Mr. Hawvermale presiding. Arrangements were concluded for the opening game of Wednesday between the Irish and Cubs. It will be in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club. Ladies will serve teas and it is likely the C. C. C. Band will be present. Tickets are selling fast.

FOOTBALL TEAMS MEET

The football team of the Collegians held their meeting Saturday night when the following officers were elected:—Captain, H. Barnes; Vice-Capt. C. Quick; Secretary-Treasurer, L. Curtis; Delegate, H. Bastow. There was a meeting of St. Don's team yesterday but as four of last season's team were parading with the volunteers the election of officers was postponed. The League will meet to-night to arrange the season's fixtures.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL

The first football match in the intercollegiate series will take place at 4.15 p.m. to-day between the Feildians and Methodist College teams. The boys have had lots of practice and a keenly contested match is looked for. Mr. Peter Morris will act as referee. The shield presented by Lieut. N. A. Outebridge was captured last year by the Feildians.

Boots and Shoes advertisement for Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited, 315 Water Street, Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works. Lists various shoe styles for infants, children, ladies, and men.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

The great serial of which so much has been written a late, "The Strange Case of Mary Page," will begin at the Nickel theatre to-day and to-morrow. There are fifteen episodes and each is highly interesting. Miss Edna Mayo and Mr. Henry B. Walthall are the leading artistes in this wonderful film. The story is by Frederick Lewis and it is produced under the direction of Charles J. Hayden. The gowns worn by the ladies in this brilliant picture were designed by Lady Duff Gordon. It is a throbbing, thrilling production, splendidly staged, with acting unsurpassed. It is the most powerful serial ever produced and citizens of all classes, young and old will be pleased with it. Wherever presented it has made a big hit; thousands have been anxious to see it. Henry B. Walthall, who stars in this serial, was leader in the greatest of all pictures, "The Birth of a Nation." Everyone should make an effort to attend either to-day or to-morrow and see the opening chapter. It will be continued every Monday and Tuesday until the story is finished. There are other grand pictures as well.

THE CRESCENT

"The Agony of Fear" is the great feature of the Crescent Picture Palace presents to-day. This is a three reel Diamond special produced by the Selig Company and ran for a whole week at the principal New York Broadway theatres. "At the Road's End" is a Biograph pastoral drama, featuring Isabel Rea and Jack Mulhall. "Back to the Primitive" is a Vitagraph-Drew Professor McCarthy plays a new and classy musical programme for this big show.

GAVE MUCH TROUBLE

Tommy Peddle who is well known to the police and who was recently summoned for being drunk and disorderly and damaging the house of a friend, did not appear in Court on the summons and was arrested under warrant by officers O'Flaherty and Spears, Saturday night. Though but a mere boy he gave the police much trouble and only after a desperate struggle was he handcuffed and taken to the police station.

THE "KYLE'S" PASSENGERS

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 7.20 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers—T. R. Holt, Mrs. W. A. Munn, Miss M. E. Munn, G. P. Whitney, E. L. Allan, F. B. Carroll, R. Elliott, Mrs. A. Fillatte, Dr. J. M. and Mrs. Little, Miss B. Dean, Miss L. Simms, W. B. Crocker, T. and Mrs. Gittleton, Mrs. F. Fisher, E. McKay, M. MacKenzie, G. Lapey, A. H. Munn, W. Munn, M. Clarke, G. Boyd, W. Turpin, Miss C. A. Flander, J. Smith, G. Penney, Capt. J. Pettipas, N. McNeil, T. T. James, Mrs. J. Nulls, Miss S. Mills.

MORE BANKERS HOME

The following schooners arrived at Durin from the Banks the latter part of last week—Ella C. Hollett, Wm. Foote master, 700 qtls; Gordon M. Hollett, B. Foote, 900 qtls; Venessa, F. Hollett, 250 qtls; Miriam May G. Joyce, 350 qtls; Susan E. Inkpen, L. Inkpen, 800 qtls; Moonam, J. Lundrikan, 700 qtls.

Sad Drowning Accident Yesterday

A very sad drowning occurred at Gull Island, off the Thorburn Line, yesterday afternoon when Francis Edwards, a well-known draper, lost his life.

Mr. Edwards, who was a native of England, went trouting yesterday forenoon with Messrs. Duncan McLean and Wm. King, and when the boat was in the centre of the pond he, in some unaccountable way, slipped and fell overboard. The men after arriving at the pond took a flat-bottom boat and rowed off in it. Early in the afternoon Mr. Edwards was seen in the bow of the boat and when he went into the water one of his companions reached him his trouting rod, which the man grasped. The pole, however, became unjointed and McLean seeing the man could not swim bravely leaped in to his rescue. Edwards was near drowning and grasping McLean around the neck both sank together. McLean had to use harsh measures to shake his unfortunate friend clear or both would have drowned together. Mr. McLean then made another gallant attempt to save his friend without avail and the unfortunate man soon sank for the last time beneath the waters.

The drowning occurred in very low water, there being in the place where the accident occurred only between seven and eight feet of water. Men from Broad Cove and the road nearby were apprised of the accident when Edwards' friends rowed ashore and were not long in securing the body. When the accident was reported to the police Supt. Grimes and Sgt. Savage went to the scene, had the remains conveyed to the city.

Mr. Edwards was 26 years old, was a well-known and popular employee of Knowlinds and but a few months ago took a position in the Royal Stores.

FIRE ALARM YESTERDAY

Yesterday afternoon the Eastern and Central fire companies were called to the residence of Mrs. Bulley, Military Road, where a slight blaze occurred in the porch of the house. The blaze was quickly quenched by the occupants and it is believed the fire originated by some persons in passing placing a lighted cigarette in the wood work.

GOOD COLLECTION YESTERDAY

Yesterday the collection in aid of Mount Carmel and Belvedere cemeteries was taken up in the city churches and the sum of \$1,364.63 was realized, or something like \$180.00 in excess of last year. The amounts were opportunity as follows: Cathedral .....\$943.93 St. Patrick's ..... 392.75 St. Joseph's ..... 27.95

BOY HURT BY AUTO.

Saturday forenoon, Richard, the 7 years old son of Mr. P. F. Collins, of King's Bridge, while crossing the street, was accidentally hit by Mr. F. Hibbs' auto and narrowly escaped death. But for the alertness of Mr. Hibbs he might have been killed. The boy suffered a severe wound behind the right ear and on the upper part of the head also. He was unconscious for a while. Mr. Hibbs did everything possible for him, took him to his home and turning his auto, sped quickly to the City, procuring Dr. Anderson, who put several stitches in the wound. Mr. Collins is grateful to Mr. Hibbs for the manner in which he acted.

HOUSE DESTROYED AT BAY L'ARGENT.

The Department of Justice had the following message to-day from Magistrate Courage of Bay L'Argent:—"A serious fire took place here at 2.30 this morning. Phillip Beauseant's house was completely destroyed by fire, his wife and 6 children barely escaping in their night clothes. The saving of 16 years thus destroyed in a short time of a worthy hard-working man."

ANOTHER FIRE ALARM

At 3.30 p.m. yesterday an alarm of fire brought the Eastern and Central firemen to the residence of Mr. John Downess, Duckworth Street. A slight blaze occurred in the house, which was quenched quickly with a few pails of water and the damage resulting was only slight.

1800 GO TO PARK

The 2 p.m. excursion train to Tor's Cove yesterday took out 80 people and 85 went by 2.35 train to Kelligrews. From 1.45 p.m. till 8 o'clock 1800 persons went to Bowring Park and the conductors of the train were busy men all the afternoon.

OBITUARY

REV. GEORGE PAINE.

Early yesterday afternoon the Rev. George Paine passed to his eternal rest, after over forty years of faithful and earnest service to the Methodist Church in Newfoundland. He was born at Usk, in the border county of Monmouth, on March 20th, 1848, son of James and Anne Paine. As a young man he engaged in mercantile pursuits. For some years he held a position of trust in Swansea, South Wales, where he was active in circuit work, and foremost in all branches of church activities. In 1847 he came to this country, and after the customary four years of probation was ordained on June 17th, 1878. A few weeks later he was married to Miss Isabel Bemister, daughter of the late Sheriff Bemister of Harbour Grace.

During his long itinerancy the devoted minister resided in many sections of the island, his successive circuits being: Blackhead, 1 year; Carbonar and Labrador, 2 years; St. John's, 2 years; Green's Harbour, 1 year; Heart's Content, 2 years; Old Perlican, 3 years; Trinity, 3 years; Cupids, 3 years; Harbour Grace, 3 years; Fortune, 2 years; St. John's, Cochrane Street, 3 years; Brigus, 5 years; Westville, 3 years; Lower Island Cove, 4 years; Hart's Harbour, 4 years. Two years ago he retired from the active ministry and took up residence in this city as Supernumerary and Methodist Chaplain to the General Hospital and Public Institutions. During his long tenure of service he filled the most important offices in the gift of his brethren, having been President of the Conference in 1908, Chairman of the Carbonar District, for the past twenty years Business Editor of the Official Church Organ, the "Monthly Greeting."

The Rev. George Paine was always active in forwarding the interests, temporal as well as spiritual, of the people among whom he dwelt. He was friendly, as well as pastor; counsellor, as well as teacher. No more loyal son of Empire breathed British air. It was his pride and joy to know that fighting in the cause of liberty, humanity and right were at least some of his near relatives, some as officers, some in less conspicuous positions, but all volunteers. His love for Newfoundland came first, but his love for the Mother Country was intense. His patriotism was an inspiration and a help to many. Newfoundland and the Empire has lost to-day a true and loyal son and citizen, as well as a faithful and earnest ambassador of Christ.

There survive him the widow and three sons, John Bemister Paine, residing at Vancouver, British Columbia; Carman Paine, of Montreal, namesake of the venerable Dr. Carman, new Superintendent Emeritus of the Methodist Church of Canada and Newfoundland; and Clarence Paine, who in January last returned from active service in France to complete his medical course at McGill University, Montreal. Other survivors are his brothers, Charles and John Paine, of Newport, Monmouth, and his sisters, Mrs. Butterly and Mrs. White, of London, England. To his widow, sons and relatives we extend sympathy in their sorrow. Be it theirs to find consolation in the fact that:

Life's work well done, Life's course well run, Now comes rest.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, from his late residence, Kings Bridge Road.—Daily News.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C. who presided to-day fined a drunk \$2 or 7 days.

A fisherman of the Goules, the principal in an affiliation case gave bonds to appear when required. Tommy Peddle, to whose case we refer elsewhere, was fined \$2 or 7 days. Mary Yetman summoned her husband, Andrew, for assaulting her on the 8th inst. So badly was the woman treated that she affirmed she had to jump through the window of her home to escape the vengeful hands of her better half, who have to give bonds in \$100 to keep the peace in future.

A fishery case between two residents of Torbay as to the illegal setting of a trap was postponed till the 20th inst.

WAS NEAR THE "BOCHES"

A letter received from Capt. James Ledingham of "Ours" by a friend in the city tells of an adventure he had with a platoon of his troops in "No Man's Land," France. He was on special duty with his men, when suddenly they found themselves so near the German trenches that the men could be heard playing popular American airs on a flute and singing. When the "Bush Boys" were finished with them, however, their music was of a more doleful kind.

War Messages.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, June 11.—A British official says that activities in the Hohenzollern Redoubt continue. Heavy artillery actions around Ypres, also heavy loss was inflicted in a raid on the enemy south of Neuve Chapelle.

LONDON, June 12.—A British official statement issued at midnight reads:

"Since last night the Ypres salient again has been the chief scene of activity. On the southern portion of it, from Hill 60 to a point about 1,500 yards north, the enemy shelled our trenches heavily for about three hours this afternoon. The bombardment was preceded in the morning by the shelling of the town of Ypres and the back area southward. North of the Menin Road our trenches were shelled intermittently throughout the day. There were no infantry actions during the day on this front, beyond an attempt by the enemy to rush one of our blockading posts in Sanctuary Woods. This was repulsed.

"Last night, after heavy bombardment of our trenches between Thiapial Blaumont and Hamel, the enemy in the course of a raid in the Aneer Valley was able to cut off a few men who formed part of a wiring party. Five are missing. On the remainder of our front there was nothing except minor trench mortar and artillery action. Opposite Pricourt on a south of Neuville St. Vaast the enemy has blown up three mines since yesterday, two in the vicinity of LaBasse Road and a third east of Virestraat. None of them damaged us. There has been rain and thunder storms at intervals. There was successful aerial work, six combats taking place, a Fokker was brought down and crashed into a field near Hadourdin."

FRENCH

PARIS, June 11.—An official statement to-night reads:—"In Belgium destructive shelling by our artillery of German organizations in the sector of Dunes, caused two fires, followed by explosions. On the front, north of Verdun, artillery action was maintained very actively on both sides of the Meuse, but no infantry action. During the course of the day our batteries took under their fire enemy columns north of the village of Douaumont. In the Vosges, south of Cul de Ste Marie, German troops attempted to approach our lines, after violent bombardment. They were driven back into their trenches by machine gun fire."

GERMAN.

BERLIN, June 11.—The French have been driven out of several positions north-east of Verdun in the course of stubborn fighting, the War Office announced to-day. South of Part Vaux, French field works were stormed, and more than 500 prisoners and 2 machine guns were taken.

AUSTRIAN.

VIENNA, June 11.—An Austrian official communication issued to-day admits the withdrawal of Austrian forces before a greatly superior enemy in north-eastern Bukovina, where fighting is extraordinarily heavy.

ITALIAN.

ROME, June 11.—Progress was made in the Upper Arsa Valley, the troops continuing steady advances.

Another Goeben

LONDON, June 11.—The report that the German battle cruiser Derfflinger was sunk, is reiterated in an Amsterdam despatch, which says that travellers arriving from Berlin say that they were told in Germany that the Derfflinger was sunk after the North Sea battle, while being towed to Wilhelmshaven. The British Admiralty announced that the Derfflinger was believed sunk, but the loss of this warship was denied by the German Admiralty.

Heavy Fighting In Galicia

PETROGRAD, June 11.—On the Western front our troops have crossed the River Styx. There is heavy fighting in Galicia; 7 officers, 5,500 men, and 11 machine-guns have been captured, making a total of 1,200 officers, 71,000 men, 94 guns, and 167 machine-guns.

Swede Steamer Sinks

LONDON, June 12.—By striking a mine or Sandham, an island of the archipelago at the entrance to Stockholm, the Swedish steamer Para was sunk yesterday afternoon. The crew was saved.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Waterwitch arrived at Bahia Saturday after a good run down.

The Portia left Bonne Bay at 5 a.m. to-day and is due here Sunday next.

The Sagona's express with mails and passengers arrived here at 2.20 p.m. to-day.

The schr. Mildred, Capt. Hearn, has arrived at Pernaam, after a passage of 35 days, all well.

The Prospero arrived at Sydney this morning early and leaves to-night for here. She sails North Thursday at 10 a.m.

The S.S. Sable I. arrived here last evening from Charlottetown and Sydney with a full cargo of produce and cattle, and should leave here to-night.

The S.S. Terra Nova, Capt. N. J. Kennedy, has arrived at Cardiff after a run of 13 days from Gamba, laden with pit props.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING

Mr. Peter Power, the well-known barber of this city who not long ago enlisted in "Ours" has been appointed regimental barber, and a more competent man could not be secured. A barber shop has been placed for him at the barracks and he is a busy man there.

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Empire Day Red Cross Fund

Table with 2 columns: Amount acknowledged, and list of donors including National Chapter of Daughters of the Empire, net proceeds, etc.

FIRE THIS MORNING

Another fire of a very disastrous character broke out at the residence of Mr. A. O'Neill, cabinman, Pennywell Road, this morning, and Mr. Toby Jackman turned in an alarm at 7.48 from box 228, bringing the Central and Eastern firemen, who soon had four streams of water on the burning building. Mr. Art O'Neill occupied the western portion of the house and his brother's son, James O'Neill, the other part. The fire was caused by a spark falling on the singles of the roof and as a strong breeze was blowing it gained much headway before the firemen arrived. To add to the difficulty the force of water was very insufficient and before the blaze was quenched all the upper rooms were completely gutted. The neighbors worked well and removed all Mr. O'Neill's furniture, including the piano. We hear that the owner had no insurance on the furniture and but \$800 on the house, which is a fine one, and that consequently he stands to lose a great deal.

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