

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. III. No. 121.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

HUN ATTACKS ARE REPULSED BY FRENCH

Germans Now Switch Offensive to Sector Between Thiamount Farm and Vaux...

LONDON, June 2.—The Germans have switched their offensive from the region of Le Mort Homme...

TURKS TAKE OFFENSIVE IN ASIA MINOR

Have Temporarily Brought Russian Advance Towards Mesopotamia to Stand Still...

LONDON, June 2.—Artillery engagements and infantry firing is in progress along the whole Russian front...

The Turks, taking the offensive at three points in Asia Minor against the Russians...

The Serbs are recently reported as having landed at Salonika and are now on the Entente Allied front...

French Make Slight Gains on Verdun Front

PARIS, June 2.—In the course of heavy fighting on the Verdun front which continued through the night...

Preparedness

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Wilson, marching on foot, will lead a preparedness parade here on Flag Day, June 14th...

POORER PEOPLE IN GERMANY NOW VEGETARIANS

The Cry of Starving Women and Children is False One Done For Purpose to Create Prejudice Among Neutrals Against Blockade

LONDON, June 2.—That the poorer classes in Germany are being turned into compulsory vegetarians is the statement made in a comprehensive report regarding the economic conditions of the Central Empires...

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, June 1.—Some 2,600 rifles, comprising the force of AH Division, were defeated by the British on May 22nd, near El Pasher, Sudan...

BULGARIAN

BERLIN, June 1.—A general movement of the Anglo-French forces in Salonika toward the Macedonian border, is reported in an official statement issued by the Bulgarian Army headquarters...

Dillon Does Not Expect Much From Lloyd George's Efforts

LONDON, June 1.—Mr. Asquith in the Commons to-day moved the adjournment of Parliament until June 20th...

King Victor Emmanuel Has Retired to Venice

BERLIN, June 1.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "It is reported, although not confirmed, that King Victor Emmanuel and his personal staff have departed from the Italian headquarters on account of the Austrian offensive and retired to Venice."

Preparedness

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Wilson, marching on foot, will lead a preparedness parade here on Flag Day, June 14th...

WOOLING THE DOVE



—N. Y. Evening Telegram.

Report of Strained Anglo-French Relations Denied

Position of French Cabinet is Greatly Strengthened by Move of Premier—Intrigues Continue With a View of Discrediting the Government—British Are Only Anxious to Hurry Into Action but Are Restrained by the French Until the Psychological Moment—When Joint Action Comes it Will Astonish the World

NEW YORK, June 2.—A cable to New York Times from Paris says Premier Briand's ready acceptance in principle of a secret session whereof the mere threat was sufficient to throw Viviani, has taken the wind from his opponent's sails...

Protest Against New Tax on Securities

LONDON, June 1.—A large number of American residents in England, who are holders of American securities here and in the States, having protested against the new war tax of two shillings a pound on those holdings...

Austrian Troops In Vicinity of Douaumont

PARIS, June 2.—Several thousand Austrian troops were observed among the recent reinforcements brought to the vicinity of Douaumont. Among military observers here this is believed to indicate that Germany has insisted that Austria divide effective with Germany...

Kitchener Entertains Wounded Soldiers

LONDON, June 1.—A party of wounded soldiers was entertained at Lord Kitchener's residence on Saturday, and included several Canadians. The latter were taken to the reception in motors by Major Clifford of London, Ont. Each man received a cordial handshake from Lord Kitchener, who was most gracious to the men, especially the Canadians, and made cordial enquiries as to their progress.

HEAVY SHELLING IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF VIMY RIDGE

LONDON, June 2.—A British official statement, issued at midnight, reads: "Our aeroplanes yesterday had a long running fight with three hostile machines. One of the latter was driven down and of ours is missing. During the night hostile aircraft dropped eight bombs on Poperinghe without damage. Throughout the day there was continuous heavy shelling by British and German guns of all calibres in the neighborhood of Vimy Ridge, the fiercest at times becoming intense. Artillery activity extended in a minor degree in the direction of Loos, Ypres and the River Somme. There was some mining in the vicinity of Loos, at Reumont and our trench line about Fricourt, just north of the Somme. Except for ordinary trench activity there was no infantry engagement during the past 24 hours."

Norge Steamer Sunk

LONDON, June 1.—The Norwegian steamer Ragna, 3,148 tons gross, owned in Bergen, was sunk in the Mediterranean on Tuesday. The crew were picked up and taken to Algeria.

Railroad Accidents

WASHINGTON, June 1.—More than 46,000 persons were killed or injured in the States by railroad accidents, during the three months ending Sept. 30th, 1915.

THREE MORE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY SUBS

Lloyds Report Sinking of Steamers Baron Tweedmouth, 5007 Tons, and the Julia Park, 2900 Tons—Both Steamers Were Unarmed

LONDON, June 2.—Lloyds reports the British steamer Baron Tweedmouth and Julia Park, both unarmed, sunk. The British steamer Lady Ninan is also reported sunk.

The Baron Tweedmouth was 5007 tons gross and last reported to have arrived at the Clyde on April 23. She was built at Glasgow in 1907. The Julia Park was 2900 tons and was last reported to have arrived at Liverpool May 14. She was built at Glasgow in 1894. The Lady Ninan was bound from Newport News, May 9 for Leghorn, and passed Gibraltar May 26. She was 4297 tons gross and built at West Hartlepool in 1906.

Commons Adjourns Till June 20th

LONDON, June 2.—The Commons this evening agreed to a motion made by Premier Asquith for an adjournment of the House to June 20.

MILITARY CROSS FOR CAPT. BERNARD

Private W. J. Gladney Gets Distinguished Conduct Medal

Code Telegram from Capt. Timewell (recvd. 2 June, 1916) To Governor. "London Gazette" of June 3rd: Military Cross: Capt. A. E. Bernard, Distinguished Conduct Medal: No. 417, Private W. J. Gladney."

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

JUNE 2nd, 1916. 473 Private Robert Sheppard, 22 York Street. Wounded slightly May 22nd. Remained on duty. NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED. 1068 Private James Short, Bonavista. Gunshot wound in left side, admitted First General Hospital, Etretat, May 25th. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED. 18 Private Daniel A. DesRoches, 5 Livingstone Street. Previously reported discharged to active service (after gunshot wound in leg) Malta, March 15th. Now reported at Depot. 78 Private John Collins, 128 George Street. Previously reported at Mustapha Conv. Depot, Mar. 7th; sick. Now reported at Depot.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

REID'S STEAMER REPORT

Argyle leaving Placentia to-day for Red Island route. Clyde leaving Lewisporte this a.m. Dundee left Port Blandford at 5.50 a.m. to-day. Ethie left Humbermouth at 2 a.m. to-day. Glencoe arrived at Burin 11.20 a.m. yesterday. Home left Nipper's Hr. at 10.30 a.m. yesterday, outward. Kyle arrived at St. John's at 6 p.m. yesterday. Petrel left Carmanville at 4.10 a.m. to-day. Meigle left Port aux Basques at 7.50 p.m. yesterday. Sagona due at Port aux Basques this a.m.

TRAIN NOTES

Wednesday's No. 1 left St. George's 7.50 a.m. Yesterday's No. 1 left Gambo 7.55 a.m. Yesterday's No. 2 left Port aux Basques 5.20 p.m. To-day's No. 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Sagona.

ROUMANIA GETS OUTLET IN BOSPHORUS

Important Negotiations Between Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey Are Proceeding—German Troops Have Withdrawn From Bulgarian Fortresses on the Danube

LONDON, June 2.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily News says: "According to a special correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant at Bucharest important negotiations between Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey are proceeding which if successful will give Roumania an outlet on the Bosphorus. Roumania's improved relations with the Central Powers are further indicated by an agreement in writing for the mutual exchange of products, one consequence of which is the closing of the Russian frontier. The German troops have been withdrawn from the Bulgarian fortresses on the Danube."

A TERRIBLE CASE.

To-day a reporter of the Mail and Advocate had a look in at the family of Patrick Walsh of Queen Street, whose house is now partly demolished and we must say it is a disgrace to humanity that human beings in a civilized country should be subjected to such treatment. The poor little children are very ill of measles, the debris, the result of the demolition, has spoiled or damaged most of the man's humble furniture, and we most strongly protest against such treatment being meted out to innocent and afflicted childhood. The whole roof is removed and if it rains this evening or tonight the sick little ones will be drenched.

Mr. Walsh made an appeal for aid to John R. Bennett, the man's constable but received very little comfort from this sapient individual. If he were subject to such cruelty as poor Walsh and his family the welkin would ring about it. It is about time that the people of the West End get rid of such representatives as Bennett and his ilk.

WOMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH

We learn to-day that a very sudden death occurred at Boncloddy Street last evening. Mr. Hennebry of that place was engaged painting his residence and spoke to his wife in the door way about 6 p.m. She left him to get his tea ready and later when the man went into the dining room and found that the table was not set he was surprised. His wife was not to be seen either. He then searched the house and was horrified to discover the woman's dead body in an upper room. She succumbed evidently in a few moments to heart disease.

A BRAKESMAN HURT.

One of the brakemen of the express, which left here at 5 p.m. yesterday, met with an accident this morning on the road. The man, J. Neville, of St. John's, fell from the top of the baggage car a distance of about 8 feet. He was pretty severely shaken up, but had no bones broken, and was attended by a doctor, who was on the train. When the express arrived at Grand Falls he was left there and will be all right in a day or so.

"Man's Inhumanity To Man"

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—One of the most inhuman acts that was ever perpetrated in this country, a system of tyranny that should not be tolerated. Removing the roof from a house and the chimney, that is occupied by a family with three or four small children down with the measles. The room that they occupy is filled with soot and dirt that is driven into the room by this inhuman act. Have we got no authority in the interest of humanity? While the best blood of the country are sacrificing their lives for British freedom, we have in human creatures, money hawks, sucking the life blood out of the poor and the unfortunate. The creature that would be the cause of such an inhuman act should be held up with contempt by every broad-minded man in the country, and every section of the press should not scruple in branding him as the most inhuman creature in the island, that is neither good for King nor Country. We are supposed to have a society here for the protection of cruelty to animals. Now I will invite them, both women and men to the pitiful scene in Queen Street, where they will see a pitiful sight of human beings.

Yours truly, HUMANITY. St. John's, June 2nd, 1916.

AIRSHIP COMING TO NEWFOUNDLAND

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., May 31.—Porter Atwell Adams of Boston is going to circumnavigate the globe in a specially built aeroplane.

Adams who is a descendant of John Quincy Adams, is making out his itinerary. His preliminary plans call for thirteen stops in his 25,000-mile air journey. In a year he expects to be ready to start in a great aeroplane which will carry seven men, driven by eight motors of 125 horse power each.

Adams' tentative schedule of stops is San Francisco, Honolulu, the Philippines, China, Wake Island, Aiden, Port Said, Spain, the Azores, Newfoundland, New York. The longest flight will be from San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,940 miles.

PORTIA TOWNS STRANDED SHIP OFF.

Bowring Bros. had a wireless message from Capt. Joe Keane, of the Portia that the ship had succeeded in getting the stranded steamer "Lag-fjord" off the rocks at 7.30 a.m. A dense fog prevails up there and the ship was towed into St. Vincent's, Holyrood. She is making no water, but is floating on her tank tops her bottom being somewhat damaged by the rock. She will come here for repairs, accompanied by the Portia. The last steamer which went ashore in this section was the "Wilhelmina," five years ago at Peter's River, and she was weeks on the drydock here. Some years ago 8 ships went ashore in about 2 weeks in this section of the coast.

SHOULD HOLD BAND CONCERTS

Now that our people have been given the opportunity to go to Bowring Park each day during the summer season at a 10 cent fare would it not be well to occasionally hold a band concert there in the summer evenings. Come gentlemen of the Civic Commission let us hear from you. A more popular measure could not be introduced.

"SAGONA'S" PASSENGERS

The Sagona arrived at Port aux Basques at 10.50 this a.m., bringing Miss Matheson, E. C. Perry, J. R. Miller, W. C. McDonald, C. H. Dunn, Miss A. Buckley, Miss Isabel Buckley, A. Stunders, Dr. Grenfell, H. Henderson.

Quite a number of men came over to-day from Bell Island and will proceed to Sydney and other places to go to work. Very few miners are now left on the Island, the men refused to work for the wage offered and the companies are facing a serious problem.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ANDERSON'S, Gentlemen!

THE STORE OF STYLE

WE FIT THE FEET OF THE PUBLIC!

Men's Boots of Style.

Every Style and Shape that you could wish for are here. We'll suit your feet with Boots adapted to your needs.

Prices: \$2.50 to \$6.00.

The prices may vary but the wear is always there.

WOMEN OF TASTE

Recognize that to be well dressed one must have

Stylish Footwear.

If you want correct Boots in Style and Fit examine our stock.

Prices: \$2.00 to \$3.30.

Servicable Footwear

That's what you want for the Boys and Girls—style and price are secondary.

In workmanship, leather and wear our Boots and Shoes are as good as can be made. They are made for service, and will stand the wear.

We have a full range of sizes—at prices to fit every purse.

If not residing in the City, send to us, giving particulars as to size, style and price of Boots or Shoes required. Your order will receive prompt attention.

LONDON



THE PERFECT SHAPE
Correct in every detail,
made on entirely new lines.
Low Front "A" Back 2 1/2 in.
Corliss-Coon Collar

Be Attractive!

To be up to the notch THIS SUMMER YOU MUST WEAR A STYLISH COLLAR. OUR COLLARS ARE EASILY FIRST IN POPULAR ESTIMATION, THEY ARE COLLARS OF STYLE, AND FASHIONS FAVOURITE.

Don't be satisfied with shopping anywhere, and simply asking for a Collar.

COME HERE, SEE OUR COLLARS, you are then assured of a stylish one.

In the "Corliss-Coon" we have about 10 shapes. The above cut shows one of our many styles, it is the London Collar, the perfect Collar for summer wear.

Some other styles and shapes are—Sherman, Manhattan, Jennico, Continental, Basil, Dunloe, Blackstone, and Croxton.

We also feature "Success" brand in a variety of newest shapes.

THIS IS YOUR CAP!

The New English Cap

we have just opened. Hasn't that Cap of yours lost its shape?

If so—

Get a new one.
Get an English shape.
Get it here.

Don't delay—see them to-day.

Caps of

The Latest Style,
The Best Quality,
and at a Special Price are here.

75c. :- 75c.

IT'S EASY TO GET

A Modish Tie here.

We have 478 dozen to pick from.

Never before have we offered such an array of TIES, and such UNIQUE DESIGNS.

It is certainly an amazing Display. These are days of bustle and stir at our Tie Counter.

HAVE YOU YOURS YET?

Prices: 50c., 75c., 95c.

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

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

(Received by Mail) MAY 31st, 1916.

NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

- 1681 Private Hilyard Sheppard, Sandy Point. Admitted to 9th Stationary Hospital, Havre, April 16; not yet diagnosed.
- 1691 Private Thos. Miles, Bay L'Argent, F.B. Admitted to 6th General Hospital, Rouen, April 14; scabies; discharged to duty, April 20.
- 1503 Private Wm. Elgar, Pouch Cove. Transmitted to 17th General Hospital ex Conv. Depot, Mustapha, Mar. 27; sick.
- 1545 Corp. Alphonsus Cahill, 59 Military Road. Transmitted to 17th General Hospital ex Conv. Depot, Mustapha, Mar. 27; sick.
- 1473 Private R. H. White, St. George's. Transmitted to 17th General Hospital ex Conv. Depot, Mustapha, Mar. 27; sick.
- 971 Lance-Corp. T. G. Mahoney, Conception Harbor. Admitted to 17th General Hospital, Alexandria, Mar. 29; sick.
- 1486 Private Wm. J. Reid, 50 Charlton Street. Admitted to 17th General Hospital, Alexandria, April 11; sick.
- 1098 Private E. J. Noseworthy, 174 Parade Street. Admitted to 9th Stationary Hospital, Havre, April 25; sick.
- 811 Sergt. D. M. Eaton, Luther Mulk, Lawrence Kirk, Scotland. At 9th Stationary Hospital, Havre, April 25; not yet diagnosed.
- 1516 Private George Small, Moreton's Harbor, N.D.B. Admitted to 1st General Hospital, Etretat, April 25th; hernia.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

- 1744 Private John Lambert, Southport, Random. Previously reported died at Avr, April 7. Now reported the cause of death was due to malignant scarlet fever.
- 1595 Private G. Ridout, Newtown, B.B. Previously reported at 19th General Hospital, Alexandria, Mar.

- 26th; not yet diagnosed. Now reported with nature of illness—effects of immersion. Discharged to duty, April 9th.
- 272 L.-C. W. Manuel, Loon Bay, N.D. B. Previously reported sick; Suez, March 3. Now reported discharged to Mustapha Camp, Alexandria, March 31.
- 1216 Private J. L. Prowse, 53 Bannerman Street. Previously reported with pulmonary tuberculosis; Giza, Cairo, Feb. 16. Now reported discharged to Base Details, April 11.
- 1199 Private J. Short, New Bonaventure. Previously reported with pneumonia, Abbassia, Mar. 18. Now reported discharged to Base Details, April 11.
- 725 Private M. Connor, Blackpool Eng. Previously reported with frostbite, slight; Malta, Dec. 29. Now reported transmitted to Convalescent Camp, Ghain Tuffieha, April 11.
- 623 Private R. H. Martin, 83 Flower Hill. Previously reported frostbite, slight; Malta, Dec. 29. Now reported transmitted to Conv. Camp, Ghain Tuffieha, April 11.
- 813 Private S. G. Willar, 8 Spencer Street. Previously reported fit for service, Nov. 3rd. Now reported admitted to Moanoel Hospital, Malta, April 13; sick.
- 782 Private J. J. Moakler, 9 Wood St. Previously reported discharged to duty, Alexandria, Mar. 2, (after tonsillitis and pyrexia). Now reported admitted to 2nd General Hospital, Havre, April 19; boils, discharged to duty, Apr 19.
- 1213 Private W. G. Lewis, 16 Colonial Street. Previously reported with Rouen, April 9; debility. Now reported admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, April 24; debility.
- 646 Corp. D. L. Moore, 96 LeMarchant Road. Previously reported rheumatic fever, Mudros, Nov. 30; admitted to 3rd London Gen. Hospital, Wandsworth, Jan. 28. Now reported fit for light duty; granted furlough, April 25.
- 1180 Private K. A. Butler, Bell Isid. Previously reported with influenza, slight; Carniers, April 9. Now reported transmitted to 6th Conv. Depot, Etaples, April 16.
- 263 Private P. J. Constantine, 20 McFarlane Street. Previously reported with sprained ankle, ad-

- mitted to London Gen. Hospital, Wandsworth, April 14. Now reported fit for duty; granted furlough, April 26.
- 1016 Private H. B. Bastow, 9 Cook St. Previously reported with frost-bitten feet and jaundice, Warrington, Feb. 5. Now reported fit for duty; granted furlough, April 26.
- 389 Private C. D. Rogers, 88 George Street. Previously reported with rheumatism, Cairo, Mar. 20. Now reported admitted to Palace Conv. Hospital, Boulae-el-De Crou, Cairo, April 1; heart trouble.
- 237 Private A. J. Hogan, St. Mary's. Previously reported sick; Cairo, Feb. 19. Now reported discharged to Base Details for duty, April 3.
- 116 Private Jos. Erley, Freshwater Road. Previously reported with debility, Malta, Mar. 25. Now reported transmitted to Lines of Communication, Mar. 31.
- 1149 Private John A. V. Frost, 429 Water Street. Previously reported with frostbite, Malta, Jan. 4. Now reported transmitted to active service, April 7.
- 121 Private B. Piercey, Hopeal, T.E. Previously reported with dysentery, Malta, March 25. Now reported transferred to active service, April 7.
- 1013 Private R. Meadus, 26 Scott St. Previously reported with jaundice, Cairo, Feb. 17. Now reported discharged to Base Depot, March 29.
- 803 Private N. P. Murphy, 20 Buchanan Street. Previously reported discharged to duty after myopia; Suez, Mar. 14. Now reported admitted to 2nd General Hospital, Havre, April 17; conjunctivitis.
- 800 Private J. P. Vaughan, Leslie St. Previously reported on Furlough (after frostbite) Wandsworth, March 14. Now reported admitted to 9th Stationary Hospital, Havre, April 21; not yet diagnosed.
- 1546 Private M. Manuel, Salt Pond, G.B. Previously reported on furlough (after rheumatism) Wandsworth, March 23. Now reported admitted to Beurnt B. General Hospital, Rouen, suspect diphtheria.
- 858 Private H. W. Matthews, 33 Par-

- ade Street. Previously reported with mental trouble, Netley, Feb. 11. Now reported fit for light duty; granted furlough, April 26.
- 415 L.-C. W. D. Stenlake, Guernsey. Previously reported with dysentery, Cardiff, Jan. 9. Now reported fit for duty; granted furlough, April 26.
- 69 Private J. J. Tobin, Boston, Mass. Previously reported with dysentery, slight; Aberdeen, Feb. 22. Now reported discharged to depot, April 17.
- 845 Sergt. J. G. Bethune, Edmonton, Alberta. Previously reported with debility, Wandsworth, April 25. Now reported fit for light duty; granted furlough, April 27.
- 770 Private P. F. Bennett, 24 Field St. Previously reported sprained in left ankle, LeTrepot, April 5th. Now reported discharged to Havre Class "A", April 21.
- 739 Private W. White, Comfort Cove, N.D.B. Now reported seriously ill, Suez, Mar. 11. Now reported transmitted to 17th General Hospital, Alexandria, April 11.
- 1186 Private H. Crocker, Heart's Delight. Previously sick, Suez, March 3rd. Now reported transported to 17th General Hospital, Alexandria, April 11.
- 129 Private J. E. B. Nichol, 53 Parade Street. Previously reported with hernia, Cairo, Feb. 10. Now reported admitted to Palace Conv. Hospital, Boulae, April 7.
- 317 Armourer Sergt. G. J. Winslow, 9 Circular Road. Previously reported seriously ill, Suez, Mar. 7. Now reported transmitted to 17th General Hospital, Alexandria, April 7.
- 534 R.S.M. George Paver, Halifax, Yorkshire, England. Previously reported with flat feet, Rouen, March 3. Now reported transmitted from 1st Battalion to 2nd Battalion as temporarily unfit for active service.
- 298 Private H. A. Tomkinson, Pictou Landing, N.S. Previously reported at Base Depot, April 7 (after scabies) Now reported transferred from 1st Battalion to 2nd Battalion as temporarily unfit for active service.
- 1032 Private C. Noffall, Broad Cove, Bay de Verde. Previously reported chilled feet, Abbassia,

- Dec. 10. Now reported admitted to 17th General Hospital, Alexandria, April 11.
- 955 Private W. Harding, Reneves, N. Side. Previously reported with frostbite, Wandsworth, Feb. 22. Now reported admitted to 6th General Hospital, Rouen, April 24; scabies.
- 673 Private J. St. John, South Wales. Previously reported with gunshot wound, Wandsworth, Feb. 4. Now reported discharged from hospital; granted furlough, May 8.
- 958 Private W. R. Saunders, Carboncar. Previously reported at Oxford, Jan. 11, slightly wounded. Now reported to be transferred to 3rd Lon. Gen. Hospital, Wandsworth, April 15.
- 1122 Corporal W. H. Lench, Grand Bank. Previously reported with dysentery, slight, Wandsworth, March 27. Now reported fit for duty; granted furlough, April 29.
- 2nd Lieut. F. W. Marshall, 13 Long's Hill. Previously reported with gastric ulcers, Southall, London, April 20. Now reported discharged from hospital, May 1.
- 267 Private P. Samson, Fox Harbor, P.B. Previously reported sick Wandsworth, April 25. Now reported fit for duty; granted furlough, May 1.
- 740 Private A. P. Caravan, Long Isid, N. D. B. Previously reported fit for active service, Malta (after malaria) Jan. 14. Now reported admitted 1st General Hospital, Etretat, April 25; myalgia.
- 1534 Private A. H. Porter, Change Island. Previously reported with inflammation connective tissue in left arm, Rouen, April 5. Now reported discharged to duty, April 26.
- 1218 Private T. M. Hussey, South River, C.B. Previously reported with dysentery, Wandsworth, Dec. 21. Now reported fit for Home Service; granted furlough May 2.
- 1587 Private Geo. R. Curnew, Curling, Bay of Islands. Previously reported killed in action, April 24. Now reported the cause of death being due to a bullet wound in neck.
- 718 Private J. J. Burke, 27 Livingstone Street. Previously reported wounded, slightly, May 2.

- Now reported, particulars of wounds—left side of face, caused by particles of shells.
- The following N.C.O's and men who were last reported in hospital or Convalescent Camp, are now reported from casualty lists:
- 930 Private G. C. Bastow, 203 Pleasant Street.
- 925 Private W. P. Prowse, 53 Bannerman Street.
- 350 Corporal J. Luff, Exploits.

- 1154 Private A. J. White, Little Bona, P. B.
 - 777 Private H. J. Andrews, 80 McFarlane Street.
 - 826 Private R. J. Maddigan, 261 Water Street.
 - 1220 Private James J. Pike, Avondale.
 - 750 Private William Snow, Princetown, B.B.
 - 399 Private M. F. Walsh, Placentia
 - 236 Private A. Wobber, Hr. Grace.
- JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

BRITISH

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Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

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PROTECTION in Material.
PROTECTION in Style.
PROTECTION in Fit.

BRITISH

Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

FOOTBALLS

Nos. 1, 85c.; 2, \$1.10; 3, 1.40; 4, \$1.60 each.

No. 5 — \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$4.50, \$4.75 each.

Extra Flasks—30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c. each.

Inflators—45c., 70c., 80c., \$1.00 each. Lacing, Awls and Hooks, 20c. each.

Also CRICKET BATS, WICKETS, BALLS, LEGGINGS,

Selling at Half Price at The Leading Sporting & Hardware Depot.

Martin Hardware Co., Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail.



CANADA'S EXPERTS WERE IGNORED BY EXPERTS

OTTAWA, May 20.—Canada's official munitions experts fared about as badly on the Shell Committee as Canada's manufacturers fared from it. Two of them gave evidence before Sir William Medith and Hon. Justice Duff to-day, General Benson, former Master-General of Ordnance, who confessed to believing at the time of his appointment that the purpose of the Committee was to procure munitions in Canada, stated frankly that he could not remember the question of contracts with the manufacturing members of the Committee being discussed at any meeting, nor had he any recollection of ever having been consulted on prices at all. Matters, he said, were largely left in the hands of General Bertram and Colonel David Carnegie.

Then came Colonel Lafferty, Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal who, before the appearance of the ubiquitous and communicative Carnegie upon the scene, was nominated as technical adviser to the Shell Committee. Colonel Lafferty swore that he was aware that seventy-five per cent of the Canadian manufacturer were willing to try their hand at making fuses, but, after the advent of Carnegie, he was not consulted as to the price of a single article of ammunition or of a component part.

Colonel Lafferty also told Mr. F. E. Carvell, M.P., that he had never heard of the proposal, which General Bertram outlined in his evidence, to turn all surplus profits over to the Patriotic Fund.

Los Angeles Trial Hanging For Six Years

LOS ANGELES, May 20.—David Captain's trial for murder in connection with the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building ended to-day when the jury reported hopeless disagreement and was discharged. The jury had been out 72 hours.

Jurors said the vote was seven to conviction and five for David Captain. He was charged with the murder of Charles Hagerty, whose body was identified more certainly than that wrecked the Times building here October 1, 1910. It was on this same charge that James B. McNamara received a sentence of life imprisonment in 1911, and Matthew A. Schmidt convicted December 29 last, was given a similar sentence.

An appeal in Schmidt's case is pending. John J. McNamara, former secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who was charged jointly with James B. McNamara, was allowed to plead guilty to causing an explosion at the Llewellyn Iron Works, December 24, 1910, and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment at Sa Quentin. The McNamaras are now serving their terms.

Catholic Press Convention

As a preliminary to the great meeting of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in New York next August, to last a week, editors and publishers of Catholic papers through out the United States will hold a two days' convention of their own on August 18 and 19. For several years the Catholic Press Association has been meeting at the same time and place as the Catholic Federation. It is expected that this year's convention in New York will be the largest in the history of the Catholic Press Association. The committee of arrangement made up of representatives of Catholic papers of New York and vicinity have practically completed plans for the accommodation and entertainment of the delegates to the Catholic Press convention. On the invitation of the Catholic Club of New York the session of the convention will be held in the beautiful clubhouse of that famous organization, known throughout the country as the leading society of Catholic laymen of the United States. The club-house, at 120 Central Park South is one of the best-appointed buildings of its class in New York.

Unpromising
A retail dealer in leather goods doing business in Baltimore, wrote to a firm in Southern Massachusetts ordering a carload of merchandise. The firm wired him: "Cannot ship your order until last consignment is paid for."
"Unable to wait so long," replied the leather merchant. "Cancel the order."

A Great Big Holiday Programme Friday & Saturday at THE NICKEL "His Majesty the King's Visit to France."

The King reviews the flower of the French Army—Pictures authorized by the French Government.

"The Truth About Helen."

A powerful four-part melodrama produced by Edison players, presenting Grace Williams, Robt. S. Conness, Augustus Phillips

"The Little Cupids."

(A Majestic comedy-drama.)

BERT STANLEY,

(That Rag-time Man)

"Quits."

(A Cutey comedy.)

COMING—A GREAT SOCIAL SERIAL—THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE—with Edna Mayo and Henry Walthall.

Sinn Fein Movement Started in Ireland Some Years Ago, But Violence Has Never Been Attempted Before.

(Buffalo News)
The uprising of the Sinn Feiners in Ireland and the subsequent tragedies have proved one of the most amazing features of the war. While their object was not accomplished, it showed nevertheless that there is much feeling in Ireland against the English. A brief history of the movement is interesting at this time.

The "sinn fein" (pronounced shin-ane) movement is the most singular of all the many strange agitations in Irish history and a most compact and effective expression of all the motives that have been engaged in the regeneration of Ireland. Its purpose is moral and economic as well as political. It undertook at its birth an attempt to secure self government for Ireland by demonstrating that he people deserve it and that they are competent to administer their own affairs. Its leaders have attempted the prodigious task of resuscitating Irish politics from mobs and emagogues and fanatical agitators and placing them in the hands of practical, honest, able and patriotic men. Sinn Fein combines politics with morals and is endeavouring to promote temperance, sobriety, commerce, education, literature, industry and economy. It seeks to develop the active instincts and genius of the people and to stimulate their patriotism by reviving the Gaelic language, arts and sports and intensify in that manner the self respect and the ambition and patriotism of the race.

At the same time it is organizing movements for promoting Irish industries, for teaching agriculture and encouraging trades in order to increase the prosperity of the people and make them more independent. The motto "sinn fein" signifies "ourselves alone" and expresses in two words the basis and the character of the programme. It is described by a recent writer as "a movement broader, grander and more evolutionary than any Ireland has ever known—movement of national resurrection, national self realization and national independence."

The first objects were not to usurp authority, but it was proposed that a parliamentary council of 300 representatives should lay down a policy and enact laws which will be accepted by every county and municipal council, by all local authorities and by the people at large. It was proposed to ignore England entirely, to boycott her and to peacefully assume the administration of Irish affairs.

Ireland would have thus been brought under the control of her own leaders and the various counties and municipalities would be linked together by common consent under the direction of a single authority to work out a definite and concerted policy. The county councils have power to levy taxes and furnish the funds for maintaining the government. There is a department of agriculture and technical instruction administered by county and borough delegates. A complete system of local government now exists, whose officials could be guided by and enforce the resolutions of a council of 300 without the use of violence or exposing themselves to the charge of treason.

It was proposed that no Irishman shall enlist in the army or navy. It was proposed to establish a national bank.

It was proposed to ignore the British courts and establish a national Irish judiciary, which will take jurisdiction of everything except criminal offenses and furnish the natives tribunals in which they can adjudicate their differences by common consent without recognizing British authority. Every Irishman was to pledge himself not to accept any post of honor or duty from the British crown, but, at the same time, abstain from violence or the infraction of the British laws.

A rather amusing and impracticable reform was to induce all Irishmen not to smoke tobacco or drink wine or other spirits that have paid duty to the British treasury and in that way to reduce the revenues of the British government. Sinn Feiners were probably the only party that ever started a temperance and anti-tobacco crusade from political rather than moral or sanitary reasons.

The duty of every school-teacher is to impress upon the minds of all children the advantage of carrying out the policy of the Sinn Fein, of learning the Irish language, of encouraging and assisting Irish industries, to make Ireland more Irish, more prosperous, more exclusive, more self-reliant and more independent, and to ignore peacefully but completely everything that is English.

The Germans In South Africa

"The Germans in South Africa are conquered but arrogant," Mr. Lewis Ross Macleod, the well-known South African journalist, told the "Sunday Pictorial" yesterday. After saying that he had himself heard from British prisoners the revolting way in which they were treated, as proved by the report of the Official Commission, Mr. Macleod pointed out that we gave the Germans in South-West Africa absurdly magnanimous terms of surrender, and that they have since been behaving most offensively. They proclaim that the British are there merely of sufferance till the Kaiser regains the colony.

"In the meantime the Germans trade away merrily, charging the mer of our garrison most extravagant prices for anything they may happen to require. More than once small parties of Germans have come into collision with men of our garrison. As a Union soldier put it in a recent letter: 'I can just imagine how they would treat us if we were prisoners instead of them. If anyone struck a German soldier he would be shot.'"

Relief Ship Cluett Did Not Get Through

Cable Message from Faroe Islands Asks for Second Relief Boat—Quick Action Urged—First Communication in 8 Months From McMillan-Crocker Party

NEW YORK, May 20.—The first direct word from the McMillan Crocker Land expedition to be received since September 12, 1915, reached this city to-day in two cable messages to the American Museum of Natural History sent Wednesday from Thorshavn Faroe Islands, and signed by Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, head of the relief expedition, and Maurice C. Tanquary, zoologist with the party. The messages tell of the failure of the relief ship Cluett to reach the headquarters at Etah, and ask for another relief ship to be sent at once.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, who is leading an expedition of his own into Peary Land, is supposed to be with Dr. Hovey at present. Tanquary's message tells of an offer made by Rasmussen to bring the party out, and urges quick work in fitting out a ship.

Do you and your wife ever have any words?"
"She has. I never do."

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

"THE JUNGLE LOVERS."

A Diamond Special Feature in 3 Reels.

"A Sprig of Shamrock."

A pretty Irish Drama featuring Bessie Learn and Pat O'Malley, an Edison production.

"Versus Sledge Hammers."

An Essanay Snakeville Comedy.

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

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

The Fishermen of Newfoundland

have helped to build up the largest Ready Made Clothing business in the Colony.

BECAUSE they know where to find value.

They compel their suppliers to stock our goods because the store Must Cater to the Customer. Our well known brands are: Americus, Fitreform, Truefit, Stylenfit, Progress.

WHOLESALE ONLY. Newfoundland Clothing Co Limited.



P.E.I. BLUE POTATOES, BLK. OATS.

Due To-day, per SABLE I. 2,000 Sax P.E.I. BLUE POTATOES, 1,000 Sax BLACK OATS.

PHONE 264. **George Neal**

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter. Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY MONCTON PAPERS
At a meeting of the barbers of the city of Moncton, the 18th inst., the following resolutions were passed:—
Resolved, that beginning the first of June, 1916, the price of shaving will be 15 cents, and be it further Resolved that the price of haircut with beard trimmed, shall be 40 cents. All other prices to remain as before.

SALT!

We are now delivering

SALT

Ex. STEAMER or STORE.

Bowring Brothers, Ltd.

MERCHANTS

Rise to Your Real Opportunities.

YOUR reputation and your success as a Merchant depend, above everything else, on the accuracy and promptness with which you fill your orders.

We offer you a real opportunity to have all your orders to us filled by experts—with absolutely accurate and exact results. Not only that, but every order that comes to us goes straight through and back to you in the shortest possible time.

Think what it means to be able to turn all your orders over to us—no matter how particular or how simple—and be perfectly sure that they will come right back to you complete in every way. Our service, our men and our equipment practically become your own—without the slightest bother or care on your part.

There is never any question about accuracy or the quality of material when you send your orders to us. We buy our goods from all factories, wherever we can get the BEST material, and that is the only kind that you or we can afford to use.

Hundreds of others have proved the value of our service. Why don't you join them by sending us your next order?

HALLEY & COMPANY,

Wholesale Dry Goods Men. St. John's.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

Just received, large shipments of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Percales, Muslins, Hosiery, Cotton Blankets, White and Grey American Remnants, Pound Cotton Blankets and Pound Calico. PRICES RIGHT.

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P.O. Box 36. 104 New Gower St.

IN STORE:

40 Cases
SARDINES, 1-4S
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In pure Olive Oil.
Best Norwegian pack.
J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("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., JUNE 2nd., 1916.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS

DISCUSSING one of famous inquiries now going on by Royal Commissions in Canada, The Toronto Telegram has a very significant paragraph which applies here as well as it does in the Dominion:

"The finding of a Royal Commission has no more effect than is given to that finding by public opinion which learned judges may form on the facts brought out in evidence, but rather by the opinion which the people themselves form on the basis of these facts."

The Monetary Times (Toronto) says of the same inquiries:

"After reading newspaper reports of the fuse inquiry at Ottawa, the people will not desire to read the judicial finding upon the evidence. The country has weighed the evidence to date, and it is hoped that the Premier and his colleagues are sufficiently posted from points outside Ottawa, as to what is the opinion of the country. Royal Commission reports have no weight with the independent voter."

We have had all sorts of Commissions since the Morris Government came into office. Some of them have fyled reports; others have not. But, it were just as well for the Government to have saved the amounts spent in these Commissions, as the great tribunal of the public-opinion has already judged the cases. Some of these Commissions, or what were tantamount to the same thing, "investigations," were purely partisan findings, e.g. the Goodison scandal, when the only plea possible was "the custom of the country," or the Morrison investigation, where the excuse was "he forgot the law."

We have given incontrovertible data in these cases; so we do not wonder that the people of the country are fully justified in the verdict which they have rendered. From all points, west, south, and north, we have received commendations on our attitude in these so-called investigations. The people have pronounced their verdict; and it will be registered at the polls when the electorate shall again exercise the franchise.

Break the Big Stick

Westminster Gazette. — Again and again the German Government has broken in upon peaceful negotiations to threaten war, if it did not have its way, until German sabre-rattling and the German big stick have become proverbs in the world. In speaking of the destruction of Prussian militarism we mean that we are resolved to put an end to this system which has blighted international relations, filled the world with mutual suspicion and hostility, piled up armaments, and finally brought us to this catastrophe.

DR. GRENFELL

ELSEWHERE we publish a letter from Mr. A. Sheard, the Secretary of the Grenfell Institute, in which he says "Dr. Grenfell will receive the clippings tomorrow and upon arrival, on or before Monday, will meet the allegations made."

We hope Dr. Grenfell will lose no time in dealing with those press reports as we think this matter is one which has of late years been "worked to death." We have received cards and letters from friends in the States asking for pictures of native type of women, and we have been often asked how we manage to live amidst such awful surroundings as are supposed to exist here. All this is the direct result of Grenfell advertising of Newfoundland. Scare headlines can be seen in American papers telling of some Harvard or Yale students going to face the bleak Newfoundland Coast with Dr. Grenfell in his heroic work.

A false impression is given outsiders of true conditions here and we say it is time now to stop this business. The "bleak" and "treacherous" Labrador in summer time is the best climate in British North America and it is no heroic feat to spend a few months there cruising around in motor boats.

However, now that Dr. Grenfell is going to deal with the matter, we will refrain from further comment for the present.

RUSSIA'S GREAT WORK

NAPOLEON, at the height of his career, said that in half a century Europe would be French or Cossack. He might now say that very shortly, as to military dominance, continental Europe will be French and Cossack. The heroic work of the French at Verdun is more than matched by the extraordinary achievements of Russia in every quarter of her wide field.

With the same dramatic suddenness as marked the arrival of the first installment of Russian infantry at Marselles, the news comes of the arrival of Russian cavalry on the south shore of the Tigris, where they have effected a junction with the British force under General Gorringe. With this reinforcement the British are now able to accelerate their reproach to Bagdad.

When Grand Duke Nicholas was withdrawn from the operations south of Petrograd, and sent to take command of the army in the Caucasus, the impression was common that he was being held responsible for the great retreat of the Russians from Warsaw eastward. Those who were more correctly informed, however, held that that retreat was due solely to lack of munitions, and that the Grand Duke, whose military genius was of the first magnitude, would yet, distinguish himself in the Asian theatre, where indeed his success would become of cardinal importance. This view has been vindicated by subsequent events.

The Minister of War who really was accountable for the shortage of munitions, has not only been dismissed, but now languishes in a dungeon, under suspicion of treason. Munitions have become more plentiful, and the Russian hosts in Europe have proven themselves more than equal to Germans and Austrians at every point of the long line in Courland, Volhynia and Galicia. Nicholas has advanced from victory to victory, till now he has virtually put an end to Turkish dominion throughout Armenia, Asia Minor, and the head waters of the Tigris and Euphrates.

The Russian forces advancing from Persia to the Tigris were last heard of at Khanikan, just over the border in Mesopotamia. Kurdish bands under Turkish direction, it appears, have been trying to embarrass them in the rear by crossing into Persia at Ban and Sakiz, which are considerably north of Khanikan—about half-way between that city and Lake Urumiah. But the Russians appear to have been able very easily to dispose of these marauders.

Three armies, therefore, it may be said, are now converging upon Bagdad; that from Persia, just mentioned; that from Armenia, almost if not quite upon Mosul; and the British force from the southeast, under General Gorringe. When British and Russian and Russians take Bagdad, the whole of Mesopotamia will be practically in their hands. And the Russian armies operating in Asia will have a new source of supplies—via the Persian Gulf—Hamilton Spectator.

COLOSSAL DEBTS

THE amount voted by the British Government some days ago will bring the total amount granted since the beginning of the war to the colossal amount of Two Billion Three Hundred and Eighty Two Million Pounds, or approximately \$12,000,000,000!

France has piled up an obligation of 8,000,000,000 francs. Just what the other Powers have done their debt we do not know accurately, so far; but presumably, they are proportionately as great as the debt of France. Great Britain's financial share of the war burdens are, of course the greatest, as she is fighting in many war theatres, is patrolling the ocean, and, in addition, has been financing the smaller powers who are enlisted on the side of the Allies.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the interest charges upon the debts new and old of the belligerent powers amount to \$2,750,000,000 per annum. An economist writes of these obligations: "While the liabilities of Germany and its component States show a tendency to rapid increase, the resources of the German Empire and people show an even greater tendency to decrease."

There is quite a difference between the financial status of Great Britain and that of Germany at the present time: Germany has to borrow money to pay its interest charges; while Great Britain never borrows a dollar without providing new taxation to cover interest and sinking fund. France follows a similar policy.

During the discussion on the last loan authorized by Great Britain, Mr. Hewins, Unionist member for Hereford, pointed to the tremendous growth of direct as compared with indirect taxation, and warned the country against undervaluing Germany's economic strength. He also urged that steps be taken in the direction of trade preference within the Empire and a preferential tariff with the Allies.

Austin Chamberlain declared that Great Britain seemed to be bearing the war-burdens without undue strain, and this was proved by the buoyant taxation returns. The nation was using up its capital, however, for war purposes, while neutral countries, through large profits made at the expense of the belligerents, was accumulating resources to compete with Great Britain after the war.

France has increased taxation on alcohol, wine, beer, sugar, and tobacco to such an extent that M. Ribot says the new taxation will provide an additional revenue of 900,000,000 francs.

Somebody has suggested that if the millionaires of England would tax their capital ten per cent. for the benefit of the country, the debt of Great Britain would be wiped out, and she could start after the war with a clean slate. Ten per cent. off their bloated capital would not be a bit too much for them to pay an insurance upon the other ninety per cent. of their wealth. They would never miss it, and millions of their poorer neighbors are contributing a much higher percentage of their income to the national cause.

"I am convinced," says a well-informed writer, "that all they want is a little missionary work to make them recognize their duty and their own interests. If the Hun conquered Great Britain, he would have confiscated everything in sight, as he has done in Belgium. He would have appropriated the lands and buildings, the cattle and the crops, the jewels and the gold, the money in the banks, the ships and the mines, the railways and their rolling stocks."

By the way, we think a little of the income tax medicine in this country would be very helpful. Had we an income tax it were not necessary to playing the pauper to the outside world money markets so frequently.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The utility of our Navy, of our Army, of our industries, of our coal, indeed, of everything we can do in the war, depend on the maintenance of this vital link in the chain, our merchant shipping service. Its personnel have done splendidly, and with little enough recognition. There are officers in the merchant service on board requisitioned ships, who have worked without respite, without holiday, with little or no increase in pay, and with practically no official recognition ever since the war began. They take their lives in their hands, and their responsibilities are enormous.—London Chronicle.

SOME OTHER MOTHER'S BOY

JOSEPH BROWN COOKE
In The New York Herald

AIR:—"I Did Not Raise My Boy To Be a Soldier."

SOME OTHER mother's boy can be a soldier.
Not MY own little tootsy-wootsy pet!
Don't talk to me of what I owe my country;
Some OTHER mother's boy will pay the debt.
It isn't fair to ask so much of MY boy
When OTHER mother's boys have blood to shed;
My boy is too polite;
He really COULDN'T fight;
Some OTHER mother's boy can be a soldier!

Our country isn't in a bit of danger;
The OTHER boys will keep the foe at bay;
MY precious boy could never shoot a stranger;
I didn't bring my darling up that way.
Some OTHER mother's boy can fight for MY boy,
For fighting isn't neighborly or nice;
We are not so idiotic—
Only fools are patriotic—
With a million OTHER boys to be the soldiers!

MY boy has got a gentle little sister;
Some OTHER mother's boy will be her knight!
Some OTHER mother's boy will guard her safely,
Some OTHER mother's boy will make the fight.
For her some OTHER boy will write in torment;
For her some OTHER boy will taste of Hell.
What if we both neglect her?
Some OTHER will protect her!
Some OTHER mother's boy will be a soldier!

WORLD'S PRESS

Bernhardt the Incomparable

New York Globe.—Mme. Bernhardt at the front to-day "somewhere in France," acting for the soldiers! What a wonderful woman! Our sister republic need never fear that it will have to bend its knee to a conqueror so long as its daughters are made of this kind of stuff. Who said that words are women and deeds are men!

An Appeal to Neutrals

London Spectator.—If Defoe were alive to write of the plague of typhus in the prisoners' camp at Wittenberg, in Prussia, we think that he would have to heighten his language. Good may come out of this appalling episode if neutral countries would see how directly they are concerned in the very strictest maintenance of the laws and customs of medical practice in war. We are strongly of opinion that the Government should lay the Report before neutral Governments and appeal to them to lodge a protest.

Not a Young Man's War

London Saturday Review.—Today the sixties hold command over most of the armies. On the French side the youngest general—we speak of Gouraud—is forty-seven. Yet the average age of fifteen French generals is 60.5. They include General Joffre, 64; Foch, 65; de Castelneau, 65; Dubail, 65; de Maud'huy, 60; Langle de Cary, 67; Villaret, 64; and Roques, 60.

In the German army the average age is higher still; it is 63.5, though a list of twenty-one names includes that of the Crown Prince, who is only thirty-four. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is 69, and Field-Marshal von Mackensen, 71. So it is evident that neither Germany nor France fights the greatest war in history with youthful commanders.

British generals in the field are younger. A list of twenty names proves the average age to be 53.9. General Sir Douglas Haig is 55; General Sir H. Plumer, 59; General Sir C. Monro, 56; and General Birdwood 51, like Lord Cavan and Sir C. Fergusson. Our youngest commander, General Gough, is 46—the age of Wellington and Napoleon at Waterloo.

There can be no doubt that the average age of leading soldiers in the field has never been so high as it is at present. Note, too, that the offensive has remained on the side of the oldest staff.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JUNE 2

THE Wolfe, first steamer to the whalerfishery from St. John's, sailed, 1863.

Peter Brennan defeated John Casey in a bye-election in St. John's West; majority 346, 1866.

Piers Davidson, of Montreal, married to Miss Whiteway, 1897. Samuel Plimsoil, the sailors' friend, died, 1898.

General Garibaldi sailed for England, 1886.

City Council first met in Renouf Building, 1893.

JUNE 3

CAPTAIN P. DOYLE, J.P., died 1857.

Duke of York born, 1865. Governor Hill left Newfoundland, 1876.

Alexander Burke, Placentia, died, aged 79, 1893.

Rev. P. M. O'Connor ordained, 1888.

Bishop Jones, Sir William V. Whiteaway, and Edward P. Morris, left here to attend Queen's Jubilee, 1897.

Thomas Jones, buyer for Bowring's, died in Liverpool, 1833.

Lieutenant Hobson and men sank Merrimac at the entrance to Santiago, 1898.

Libel action—Levi March vs. The Telegram, verdict for plaintiff, 10 cents, 1898.

JUNE 4

LORD WOLSELEY born, 1833.

Bishop Mullock's famous letter on "legalized robbers and state paupers," published in Patriot, 1860.

William C. Job born in St. John's, 1864.

Bishop Jones arrived first time, 1878.

Dr. J. J. Dearin married Miss Furlong, 1866.

Felix Wowsley's body arrived in St. John's; he and a number of others perished on Gull Island, near Cape John, the previous winter, 1868.

Richard Clancy married, 1893.

Dr. Tait and W. B. Payne unseated and disqualified, 1894.

Steamer Texas wrecked at St. Mary's Bay, 1894.

Alexander J. W. McNeily appointed Master in Chancery, 1839.

Hon. M. Monroe's employees presented him with a full length portrait of himself painted by Mr. Hutch, 1859.

John Murphy's boat, of Portugal Cove, lost this day crossing Conception Bay. The following were on board: Daly (Misquitol), Keeffe (Harbor Grace), and two other men named Furlong and Manning, 1822.

An Army Owns the Railroads

Leslie's (New York).—There are in the United States over 250,000 miles of steam railroads, which have about 600,000 shareholders and about 1,750,000 employees. This figures roughly one shareholder to three employees. If you will average the railroad shareholders according to the railroad mileage they would stand within 700 yards of each other along every mile of steam railroad in the nation. This means that throughout the United States each shareholder would be in plain sight of two other shareholders along the right of way under conditions of normal vision. Yet because of the free-and-easy way in which the public has attached to railroad properties the names of well-known men, the people generally have a vague belief that the railroads are owned by a few very few wealthy people.

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SIX SCHOONERS,
(50 to 80 Tons)
To Freight SALT North.
Apply at once.
Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Geo. Knowling

BLACK CUTCH in Half Cases.
GALVANIZED & BLACK SHEET IRON.
COAL TAR in Tierces, Barrels & 1/2 Barrels
PINE TAR in Barrels and Cases.
ROOFING PITCH, RESIN, WILMING-
TON PITCH.
One, Two and Three Ply ROOFING FELT.
I. C. COKE TIN PLATES, 14 x 20, 20 x 28.
I. C. and I. X. CHARCOAL TIN PLATES.
MUSTADS FISH HOOKS.
MANILLA HEMP and COIR ROPE.
PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, LIN-
SEED and PAINT OIL.
LUBRICATING OIL for Motor Boats and
general machinery.

Geo. Knowling

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

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

GENERAL HOLIDAY, Saturday, June 3rd.

Excursion trains to Kelligrews leaving St. John's at 2.30. Returning leave Kelligrews at 2.07 p.m.

ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

Reid Newfoundland Co.

Just Arrived:

PATRIOTIC MATCH BOX HOLDERS.

The very latest
10c each.

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Always in stock a full line of **Smokers' Requisites.**

S. G. Faour

378 WATER STREET.

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Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.

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Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.

Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.

Motor Greases at lowest prices.

See us before placing your order.

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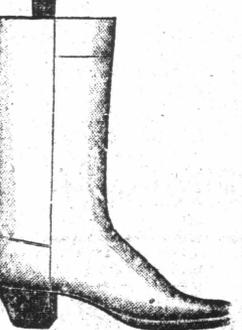
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2 SCHOONERS,
From 50 to 100 tons,

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SALT
from St. John's to
West Coast.

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Telephone 506.

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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.

Underground Cities Of the Future

The Coming Terrors of the Air—How the Nations May Survive—Subterranean Duplicate Towns.

If Mr. Pemberton-Billing be a true prophet it is time our architects got to work in earnest. His vision of every great nation possessing a great fleet of 100,000 aircraft, or more, divided into manageable squadrons, and all laden with deadly, destructive, high-explosive bombs as a probability, is not a certainty, of the near future, is really a disquieting one, and it behoves us not to think of it with the stupid scepticism which our forefathers regarded the coming of the locomotive and the iron steamship. Of course, we may regard it as a certainty that if Britain has or is about to lose the advantage in time of war of her position as an island—or if the air is really to become the great common highway of the nation, instead of the sea—we shall not, if we can help it, be behindhand in the race for the new armament. That is to say, if our future enemies can send over clouds of aeroplanes and airships to destroy our towns "in a day," as Mr. Billing says, we shall certainly be able to return "if we cannot forestall" the compliment, provided that the personnel of our air service are not wiped out in their sleep before they can get to work. But it will be poor consolation to us to be able to lay Berlin and Hamburg in ashes if London and Liverpool have met or are to meet the same fate. We must think of defence as well as offence.

vention and in the choice of building material. Jerry building will join the lost arts. Everything that goes to the construction of the buildings of the future must be guaranteed as bomb-proof and fire-proof, and the architect who knows how to put the material together to the best advantage from the point of view of safety is the one who is going to make his fortune. Closely packed towns and cities, like those of to-day, will be things of the past. We shall have nothing but spacious garden cities, the meanest of which will put Letchworth and Hampstead and Wavertree to the blush. Every house, every building, will "stand in its own ground," with walls and floors that can withstand a penetrative shell or an explosive shock, and with high-pitched roofs of steel or granite or some other substance from which bombs will glance off to expend themselves harmlessly in the potato or cabbage patch below. The ground floor, with an underground approach, will be used as a garage for motors which will be more than ever required because of the magnificent distances of our new cities, and the top storey will come in handy as a loft for the family aeroplane, especially if the gable-end of the roof be made to work up and down like a draw-bridge of old, acting as part of the roof when up and as a platform for starting and alighting when horizontally down—a sort of pigeon-cote ledge on hinges, in fact.

Lessons of the Raid.
Apart from solving the great problem of how best to tackle hostile aircraft in the air before they deluge us with their infernal fireworks, we shall have to devise new methods of protection on land. We are already gaining experience and wisdom from our happily limited acquaintance with the Zeppelins in the present day. The Londoners, you will remember, rushed for safety into the underground railway tubes, and more recently our Scottish friends on the east coast found comparative safety in their substantial stone-built dwellings, which stood the shattering force of the bombs much better than our more flimsily constructed brick houses. Have we not a clue to these two incidents to the policy which self-preservation will forge upon us if Mr. Billing's hair-raising prophecies turn out to be even remotely reliable?

Lord Lytton's Forecast.
There is truly nothing new under the sun. Our forefathers were cave-dwellers and would have snapped their fingers at Zeppelin bombs. Shall we have to return to their mole-like habits and live in dugouts? Lord Lytton, writing in 1871, tells us in his remarkable book, "The Coming Race," of a breed of giants who lived a life of advanced civilization in great subterranean spaces, who had their own artificial lighting system, exercised god-like physical power by means of a principle or emanation which they called Vril, a single spark of which would have knocked the Kaiser's hosts into a cocked hat, who flew about like eagles by means of mechanical wings or sailed the skies in swift aerial boats, and whose maidens had the right to choose their lovers and pop the question too! These underground people were highly developed in morals, in science, in art, and in philosophy, were all equal in social status, and quite free from the prejudices and artificial conventions of those living in the eye of the sun. In the opinion of Lytton, you see, an underground residence would not necessarily lead to degeneracy, and considering what may be before us that is at least some comfort.

Bomb-Proof Buildings.
Now what I am driving at is this: If we cannot prevent an enemy raining shells upon our country, we must adapt our environment to meet the new danger. Houses and buildings designed to protect us from wind and rain and our burglariously-inclined brethren are an inadequate protection against tri-nitrotoleene explosives. We must, if we are to survive, have dwellings and offices and factories and barracks and public buildings which are as bomb-proof as science and art can make them. It will be a matter not of choice but of life and death. If we don't voluntarily scrap the brick-boxes with slate lids we now call houses, they will be scrapped for us by the Zeppelins while we are inside them, and the poor old British race will be buried in the ruins.

Hints to Architects.
That is why I say our architects must get a move on at once. Architecture has made less progress in modern times than any of the arts, but now that Count Zeppelin has supplied the incentive we shall probably see great progress in architectural in-

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ual life of the nation.
The Underground City.
Our cities of the future then, I venture to predict, always provided that Mr. Billing is right, will have to be built in duplicate, the upper city above ground being made as bomb-proof as possible to avoid expensive repairs, and the lower city, being wholly deep, and invulnerably underground. Houses and shops and offices and factories and public-houses and churches and schools and town halls and parks and gardens and streets and tramways and every other adjunct of civilization will have to be provided twice over—think of the "work" it would give, as the Protectionists say! The upper premises will be used in peace time, but the instant our air scouts give warning of the approach of a hostile air squadron everybody will fit below by means of electric lifts and staircases, and proceed with business or pleasure as usual and in perfect safety! Trams and taxis and lorries will scurry off to sloping tunnels leading to the lower levels: lights will be switched off in the peace city and switched on in the war city; transfer tickets will be issued from the theatres and cinemas above to their counterparts below; drinks ordered on the top can be consumed at

the bottom: a congregation which has slept under a sermon in a surface church will be able to slip its buttocks into the plate in the corresponding sacred edifice underground; and the enterprising burglar half through his job—

But I am getting too flippant. You can explore the possibilities of the idea for yourselves. Something of the kind is bound to come if we are to survive, unless Mr. Billing is making a mistake. Impracticable and too expensive, somebody will say. But the alternative is annihilation. Only the nations that find something of the sort practicable and can meet the cost of it, will live; and great nations of the future, if Mr. Billing is not an ill-informed alarmist, will be those who can boast of their magnificent cities in duplicate and can dwell and work and trade in security, while the air fiends are abroad, and the clouds are dropping fire and brimstone.—"Scrutator," in the Liverpool "Weekly Post."

The Shoe On the Other Foot.
Impecunious Suitor—May I ask sir, if you are going to settle anything on your daughter?
Girl's Father—Well, it rather looks if she marries you, that she is going to settle something on me."

Serbian Troops Ready for Battle

Prince Alexander Says Allies Have Promised Country's Restoration—Fate of Population—Army Now Strong and Confidently Wish to Meet the Foe

ATHENS, May 23.—Prince Alexander of Serbia, Regent of King Peter's landless kingdom, in an interview recently said that he had assurances from all the allies that no settlement of the war would be accepted, which did not provide for the restoration of Serbia.

The Prince appeared grave and stern with that expression of sadness which seems to be the heritage of every Slav. He was thin and worn from the hardships through which he has passed, but seemed in excellent health.

The Prince chatted unaffectedly of the hardships which he and his troops had endured in their retreat through Albania. Always, however, he returned to the one thought which fills his mind—the driving of the invaders from his country.

"I was very glad," he said, "to be able to assure myself during my visits to the capitals of the allies that our legitimate expectations have found the sincerest sympathy and will have the most efficacious aid. I was assured that the allies are united in their determination that Serbia must be restored.

"While waiting for the deliverance our poor population in Serbia has suffered terribly from the cruel regime under which they now live. It is not anything new for those who know what took place in Belgium and the invaded provinces of Russia and France. What is new, however, in that business and what is worse than anything of the sort yet seen, is the application of Bulgarian methods to the part of the country they occupy. We ought to know," he added bitterly, "for it is not the first time that we have seen it. And mind you, it is Macedonia that is suffering the most from Bulgarian terrorism, and it is precisely Macedonia that the Bulgars claim as exclusively Bulgarian.

Fate of Civil Population.
"The fate of our civil population, what worries us most, and we are trying all the time to find some way to stop this extermination of our already almost half exterminated race."
Suddenly, as if oppressed by dwelling too long on the trials of his countrymen, the Prince jumped up and said: "Come along, I am going to review some regiments, and I will show you soldiers who are ready for anything," adding sombrely in an undertone "Because they have lost everything."

As the khaki-clad Serbs filed by, brave and proud in their new uniforms, and in perfect physical trim, the face of the Prince-regent took an exalted expression as he saluted each passing flag. Some of the soldiers were grey-haired men and some were the merest boys. Many of them had been under arms constantly for six years.

"They are completely restored," said the Prince, "and ask for nothing better than to come to grips with the invaders of their native land. Strong in the friendship of our great allies we place our trust in God and are confident that we shall enter our fatherland in triumph and free our brothers from the yoke of the oppressors."

HINTS FOR COD LIVER OIL MANUFACTURERS
In order to enable Newfoundland exporters to compete on favorable terms with Norwegian oil, it is very desirable that an effort be made by the best manufacturers to make a lighter coloured oil than what has been made in the past, even by the best manufacturers. Dark color is caused mainly by over-steaming the livers, or by steaming them too long before dipping off the oil, and this must be carefully guarded against if our oil is to hold its place in competition with Norwegian oil. If you take a pride in the quality of the oil you manufacture and want to make this industry a permanent one for Newfoundland, you must not try to boil every drop of oil out of the liver and try to pass it all off as refined oil. You must dip off only the nice light coloured oil, and keep the darker oil separate, and let this darker oil sell on its merits, either as a cattle feeding oil for which it will pass if perfectly sweet, even though somewhat dark, or as common cod oil.

His Own Den, Too.
Husband—"A man is coming to see me on business. Can I have him come into my den?"
Wife—"And interrupt my dress-maker? Never!"



The Governor will hold a Levee—on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday—on noon on 3rd June.

Uniform of morning dress. Government House, 31st May, 1916.

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.]

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THE NATURAL DESTINY OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THIS WORLD IS MARRIAGE

The Doom of Motherless Existence—Taxation of Bachelors and Spinsters.

The natural destiny of man and woman in this world is marriage; there is to be no marrying or giving in marriage in the world to come. Notwithstanding this assurance, it is a trite and universal saying that marriages are made in heaven. Judging by some facts or allegations before me, the results on earth are not very creditable. What is the reason? Is it commercial push, the crave to get to have a house, to be assured of having plenty to eat, to be well dressed, to have pleasures when work is done?

Is it true that one of the most sinister signs of the times is the ever-tightening grip of the industrial system upon the throats of the wage-earning classes? Is the allegation true that men are gradually changing from human personalities into parts of a monstrous machine more or less controlled by a financial lever that there is, in fact, no time to live, and no time to marry? Much has been written on this subject by German professors and others. Piles of statistics have been massed together to substantiate their views, but there is little change for the better to be noted. The birthrate declines in many countries in Europe; and marriage is said not to be too popular; and whole nations, as the saying runs, are going to the dogs? What is the reason?

Among the inhibitions to marriage (says Walter M. Galliehan, in a work published by J. Werner Laurie and Co.) poverty must be classed as one of the most palpable and widespread. Living from hand to mouth creates among the lower class of workers despair of ordered domestic economy. It is in despair they marry, reckless of consequence. They feel, like others, the need of love, the craving for sympathetic companionship. The desire for home and family life is often stronger than monetary prudence. The conjugal instinct is obeyed, and a family is reared which often en-

ough cannot be supported in any degree of comfort or decency. What is the result? It is estimated that every labourer who has three children lives in chronic, depressing poverty for ten years at least. There are eight million people living always on the border line of starvation, and many of these are blessed with the largest families. The family accommodation is often a squalid apartment as high as a four or five roomed cottage in the country. Are these people the class we would like to see married in greater numbers?

Is this a fit environment in which to bring up children? The public-house, to our disgrace be it said, is the nightly refuge of millions who never think of marriage or home. Among these are lots of married and of single women, too. The resultant effects are awful; women fall into bad habits, and live by them, while men are disgusted often with themselves when they grow up and drift along to the end like helpless moral hulks, without the aid of a decent partner whom they so much need.

A Nation Without Children

The fall of the birth-rate is partly due to the fact that many women marry late in life. They have only a small family, and hate the idea of more. What are statesmen worth if they cannot curb this frightful propensity and abolish this prevention of possible life? Children are the nation's assets. Think of a nation without them. The adults will soon be cleaned off, leaving the stage of life empty. The reckless poor man, of healthy physique, often does good to his country in working and fighting. To this extent his recklessness might be commended.

Marriage might be entered at an earlier age, and there would be less likelihood of chronic pecuniary worry. The helpless state of children is over in a few years, and if well educated and physically strong they

can look after themselves. More men than women are actually needed for the well-being of the State alike in peace and war. Let those who have be fathers of more.

Why not save the children who perish in whole phalanxes; why not encourage marriage? It is to be feared that our legislation goes on wrong lines, and that millions of money are wasted uselessly which might be turned to most excellent advantage.

Whole armies of lovely women are doomed to a lonely, motherless existence. Their life is a misery, and upon over forty they frequently sink into absolute mental, if not physical, destitution.

No Time To Live.

One's blood boils to read such statements. If we can spend millions in war why not millions to preserve and elevate our race? As women are longer lived than men, and can bear more pain, it is a bounden duty to see that woman should be made happy as well as virtuous, while help would do her good. There are lots of joys in this world beside the public-house, and she should be enticed to seek them. Indeed, the public-house is one of the least joys, but where life is spent in large aggregations of humanity drink is the handiest form of relaxation. If we can cure this evil there is hope yet that posterity may have—if we have not—time to live, time to enjoy love, sunshine, and flowers. The owner of many acres and a heavy rent roll often envies the plainness of his ploughman, who lives on the plainest fare, and has a quiverful of children. There surely can be found a thinkable method whereby men of moderate means wishing to marry might be enabled to meet women bent to them for love and companionship. The dangerous female microbes who live on man before marriage are not only a waste to man but a waste to womankind, and a shockingly mad example. As a rule they perish in dirt and disease. Men

A Thoughtful To-day! A Thankful To-morrow!

WHEN prices are soaring high on many necessities of life persons of limited means require to stop and think how these prices are going to affect their income. If not increasing in proportion to the cost of living a few thoughtful moments will suggest the need for economy. Then the problems arises HOW? A solution lies in exercising care where they buy and what they pay for their requirements. Our advice is buy at the old prices, where and when you can. This is made practicable on many useful and necessary articles of wear obtainable at our store. Purchase here. To-morrow you will be thankful.

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and women should remember that many a dull sluggard has become an energetic and careful being after his marriage.

Knowing all this the State and the community should encourage marriage in every prudent way. But what is the fact? Marriage is scouted, and a senseless, wicked celibacy is common among both sexes.

Women risk much when they do not want to marry. They are often driven to catch the swinish and the disolute, and no woman yet ever reaped happiness in that way.

There are thousands of celibates—pseudo or otherwise—in the nation. The question is: Do they do any good to themselves or others by adopting this method of life? One's natural impulses are restricted, and instead of being healthy men and women, the rule is that these people are filled with abnormalities and vices. Beside these there are manifold complexities and morbid drawbacks in unmarried women—and many objectionable phenomena which cannot be realized by good-living married couples.

Flirtation—A Fool's Paradise

It is better to marry than first, for it is to be noticed that while flirting gives a certain amount of joy to men and women, any medical man will endorse the view that after a prolonged period of flirtation men and women become nauseated with themselves, and a source of opprobrium and scorn to each other. They never make good husbands or good wives. Two flirts cease to care for each other after marriage. The golden rule of life for humanity is well-considered marriage, mutual respect and a big family. All else is vanity and vexation of spirit. Cynics sneer at wedlock, they despise love, and in their mad and selfish infatuation they tell us that marriage is "the tomb of love"; but still the fact remains that man must live in harmony with nature. "Marriage has many pains," says Dr. Johnson, "but celibacy has no pleasures." Of course he means the so-called kind of celibacy that some

bachelors assume, who, like Jack Tar of the days gone by, "found a wife in every port visited by his ship."

The Possible Remedies

Many rash reformers, some of them of the fair sex, have rushed into print with fanciful and undestable theories to bring about an amelioration of the present state of things; matrimonial and unmarried. They advocate (1) polygamy, as a solution of the involuntary celibacy of bachelors. It remains, however, inconceivable that in spite of all attempts to change them marriage customs now prevailing—quite apart from church influence, power, and advice, the western temperament of men and women is not inclined to polygamy, even if the unthinkable practice were made permissible. Most married men think that one wife is enough, and at times more than can be managed. How would be a Bedlam in England if a man had two or three wives. Free love is not popular except with a few. It confers no legal rights upon the woman at any hour of the night of day if the free love male chooses, or finds another woman whom he fancies more. Who can trust him?

The taxation of bachelors is much in vogue as a remedy, but this is mere rapid tinkering of an evil, without touching the root of it. Many bachelors are not in a fit state to be married, and it would be well to pension them off the common walks of life rather than scare them into marriage by a heavy special impost, or bouding their income-tax.

Rather does one approve the following as suggested economic remedies:—

- (1) The raising of wages to a minimum standard, for the adequate support of the parents and a moderate family;
- (2) provision of a large number of cheap and sanitary houses in town and country;
- (3) the encouragement of small farming and rural life;
- (4) the introduction of the endowment of daughters for marriage;
- (5) the granting of bonuses to parents

Ocean-to-Ocean Aviation Race

Fifty or More Will Take Part and Divide Prizes Worth \$100,000—Planned by Aero Club—Arrangement Contemplates the Establishment of Aerial Highway

NEW YORK, May 20.—A race across the continent from coast to coast, with fifty or more aviators taking part and prizes amounting to more than \$100,000, is being arranged by the Aero Club of America to be held this year, according to an announcement made to-day by President Alan R. Hawley. The plan has the double purpose of stimulating interest in aviation in America and establishing what it is expected will later develop into a permanent aerial highway for the days to come when the aeroplane shall be a competitor with the automobile and the railroad train, for transportation.

Ralph Pulitzer conveyed the idea and gave the competition its first impetus recently by offering to the Aero Club a fund to purchase an elaborate silver trophy which is to be competed for annually. The Aero Club took immediate advantage of the offer and appropriated \$100,000 from the National Aero Fund as a first prize in the competition.

The remaining prizes will be composed of funds contributed by various who are willing to raise good-sized families.

And after all this learned disquisition on marriage the fact remains that there are many men so selfish that they would sooner work to keep a motor-car than marry a woman.

It is equally true that without marriage man becomes a sepulchre to himself. He has no one to take an interest in his "withering bones." Weekly Post.

ous cities along the line of the flight. One city on the Pacific coast, it is understood, is preparing to offer \$20,000 to make that city the terminus of the race. There will be about 20 "controls," or cities, where aviators will be allowed to stop for twelve hours of rest, and it is believed that these cities will be willing to offer between \$5,000 and \$10,000 each for the honor.

Progress Explained.

"The cave dweller would seize a woman by the hair and drag her to his home," commented the best man at the wedding.

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "In those days hair was more natural, and furnished a reliable grip."

V. A. D. Wardmaid, M. A. (to-kitchenmaid)—"I'm really a University lecturer, but at a time like this we are all human beings."

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

The Story of Edith Cavell And How She Was Betrayed by a Belgian Who Afterwards Paid the Penalty for his Treachery

By MRS. EDITH CARTER.
 "The Woman Who Defied the Huns."
 The martyrdom of Edith Cavell, which sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world, afforded much pleasure to the brutes masquerading as men in the Kaiser's uniform. I had just been released from the prison at Seizburg to find myself practically a prisoner in Brussels when I discovered that Miss Cavell had been arrested. Only those in authority knew beforehand of the contemplated sudden descent upon the Red Cross hospital where Nurse Cavell was tending a wounded German soldier. She was torn away roughly from the work she loved so dearly and carried off to St. Gilles—the prison in Brussels where I spent many a weary day and night before being transferred to Germany. The whole plot was arranged and carried out under the darkness of night, and the trial was conducted behind closed doors. Not until after the execution had been carried out in the early morning of Tuesday, October 12, 1915, did the world know what had been taking place. The news of the dastardly deed came upon the people of Brussels like a thunderbolt, as for nine years the much-loved nurse had labored among them. At first their arrival in the city had not been altogether appreciated, as nursing was regarded as one of the functions of the Church. But it was not long before her efficiency and genuine goodness of heart won the affection of all. Often had I seen Miss Cavell in

Brussels, and it only required a glance into her smiling face to convince one that she had been sent into the world to combat mankind. The stunts of Brussels owed much to her. "It was her gentle way," said one of her old patients "that did most to make me well again. I felt she was a minister of God working for my good."
 When war broke out Nurse Cavell knew exactly what would be wanted, and her training hospital was soon changed into a Red Cross hospital. Even the Germans admit that she threw herself ardently into her work without respect of nationality. Wounded French, Britons, Belgians and Germans were treated alike. In fact, several hundreds of German officers and soldiers owe their lives to Nurse Cavell and her helpers. But the Germans have as a rule no memory for kindnesses, as subsequent events amply proved.
Mistaken for Nurse Cavell.
 For some reason or other I was often mistaken for Nurse Cavell. It may be that the similarity in names was responsible for confusion. Be that as it may, I know that time after time whenever I entered a Brussels café after my release from prison I was greeted with derisive cries from German soldiers.
 "Ha! ha!" they shouted on one occasion, "here comes Edith Cavell!"
 "No," I would reply, "I am not Edith Cavell; she is dead. I am Edith Carter."
 "Well, then, Edith Carter if you like," the soldiers would reply sneer-

ingly. "You are both equally bad, and one of these days you will be shot too. You English are all alike."
 Fearing for my safety, I tried to win them over in the way which had so often previously served me well. I told them that I was of Saxon origin, which was perfectly true of course. Looking somewhat surprised by my statement, the soldiers exclaimed interrogatively—"From Saxony? Then you must be one of us."
 They thought I implied that I came from Saxony in Germany, whereas the real interpretation of my words was that I was a descendant of the old Anglo-Saxons in Wales. I did not make any attempt to disillusion them. I simply quote this incident for the purpose of illustrating the spirit in which the Huns treated the death of an Englishwoman.
 How Nurse Cavell came to be suspected and arrested makes a long and strange narrative. Many versions have been given. In my own way I am going to tell you how she was betrayed.
 The Germans had not been in Brussels more than a couple of days when the place was turned into a German city. Thousands upon thousands of troops passed through the streets, and every article of use to the invaders was commandeered. Consequently misery and poverty stalked through Brussels which was cut off from the world. Newspapers were suppressed, and no news of any kind was allowed to be circulated, while for every petty offence heavy penalties were imposed. The notorious German Secret Service was also in full swing. Yet, clever as this spy system undoubtedly is, there were leakages of information. Belgians were to be found who would run the risk of death to take messages to Antwerp. Everywhere one turned danger was lurking. No one spoke to his neighbour in the tram for fear he might be a spy.

The Germans set to work to stop the leakage of information. They offered sums of money—as much as 20 and 100 marks—to any person who gave information as to the whereabouts of suspected people. British subjects who had failed to register were among the people badly wanted. And when I tell you that there were dozens of Britishers in Brussels running the risk of death through not registering I am just stating a fact. Why they were so foolish as to remain in hiding is to me a mystery. How they escaped detection is more than a marvel to me. You must keep in mind that money is everything in Brussels just now. Without it you cannot get food, except what charitable people care to give. Consequently, goaded by prolonged suffering, there are many in Brussels ready to sacrifice patriotism for money.
 The offer of a hundred marks for the detection of offenders was a reward not to be despised, and many people who had disregarded the laws imposed by the Germans were betrayed. Their fate will not be disclosed until this world-war is at an end—and perhaps not then. I have many disclosures to make about these arrests, but in their proper places.
 It was through a traitor that Nurse Cavell's glorious career was brought to a close.
 At this time many British, French, and Belgian soldiers were being got out of Brussels in some mysterious way. Several residents were suspected, Nurse Cavell being one of them.
 The German secret service were, however, baffled, and they employed the services of an outsider—a Belgian. The big reward induced him to play the part of traitor. I relate the story as it was told to me by a man connected with the secret society in Brussels.
 "We know the man," he said, "and one of these days we shall get him. Father Gapin betrayed the Russians,

and he was assassinated. This man will die at our hands."
 Posing as a stranded Belgian with a desire to get out of Brussels, the traitor went to the hospital where Edith Cavell was carrying on her good work. Her mind, accustomed only to straightforward dealing, did not suspect his diabolical plot, and consequently his tale of sufferings and sorrow struck a kindly chord in this brave woman's heart.
 Nurse Cavell was only too willing to assist him. She gave him clothes and the wherewithal to escape. This was all that the man wanted. A closer watch was kept on the Red Cross hospital, and soon afterwards Edith Cavell was under lock and key. It was alleged that she had given an overcoat to a French soldier, who afterwards escaped across the Dutch frontier, while on another occasion she had given an exhausted Englishman a glass of water. What a crime, to be sure!
 From these little incidents the Germans built up a contemptible case, and authorized an arrest. So under cover of night the little hospital in the Rue de la Culture was broken into. Five German soldiers, with a corporal and a police officer, stood outside.
The Arrest of Nurse Cavell.
 "There came a loud knock," one of the nurses afterwards told me. "The door was smashed in with the butt end of rifles, and the next moment the soldiers rushed into the room. Nurse Cavell who was binding up the wounds of a German soldier, did not even look up to see what was happening. Immediately, however, the police officer made a sign, and the soldiers rushed upon the defenceless nurse. They tore from her hands the lint with which she was binding the wounded man, and began to drag her away. Calm and dignified, Nurse Cavell asked for an explanation. Von Bissing, the Governor, had, however, sent no explanation with the order, and the answer to the question was an angry push.
 "We were in a terrible plight," my informant continued. "We were not allowed to move while our much-loved chief was dragged through the dark streets of Brussels to St. Gilles."
 On my way home to England I met Nurse Kathleen Cambridge. "The Angel of Mons," as our Tommies call her. She was a nurse for three years with Miss Cavell in Brussels, and was with her a few days before her arrest. At that time Nurse Cavell was widely ignorant of the web of intrigue that was being woven around her. She was quite cheerful, and looking forward with confidence to the end of the war.
 Nurse Cambridge spoke highly of Miss Cavell's heroic work and devotion to duty. She had a unique sense of duty, and her organizing ability was simply wonderful.
 What exactly followed the arrest time alone will reveal. But having myself passed through the ordeal and imprisonment at St. Gilles, I am able to picture the scenes of the ten weeks' imprisonment. The goalers would spend most of their time trying to get from her own lips some kind of evidence against her. She gave them every help in her power.
 "I have nothing to conceal," she said, and without further ado she began to give details of all that had occurred. She had performed many acts which were perhaps transgressions of the rules of war; but after all, they were just little acts of mercy.
Soldiers With Fixed Bayonets Guard Helpless Nurse.
 For three weeks the arrest was kept a secret. At the end of this time a chance traveller brought the news to this country. Then the British Foreign Office sought information through Mr. Brand Whitlock, the American Minister in Brussels, and everyone knows how this diplomat worked to save the life of Edith Cavell. Probably he knew, however, as did the majority of the people in Brussels, that sentence of death had practically been decided upon before the arrest was made.
 The only information given about the affairs was an official statement by the German authorities. In this statement it was said that Miss Cavell had admitted "that she concealed in her house French and British soldiers, as well as Belgians of military age—all desirous of proceeding to the front."
 "She had also admitted," it was alleged, "having furnished these soldiers with the money necessary for their journey to France, and having facilitated their departure from Belgium by providing them with guides, who enabled them to cross the Dutch frontier secretly."
 Having concluded in their own minds that Nurse Cavell should be secretly done to death, it was not likely that she would be allowed counsel to defend her. That would have been baulking their own ends. Besides, it was not the German method to allow to be present in Court persons who could afterwards tell the story truly.
 "The American Embassy was accordingly duped. The trial was carried out in secret, and the only accounts available were those printed in the

Take Baby For a Ride.



Sunny days, soft breezes and dry, clean roads are coming fast; this means that all the little folks will be living out of-doors, and Baby must have a dainty, new carriage in which to go with them.

We have a large and well selected stock of Go-Carts, and Baby Carriages with Leather hoods, swung on the always comfortable Cee Springs, and upholstered in many dainty colors. These carriages are in great variety, and range in Price from **\$2.75 to \$30.00**

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WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

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| <p style="text-align: center;">"RED CROWN" BRAND of CORNED BEEF, ROAST BEEF SAUSAGES, POTTED MEATS and LUNCH HAM.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">"HARVEST QUEEN" Corn Flour. Pkgs. of 1/4s, 1/2s and 1s.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"LIBERTY GLOSS" STARCH Pkgs. and Bulk.</p> | | | | | | |
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| 100 Cases TOMATOE CATSUP. | 100 Boxes DATES, 10 oz. Pkts. | | | | | | |

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

German newspapers a fortnight after the execution. According to these accounts, other persons were tried at the same time.
 Miss Cavell was wearing at the trial her nurse's uniform—the one in which she had been arrested. Soldiers with fixed bayonets stood between the prisoners.
 Although she knew her danger, Nurse Cavell did not flinch. There was nothing, however, defiant in her look—it was too serene for anger. The time she had spent in prison must have had some effect on her constitution, but she went through her ordeal with a stout heart.
 When the prosecution case was ended Miss Cavell was asked to plead. In a low, gentle voice she replied—"I believe I have served my country, and if that was wrong I am willing to take the blame."
 Just as at the time twelve months previously when I stood in that same room, the questions were put in German and then translated into French. "Why did you help those soldiers to go to England?" she was asked.
 "Because if I had not done so they would have been shot. I thought I was doing my duty in saving their lives," she answered.
 The prosecution asked for the death sentence to be passed, but as usual the judges pretended not to agree. The sentence was postponed, but before anyone knew what was really happening Von Bissing consented to the shooting of this noble woman.
Led to Her Doom.
 Between the close of the trial and the passing of the death sentence several days elapsed. The authorities refused to listen to any appeal for mercy.
 Probably fearing that something might crop up to prevent the sentence being carried out, a few hours after Von Bissing had signed the documents Edith Cavell was led out to her doom. The last moments of her life are described as the most beautiful of her career. The Rev. H. S. T. Gahan, who was admitted to her cell, found her calm and resigned.
 "I wish all my friends to know that I give my life willingly for my country," she observed. "I have no fear nor shrinking. I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me. I thank God for this ten weeks' quiet before the end. Life has always been hurried and full of difficulty. This time of rest has been a great mercy. They have all been very kind to me here. But this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity, I realise that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness to anyone."
 When she had finished speaking, Holy Communion was administered. The clergyman began to recite the words of that beautiful hymn, "Abide with me," and at the last verse Nurse Cavell joined in.

"Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes
 Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies;
 Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee;
 In life, in death, O Lord abide with me."
 At two o'clock in the morning Nurse Cavell was led out into the darkness. The soldiers were ready with loaded rifles. Some say that she tore away the bandage which covered her eyes. The other account, which seems more credible, was that her eyes remained bandaged. At the last moment her physical strength, weakened no doubt by the privation of prison life, was no match for her heroic spirit. She fell down in a swoon, and while she lay on the ground helpless the officer in charge of the firing party came forward and shot her.
 That was the end of a noble life. Her mortal remains rest in the land occupied by the enemies whom with her last breath she forgave.
 The names of the Germans who sat in judgment on this dauntless woman have not been disclosed. There is no doubt, however, that the heartless Von Bissing, the Governor of Belgium, was the prime factor in this crime.
 The murder of Edith Cavell renewed in the Belgians the feeling against the Huns, which at one time I, thought was being killed by fright. They are still defiant, yet they have to appear friendly. Before I left Brussels the people had started a fund for the purpose of erecting a statue to the memory of the heroic nurse. Whether the Germans will allow such a structure during the period of their occupation is another matter.
 On my arrival in this country the words spoken to me by the Belgian connected with the secret society came back to me—"We shall hunt and search for the traitor who betrayed Miss Cavell, and then we shall deal with him."
 Some few weeks ago, no doubt, you saw in the newspapers an account of the assassination of the man who betrayed the nurse. If the Germans are desirous of knowing who committed the just vengeance they will have a big job on.
 "When I read of the just fate of this inhuman wretch I could have almost cried with joy; and my joy was shared, I feel, by people throughout the world, for the name of Edith Cavell will be honoured in the two continents, for generations. To her own nurses and to the people in the slum quarters of Brussels, where she carried the sunlight, she was clearly a heroine long before Germany gave her a crown of martyrdom."
 A youngster of five after hearing the parents in a domestic argument expressed his opinion "that women can talk best, but men know the most."

Civic Commission Weekly Meeting

Mark Gibbons Thinks Engineer and Secretary Should be Pensioned—Jas. King Will Again Act as Swimming Instructor at Quidi Vidi

Mr. Gosling, the chairman, presided at last night's meeting of the Civic Commission.

I. G. Sullivan sent a report from Head Dawe referring to the danger caused by the throwing of refuse in an East End cemetery, which is in proximity to the oil shed.

The Secretary of the Citizens' Committee acknowledged the receipt of plans of the city, forwarded by the Engineer.

W. V. Drayton wrote that he would pay half the cost of the gutter and curb in connection with his putting down a concrete sidewalk fronting the Cochrane Hotel.

Mark Gibbons, Gear Street, wrote a letter dealing with water and sewerage, and suggested that the Engineer and Secretary be pensioned.

Mrs. Knowling asked that Shaw's Lane be cleaned up and repaired. Referred to the Engineer.

James King applied for reappointment as swimming instructor at Quidi Vidi Lake. Mr. King gave satisfaction last year, and will be employed again this season.

Messrs Smith and Sparks were appointed as park police from the present month up to October.

Plans of double house submitted by E. Moore and T. W. Sparks, LeMarchant Road, were not approved of until the proposals with Mr. McLaughlin are finalized.

J. B. Urquhart, Quartermaster Nfld. Regiment, asked that he be released from paying tax for motor car, as it would be used in connection with the Regiment.

The Public Health Officer reported eleven cases of diphtheria for the week, and one death.

The assistant to water foreman Flynn asked for an increase of wages. The Council could not entertain the request.

W. F. Snow forwarded plans of two houses to be built in Hamilton St. Referred to the Engineer.

Mr. W. White asked permission to build an outhouse near his property, LeMarchant Road. Engineer will enquire.

Permission was given to erect temporary fence around the rinks, where the volunteers will reside.

The answer to A. Hayward's letter re overtaxation of Warren's estate, the valuation cannot be altered as the appraisal court was closed.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

To-day and to-morrow there is a big patriotic programme which includes the imposing picture of "His Majesty the King's Visit to France."

At 9.30 last night the Fogota left here, taking Mr. Tasker Cook and Sgt Furlong and Const. T. Stamp. The ship is a vessel of 2,510 tons gross, 1,578 nett and was built in 1890 by Short & Bros of Sunderland, England.

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THE CRESCENT

Mr. Frank DeGroot sings New York's latest song hit, "Sweet Cider Time When You Were Mine" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day.

Dr. Grenfell and Those Press Reports (Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir—After reading the press comments respecting certain statements alleged to have been made by Dr. Grenfell, I wired the Doctor at Sydney, N.S., and have since received the following reply:

"Utterly unable understand, have never felt or expressed anywhere anything but unbounded admiration of Newfoundland during War, have never felt or mentioned any unusual needs of country."

Dr. Grenfell will receive the clippings to-morrow, and upon arrival, on or before Monday, will meet the allegations made.

Yours very truly, The International Grenfell Assoc., A. SHEARD, Secretary and Manager, St. John's, June 1, 1916.

FIRST BASEBALL GAME

A delegation from the Baseball League consisting of Messrs. Hawvermale, Higgins and Grace met the lady organizers of the newly formed Soldiers' and Sailors' Club at the residence of Mrs. John Browning last night to make arrangements for the opening baseball game between the Cubs and B.I.S. on June 14th.

WANTED--A General Servant to go to Montreal. Good wages given, passage paid. Apply to MRS. CHAS. MYERS, 23 Field Street.—jnc1,21

LOST--On Wednesday Pair Eye Glasses and Case. Finder will please return same to this office and get reward.—m26tf

LOST--The 22nd inst., about 8.30 p.m., between Barter's Hill and LeMarchant Road, a Pocket Book containing a sum of Money, the property of a Volunteer. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.—tf

WANTED--An Experienced Dry Goods Salesman. Apply by letter, stating age, length of experience, where employed, and salary expected, to "CONFIDENTIAL." The Mail and Advocate office.—may13,tf

WANTED--By a competent and Steady Man, a position as Manager of a Goddard Oil Factory. Can give good references as to ability, &c. Apply at this office.—may29,tf

Norwegian Steamer Ashore St. Vincent's

Has Cargo of Grain From Baltimore—Fogota and Portia Are at Scene of Wreck—Steamer Runs Ashore in Dense Fog at 3 p.m. Yesterday

Yesterday afternoon Messrs Bowring Bros. had a wire that the S.S. Lyngfjord had gone ashore at 3 p.m. at St. Vincent, Holyrood, St. Mary's Bay, during a dense fog.

At 9.30 last night the Fogota left here, taking Mr. Tasker Cook and Sgt Furlong and Const. T. Stamp. The ship is a vessel of 2,510 tons gross, 1,578 nett and was built in 1890 by Short & Bros of Sunderland, England.

The Committee of Citizens dealing with the new Civic Charter met again last night with a large attendance.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MEETING.

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LOCAL ITEMS

The S. S. Scottish Hero went in on the dry dock last evening to receive repairs and get a general clean up.

The express with the Kyle's passengers arrived here at 4.30 p.m. yesterday.

The whaler Cachalot sails to-morrow for Hawk's Hr. to begin the fishery and will take an outside run to avoid the ice.

The S.S. Stephano will not leave here for New York until Tuesday next and on arrival there will likely be docked for inspection.

The 26 Naval Reservists who arrived by the Stephano yesterday came out to Halifax from England.

At Government House grounds to-morrow forenoon the Volunteers will be inspected by His Excellency the Governor.

The whole battalion of the C. L. B. had drill last evening and later went for a route march, accompanied by the drum and bugle corps.

To-day two little children 3 and 4 years old strayed away from their home on Queen's Road and their mother, Mrs. Hancock, was very perturbed about them.

While Ben Spurrell of Trinity was at work on board the schooner 'Maud' at Bowring Bros' wharf yesterday afternoon and as a heavy yard was being taken from the hold, the fall gave out.

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Empire Day Red Cross Fund

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir—Will you kindly publish the following list of subscribers to the Empire Day Red Cross Fund, from employees Reid Newfoundland Co. the total having been already acknowledged in the general list.

- S. B. Kesner \$ 2.00
H. Crawford 25.00
\$20.00 each—J. P. Powell, Hector Ross, W. E. Ladley
\$10.00 each—P. Rioux, J. W. N. Johnstone, D. P. Duff, H. McNeil
\$5.00 each—G. Cobb, W. F. Joyce, J. W. Morris, G. W. Gushue, H. Fraser, J. C. Perez, Jas. Kelt, J. J. Lacey
\$2.00 each—R. Rodgers, W. Ruxton, R. E. Hughes, A. Hollett, H. Leverman, P. J. Carter, L. G. Kennedy, Thos. Joy, J. Jacobs, Fred Molloy
\$1.50 each—W. J. Ryan, E. J. Cole, John Molloy, Ike Rose
\$1.00 each—W. J. Kent, W. Brown, C. Quick, T. Winsor, G. L. Hancock, W. McKay, J. May, G. Driscoll, J. J. Shortall, F. Hartery, R. Keough, F. Goadby, Sr., W. Smith, D. Pelley, W. Chaney, F. Goadby, Jr., D. Melvin, S. Antle, John Molloy, P. Murphy, W. J. Corbett, S. Stowe, T. Stick, T. Hoyles, R. W. Bennett, W. Murrin, W. Chaney, A. Dahley, E. Dawe, U. Tilley, J. Hoskins, W. Grant, C. Downton, Fred Dawe, W. Tobin, W. Norris, J. Jenkins, Jas. Lush, J. Turner, J. Chaney, R. Stowe, T. Shave, W. H. Sellars, W. Hillier, P. Hiscock, G. Tucker, Wm. Taylor, C. Delaney, C. R. Puddister, P. Tobin, T. C. Noel, R. Sparkes, John E. Dgay, L. W. Donnel, Jas. Moores, A. G. Lake, J. L. G. Tessier
Sums under \$1.00 20.20
Total \$274.20
F. H. STEER, Treasurer.

Notes From Keels B.B.

Monday, May 22.—Business fairly good; good sign of fish with jigger; traps from 1 to 3 quintals.

Tuesday, May 23.—Business varying, no improvement; traps average from 1 to 3 qtls.; hoop business about closed for this season; everybody busy getting their traps out.

Wednesday, May 24.—Little improvement with traps, averaging from 1 to 6 quintals; hook and line, half quintal for a boat.

Thursday, May 25.—Traps from 4 to 5 qtls; hook and line, half quintal a boat; bait scarce.

Friday, May 26.—Weather disagreeable, wind N. E. with dense fog; traps about the same.

Saturday, May 27.—No change in weather, fish about the same; best trap here about 30 qtls to date.

Keel's, May 22, 1916.

"CLOVER LEAF" TOBACCO CASE

In the celebrated Clover Leaf Tobacco case which has occupied the time of the Supreme Court for some months back, a decision was handed down yesterday by the full Bench in favor of Mr. M. A. Duffy with all costs in his favor.

We congratulate the defendant on his great success in winning this case. We would also like to add congratulations to Dr. Lloyd who has come out victorious in winning his first case in the Supreme Court.

A Letter From Mr. J. T. Martin

Will Not Run For Mayor in Forthcoming Election—Thinks Time Allotted For New Council Too Short to be Effective

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir—A mention was made in the press last week that I would offer myself as a candidate for Mayor in the civic election soon to be held. I ask your kind permission to state my position in the matter.

The announcement to which I refer was not official on my part, still as several hundreds of my friends and fellow citizens had requested me to become a candidate for Mayor I offered no objection to the statement pending consideration of a matter so important as this is.

I have decided, however, after mature reflection and deliberation, to stand aside at this juncture of civic affairs and thus to reserve the question of my re-entrance into Municipal politics until the new charter is shaped in conformity with the people's wishes.

I should like to avail of this opportunity to express my very warmest thanks to the hundreds of my numerous friends amongst all classes and from all over the city, who have come forward spontaneously within the past few weeks and freely and cheerfully tendered me their valued influence and support for the Mayoralty chair.

The support they thus voluntarily tendered me now, and the splendid and successful rally they made in my favor during two previous civic elections, are to me treasures I shall ever feel proud of and deeply cherish in my memory, and I hope that in the not far distant future I may be privileged to again avail of their noble and generous assistance.

In conclusion I wish to remark that I understand several gentlemen were about to express a desire to be put in nomination for Mayor but the mention of my name in the papers postponed action on their part.

Latest Fishery Report The Board of Trade received the accompanying reports yesterday, dated May 27th:

From F. R. Dinham, (Eagle Pt. to Mall Bay)—The catch to date is 2,250 qtls. No traps are in the water but 10 dories and skiffs are fishing with nets, are doing nothing yet. There is plenty of herring and the lobster fishery is very good, in fact the best for several years. The weather is fine and moderate.

From A. H. Ingraham, (Ramen)—Prospects are the worst for years and bait is scarce. The fishery for May month was the poorest ever seen here. The lobster fishery is poor. Twelve dories, 12 skiffs, and five boats are fishing, but no traps. The catch to date is 2,000 qtls. with 100 for last week.

From G. F. Read, (West Pt. to Otter's Pt.)—There is plenty of herring but codfishery prospects are poor. Three traps, 20 dories and skiffs and 10 boats are fishing. Nothing has yet been done with lobsters. The total catch is 2,000 qtls with 100 for last week.

The advance to the firemen to which The Mail and Advocate alluded yesterday, given by Job Bros & Co. and Baine, Johnston's, will apply to the Diana which left yesterday for Blanc Sablon and the Bloodhound in the Sydney trade.

Yesterday the schooner "Eva L." bound to Broad Cove, C.B., from Sydney, coal laden, arrived here as she could not proceed further owing to head winds. She was 12 days out and called at St. Pierre.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers had company and battalion drills in the parade ground yesterday and rifle practice at the South side.

The following men enlisted—Horatio Pike, Red Bay. Robt. E. Evans, North Wales. Martin Walkins, St. John's.

The S.S. Kyle arrived here at 4.30 p.m. yesterday from Port aux Basques after a good run here, and she will be docked for her annual overhaul and repairs.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CLUB

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir—The Fund for this Club has now been opened, and the following contributions are gratefully acknowledged:

- M. L. C. \$120.00
Bowring Bros., Ltd. 100.00
Dr. Grenfell 50.00
A. Sheard 50.00
J. Browning 50.00
Royal Stores, Ltd. 50.00
C.P. Ayre 50.00
\$470.00

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