

A. English

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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. II. No. 121.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

UNITED STATES GREATLY PERTURBED

Over Dissatisfying German Note -- Grave Situation Been Created -- Lusitania was Unarmed, Says U. S. -- Prompt Answer to Germany Will be Sent by Pres. Wilson

Washington, May 31.—Germany's reply to the American Note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than 100 American lives, produced a feeling of profound disappointment and dissatisfaction. The failure of Germany to answer the demands of the United States is a rejection on Government circles generally. President Wilson had retired early before the text arrived, but from reading a summary, published today in Ambassador Gerard's forecasts, he had an accurate impression of what it contained. Secretary Bryan would make no comment. Other Cabinet officers were reticent, but there is little concealment anywhere that the answer from Berlin had produced a grave situation in the relations between the States and Germany. Just what course of action the States will pursue is undetermined. Press despatches giving the text of the reply came during the evening, and were sent to the White House. The official text from Ambassador

GERMANY DISAVOWS ANY INTENTION

Of Warring on Peaceful Shipping -- Where Damage is Done to Such Ample Indemnity Will be Paid

Germany Maintains Lusitania Armed -- Recalls Proposals to End Submarine War To Which Germany Agreed

Berlin, May 30.—Germany withholds its final decision on the demands advanced by the United States Government in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, until receipt of an answer from the United States to the Note which Herr von Jagow, Foreign Minister, has delivered to Ambassador Gerard, in reply to the American Note received by the German Government on May 15th. In its reply, the German Government declares that it is not its intention to submit neutral ships in the

from its agents and neutral passengers that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable merchantmen had been equipped with cannon, ammunition and other weapons and manned with persons who have been specially trained to serving guns.

The Lusitania, too, according to information received, here had cannon aboard which were mounted and cancelled below decks. The Imperial Government further directs particular attention of the American Government to the fact that in the British Admiralty's confidential instruction, issued February, 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping, not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishing marks, but also, while thus disguised to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special incitation to merchantmen to destroy German submarines the British Government also offered high prizes and rewards have already been paid.

The Imperial Government in view of these facts, undoubtedly known to it is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations, specified by the Admiralty staff of the German navy as undefended. German commanders, consequently are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law which they before always followed. Finally, the Imperial Government must point out particularly that the Lusitania on her last trip, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and war material, including no less than 50,000 cases of ammunition, intended for the destruction of brave German soldiers, who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion to the Fatherland's service.

The German Government believes it was acting in justified self defence by seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposal to protect the lives of its soldiers, by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy. The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger to which passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed, under these conditions. The company embarking them notwithstanding this, attempted to use the lives of American citizens as a protection for the ammunition aboard acted against the clear provisions of American law, which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provides a penalty therefore. The company, therefore, is wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers. There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine commander, which further is confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributable to an explosion of the ammunition shipment, caused by the torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers would, otherwise, in all human probability have been saved. The Imperial Government considers the above mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American Government. The Imperial Government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American Government, feels impelled in conclusion to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States to Berlin and London as a basis for a "modus vivendi" for conducting of a maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain. The Imperial Government by its readiness to enter upon the discussion of these proposals then demonstrated its good intentions in an ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as is well-known, by the declinatory attitude of the British Government.

RUSSIA MAKES ANOTHER BIG HAUL

Takes 32,000 Prisoners

Petrograd, May 30 (official).—The great battle between Sienawa and Przemysl is still undecided. On May 28th strong enemy attacks between Przemysl and the great marshes of the Dniester and beyond the Dniester to Dwina were repulsed. On May 27th and 28th the Russian troops assumed vigorous offensive on the left bank of the Avitaza and the whole front as far as the river Lonitza, and captured on the night of May 28th near Perehinsky 32,000 prisoners, including 72 officers and several machine guns.

Crew Rescued And Taken to Port

London, May 31.—Chief officer and sixteen men of the steamer Ethiope, torpedoed in the English Channel, have been rescued by the Steamer Wiltshire and taken to Havre. The steamer Saxonia took the Captain and sixteen members of the crew of the Ethiope into Falmouth, Saturday, and they reported that the other sixteen men of their crew were supposed to be afloat in the ship's boats.

Towed Crew Forty Miles

London, May 31.—Crew of eight men of the Russian ship Mars arrived at Aberdeen after a perilous voyage. The ship was shelled and set on fire by a German submarine off Fair Island, Shetlands. The submarine towed the crew in a small boat for forty miles and then cut them adrift without warning.

French's Hopeful But Ambiguous Words

London, May 30.—Field Marshal French, in an address to the troops which took place in the second battle of Ypres, which he described as one of the most desperate fighting of the war, declared that they had done much to shorten the war.

Constantinople Official Reports

Constantinople, May 31.—The following official statement has been issued at the War Office:—On front and rear of Arburnu the enemy made unsuccessful efforts to prevent us from reinforcing the trenches we had captured in the centre of his position. At Seddul Bahr the enemy seems engaged in filling gaps made on May 25. Our Anatolian batteries on the Narrows violently bombarded the enemy's positions at Seddul Bahr. To-day (Sunday) nothing of importance occurred at other points. Swiss Government decided to mobilize first and third divisions of reserves numbering about 70,000 men.

Albanians Attack Serbian Frontier Blockhouses and Posts

Paris, May 31.—A Havas despatch from Nish says, strong Albanian bands attacked Serbian blockhouses in the region of Mahoum, on May 26, at same time several hundred Albanians attacked frontier posts between Rastelitz and Ektirovitz with machine guns. In both cases the Albanians were repulsed.

Italian Troops Occupy Val Dagna

Geneva, May 31.—Italian troops have occupied Italian number it is estimated 650,000, with seventy batteries. Austro-German losses on the Italian front to date said to have been about 1800 killed, 3,000 wounded and 1,000 prisoners.

OFFICIAL FRENCH

Paris, May 29.—The French War Office gave out a report on the progress of hostilities as follows:—"In the region north of Arras there occurred last night a very violent artillery engagement. The enemy bombarded particularly our positions on the heights of Lorette. The night attack made it possible for us to make further progress to the east of the roadway between Ala, Noulette and Souchez. At about midnight the German counter-attack on our trenches at Ablain St. Nazaire was easily repulsed. In the Argonne, in the vicinity of Penline Madame, we yesterday took possession of a section of the enemy's trenches.

TO TAKE THE FIELD SERBS AGAIN

Geneva, May 31.—News from Belgrade says that the Serbian army has been re-organized and intends taking the offensive.

Italians Capture Town of Storo and Bombard Piva

Geneva, May 29.—The Italians, after a severe fight along the frontier north of Lake Idro, have captured the town of Storo and are now bombarding Piva.

Naval Battle In the Adriatic Italians Victors

Rome, May 29.—In a naval fight which took place on the 24th Austrians were defeated; torpedo boat S-70 and the destroyers Scharfmetel, Vanora, and Ozepele, were seriously damaged. The Italian torpedo boat Turbine, put out of action, was sunk by the captain.

Austrian Airmen Bombard Venice

Vienna, May 30.—In an air raid on Venice on Friday night, a large number of bombs were dropped, causing several extensive fires in and near an arsenal. Another bomb caused an explosion in Fort Nichols.

Canadians Safely Arrive at Plymouth

London, May 29.—The Saxonia, with the 25th Battalion from Halifax, arrived at Plymouth to-day.

Theophilis Braga Elected President Portuguese Republic

Lisbon, May 30.—Theophilis Braga, who was Provisional President of Portugal, following the revolution which resulted in the abdication of King Manuel, was yesterday elected President of the Republic.

Steamer Tullochmoor Sunk by Submarine

Barry, Wales, May 30.—The British steamer Tullochmoor was shelled and sunk by a German submarine to-day. The crew escaped, and landed here. She was in ballast from Genoa for South Shields.

White Star Liner "Megantic" Sends Out Frantic S.O.S. Call

Was Chased by Submarine On Irish Coast—But Escaped

Queenstown, May 30.—The White Star liner Megantic, with a large number of passengers from Liverpool to Montreal, was chased by a submarine off the south coast of Ireland this morning, but escaped. Considerable alarm was caused here this morning when the S.O.S. call was received from the liner, reporting that a submarine had been sighted. The first message was soon followed by another, stating that the Megantic had outdistanced the submarine, and that she was then sixty miles south-east of Cork Harbour. Later a third message was received from the steamer, reporting that the captain had evaded the submarine, that his ship was well westward, and with all on board well, and that he was proceeding on his voyage

Victor and George Exchange Greetings

London, May 30.—King Victor Emmanuel and King George have exchanged telegrams over Italy's entry into the war. The message of the Italian King says:—"Ancient traditional friendship between the Italian and British people has now been strengthened by the bonds of blood. We, war against a common enemy with ardent hope for victory. I send your Majesty my cordial and friendly salutation." King George replied:—"I have received much pleasure by your Majesty's telegram, and hasten to reciprocate most cordially and sincerely the sentiments which you so kindly expressed. It is a source of deep gratification to me that our two countries now are closely allied in a great and noble cause against the common enemy. I feel complete confidence in the success of our united efforts, in conjunction with those of our Allies. I beg your Majesty to accept my best wishes for your welfare, and for that of Italy, the old and valued friend of my country."

Latest Report From Field Marshal Sir John French

London, May 30.—A communication from Sir John French says:—"Since my last communication on May 26th we have made a further small gain east of Festubert. Otherwise, all has been quiet on our front. Yesterday one of our aeroplanes brought down a German aeroplane in the neighbourhood of Moorsale, six miles north-west of Courtrai, miles north-west of Courtrai.

Germany's Reply Greatly Disappointing To Uncle Sam

Washington, May 31.—Germany's reply to the U.S. Note has produced a feeling of profound disappointment and dissatisfaction. The situation between both countries is considered grave, and the result is anxiously awaited. There will be a Cabinet meeting to-morrow, and the reply to Germany is expected within 48 hours.

GERMANY SUBMITS HER REPLY TO AMERICA ON THE LUSITANIA INCIDENT

Cunard Company Held Directly Responsible for The Great Loss of Life -- Ammunition Carried Contrary to American Law -- Lusitania Also Was Armed and Listed as Auxiliary Cruiser

Berlin, May 31.—The following is the text of the German Note:—"The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to the communication of May 15 regarding injury to American interests through the German submarine warfare. The Imperial Government has subjected the communication of the American Government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to cooperate in a frank and friendly way to clearing up possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two Governments through events mentioned by the American Government. Regarding first the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulf-light, the American Embassy has already been informed that the German Government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts to attacks by submarines or aviators, on the contrary, German forces are repeatedly instructed most specifically to avoid attacks on such ships. It is a question of only quite isolated and exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British Government's abuse of flags, together with

the suspicious and culpable behavior of masters of those ships. The German Government in all cases where investigation has shown that the neutral ship was not itself at fault, and was damaged by a German submarine or aviator, the German Government has expressed regret over the unfortunate accident, and is justified by conditions, offered indemnification. The cases of the Cushing and Gulf-light will be treated on the same principle. An investigation of which will, presently be communicated to the Embassy. The investigation can if necessary be supplemented by international call on international commission of inquiry, provided by Article 3 of the Hague Agreement, of Oct. 18, 1907. When sinking the British steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew full opportunity for safe escape. Only when the master did not obey orders to heave to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals did the German commander order crew and passengers by signals and through a megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. He actually allowed them twenty-three minutes time and fired the torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assist-

ance of the Falaba. Regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, the German Government has already expressed to the neutral governments concerned keen regret that citizens of their States had lost their lives. On this occasion the Imperial Government, however, cannot escape the impression that certain important facts, having direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania, may have escaped the attention of the American Government. In the interest of a clear and complete understanding which is the aim of both Governments, considers it first necessary to convince itself that information accessible to both Governments about the facts of the case are completely in accord. The Government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The Imperial Government allows itself in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest British merchant ships, built with Government funds as an auxiliary cruiser and carried expressly as such in the navy list issued by the British Admiralty. It is further known to the Imperial Government from trustworthy reports

Naval Losses At Gallipoli And Sheerness

London, May 30.—Forty-nine men of the crew of the battleship Majestic were lost when that vessel was torpedoed off the Gallipoli Peninsula on May 27th. According to a casualty list issued to-day, the number of men lost on the steamer Princess Irene, which was blown up in Sheerness Harbour, exclusive of 78 dockyard workmen, is given 243. The casualty list of the battleship Triumph, torpedoed off Gallipoli Peninsula, which was issued last night, shows three officers and 11 men killed, with forty-two men missing.

Turks Claim Big Successes

Constantinople, May 30.—The following official statement was issued to-day:—"We took the centre of the enemy's fortified trenches at Avi Burnu this morning. After a bayonet attack at about 1000 our right wing penetrated into sections previously occupied by the enemy, while 400 metres beyond, one of our aviators dropped bombs successfully on the enemy's trenches.

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Florizel, June 12th (via Charlottetown).
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Stephano, June 10th; Florizel, June 19th.
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FARES INCLUDING MEALS & BERTH ON RED CROSS STEAMERS:

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Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Diningroom Sets. | Arm Chairs. |
| Library Sets. | Morris Chairs. |
| Lounges. | Rockers. |
| Hall Sevens. | Fireside Stools. |
| Hall Mirrors. | Screens. |

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GRAPHITE

The Difference Between Blacklead and Lead Proper

A prim young lady, fresh from the realms of higher education, recently appeared at the office of a prominent manufacturer of lead pencils, presented credentials as a health department investigator, and announced her desire to study conditions in the factory with reference to lead poisoning, says a bulletin of the Smithsonian Institution. Just as "pigs is pigs" so her lead was lead: Such literal-mindedness is hardly to be expected of the average mortal, but if the fair investigator had called to inquire as to the actual nature of the product made and just why it had to share names with something equally common but totally different, the memory of her visit would have been less likely to have been perpetuated in the guise of the traditional factory joke.

Most persons are aware that lead pencils are not made of lead, but that the so-called black lead in them is a full brother to coal and to the aristocratic diamond, and that it is identical with many other substances in common use, such as the blacking on the kitchen range, are additional facts not nearly so well known. A recently installed exhibit in the National museum shows the various forms of graphite including natural and manufactured, as well as the various ingredients used in this industry.

Black lead and plumbago are popular terms for a form of pure carbon whose proper name, graphite—from the Greek word meaning "to write" is more accurate and appropriate. As a mineral from the earth, it has been known and used since about the middle of the 16th century, but for a matter of 200 years thereafter the conceptions of science with reference to its true nature seem to have remained about on a par with those of the fair visitor at the pencil factory. Pencils made of it were in use as far back as 1565. It was not known then that this soft black greasy mineral might be burned and that in burning it vanished from view in the form of carbonic acid gas, just like such much charcoal. Meanwhile, in lieu of any regular name, various nicknames were assigned, originating in superficial resemblances to better known substances. Two of these nicknames, black lead and plumbago, outgrowths of the fact that lead is soft and when jarred will leave a black streak on paper, have persisted.

Graphite occurs rather frequently in granite rock throughout the Appalachian system from Maine to Texas, and has been mined in various localities, notably at Ticonderoga in New York, and at a number of points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. But the Appalachian range of occurrences, and with them those of Canada, consist of disseminated grains known to the trade as flake graphite, and the cost of recovery have pretty generally proven prohibitive, with the result that even the old Ticonderoga mines are no longer operated. For a number of years the chief supply of natural graphite has come from Ceylon, where the mineral occurs in massive veins. Another prominent graphite field lies in the Tankas mountains of Siberia, and Mexico also has a rather important source in Sonora. In this country, Montana has the only occurrence, other than that of flake graphite, thus far encountered.

Often, there seems to be something incongruous in the thought of carbon being at once the most typical of combustibles, and the best known fire resistor, but such is the case; for the kitchen range, which is fed with carbon in the form of coal, is blacked with carbon in the form of graphite. The answer lies in the fact that the purer and denser the carbon, the less inflammable it becomes. Thus, just as anthracite coal is less inflammable than bituminous coal with its high percentage of gas-forming ingredients, so in turn there is a so-called graphitized anthracite, notably in Rhode Island, which is so dense that it will not support combustion practically, and true graphite in its extreme density, is almost incombustible. Moreover, it does not melt at any attainable temperature, so is peculiarly fitted to withstand great heat.

No wonder of fact, few people begin to realize the range of uses to which graphite is put: it is an essential though minor ingredient in a great number of unsuspected concoctions as common as that of lead pencils. With many of these the graphite man is himself unfamiliar, beyond the simple fact that this or that manufacturer purchases from him: for in such uses it is apt to represent part of a secret process. Lead pencils, lubricants, electrical conductors, and black polishes and paints, are prominent conventional uses; but it is liable to be present pretty much anywhere that anti-friction, un-fading blackness, heat resistance, electrical conductivity or noncorrosiveness are desirable properties, and the fact that without graphite the derby hat as we know it could not be, is an example of its importance as an incidental ingredient.

A few years ago, while Dr. E. G. Acheson was engaged in conducting a high-temperature experiment in which he was using anthracite coal in an electrical furnace at Niagara Falls, he happened to let his furnace run beyond the intended temperature, and upon examination found that in place of the anthracite coal put in, the carbon removed was in the form of graphite. In view of the importance of graphite to the comfort of man, Dr. Acheson's discovery was a valuable one, not only to himself but to civilization in general. While commonly referred to as "artificial graphite," the product from the electric furnace is artificial only in the sense that manufactured ice is artificial. It is not merely an artificially prepared substitute, but is graphite, just as ice is ice, whether the water be frozen in a pond during winter or in a tank during summer.

An exhibit recently installed in the National museum visualizes the manufacturing procedure involved in the making of graphite in accordance with Dr. Acheson's discovery. It shows the raw materials—anthracite coal, coke, or other form of carbon—a model reproduction of the furnace in operation, the product as it comes from the furnace, and the general range of preparations for use. The striking feature connected with the procedure is the furnace, which is unit. It is simply a long rectangular open trough constructed of some heat-resisting substance, such as carbon-undum. The trough holds up to six tons of anthracite coal. A powerful electric current is fed in at one end of the trough. It generates a tremendous heat, jumping from lump to lump of coal, just as it does from one carbon to the other in the arc light, only instead of the single electrical jump there are thousands. It takes about 20 hours to convert coal to graphite, and the working temperature of around 7,500 degrees challenges full comprehension.

Reflecting on what would happen to a piece of ice thrown into a roaring stove fire, and imagining a temperature at which a piece of the stove would behave similarly, will convey an impression as to what the working temperature in a graphite furnace signifies. The anthracite coal used carried impurities: but in the furnace they are like so much moisture, and the resulting graphite is left practically pure—"The Pathfinder."

Carrying Explosives Contrary to Law

Washington, May 18.—The claim advanced that the Lusitania was carrying explosives, in contravention of the United States law, that her rapid sinking was due to an explosion of this portion of her cargo, and that consequently responsibility for the loss of life on board rests upon the Cunard Line, has aroused interest here.

The First Canoe

Those Indians who made the first canoe of birch bark long ago were our greatest benefactors. The children of these Indians know the canoe, and they know how to use it, and if you go to Timagami, Ontario, this summer, they will paddle your canoe in their own superb way. Students who camp in summer along the Timagami lakes are able to do two years' work in one. Finest of fishing and hunting.

A much-married man is just now enjoying an era of peace that he has not experienced since his marriage. His wife put her tongue on a flat iron to see if it was hot. It was,

Austria's Generous Peace Offering To Italy
Italy on the Verge of War, German Chancellor Says

Berlin, May 18.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag to-day on the relations between Italy and Austria-Hungary and Germany, outlined the concessions Austria had offered to Italy and said:

"With its Parliament, the Italian people will now decide whether it will reach the fulfilment of all national aspirations in the widest extent in a peaceful manner, or whether it will plunge the country into war and tomorrow draw the sword against its allies of yesterday and to-day."

"I will not give up the hope entirely that the scale of peace will be heavier than the scale of war, but whatever the decision of Italy may be, we, together with Austria-Hungary, have done all within the bounds of possibility to support an alliance which was firmly rooted among the German people and had brought profit and good to the three empires."

"If the alliance is torn by one of the three partners, we shall know, together with the other partner, how to meet the new dangers with dauntless confidence and courage."

"You are aware," said the Chancellor, beginning his speech, "that the relations between Italy and Austria-Hungary within the last months have been strongly strained."

"From the speech made yesterday by Count Tizze, you will have gathered that the Vienna Cabinet, in a sincere effort to insure enduring peace between the Dual Monarchy and Italy, and to take into account the last great vital interests of both empires, had resolved on far-reaching concessions to Italy of a territorial nature."

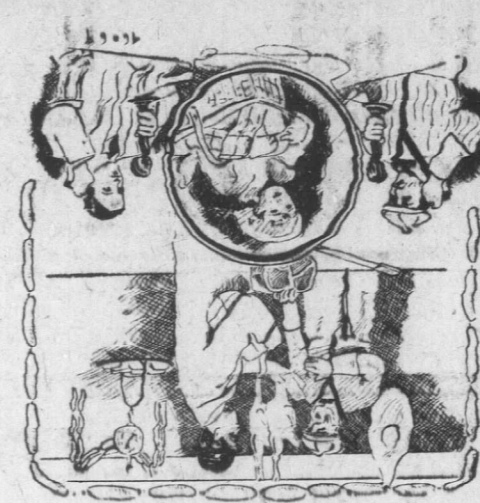
"I consider it proper to indicate these concessions to you:—
"First—Part of the Tyrol inhabited by Italians was to be ceded to Italy.
"Second—The western bank of the Isonzo, in so far as the population was purely Italian, and the town of Gradisca likewise was to be ceded to Italy.
"Third—Trieste was to be made an imperial free city, receiving an administration which would insure the Italian character of the city and to have an Italian university.
"Fourth—Italian sovereignty over Avona (a seaport of Albania) and a sphere of interest belonging thereto to be recognized.
"Fifth—Austria-Hungary declared her political disinterestedness regarding Albania.
"Sixth—The national interests of Italians in Austria to be particularly respected.
"Seventh—Austria-Hungary to grant amnesty to political military prisoners belonging to the ceded territory.
"Eighth—The further wishes of Italy regarding the general question to be assured every consideration.
"Ninth—Austria-Hungary, after the conclusion of the agreement, to give a solemn declaration concerning the concessions.
"Tenth—Mixed committees for the regulation of the details of the concessions to be appointed.
"Eleventh—After the conclusion of the agreement Austro-Hungarian soldiers, natives of the occupied territories shall not further participate in the war. Guarantee from Germany.
"I can add," continued the Imperial Chancellor, "that Germany, in order further to strengthen the understanding between both her allies, undertook with the full agreement of the Vienna Cabinet, to give a full guarantee for the loyal fulfilment of these offers. Germany and Austria-Hungary herewith formed a result, would, I firmly believe, find an overwhelming majority in the three nations."

The Imperial Chancellor's speech was loudly applauded from the galleries. The various Secretaries of State were present. The President of the Reichstag opened the sitting by saying:

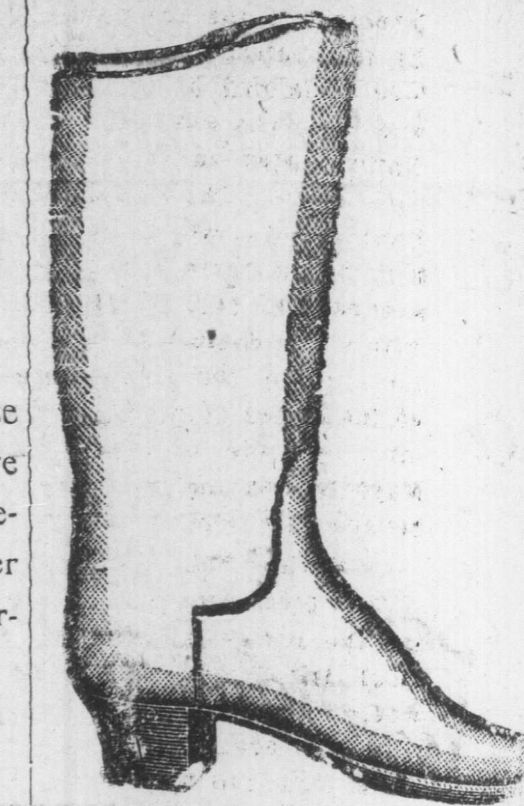
"We begin our work inspired with full confidence, which is justified by the course of events up to the present, without vanity, but with steadfast determination, which has its root in unity and justice at our doors. The German people is looking forward quietly to the future, which must bring the development of all our forces for the good and greatness of our beloved fatherland."

"Was't a hair cut, Sir?"
"I don't believe in particals, I want 'em all cut."

Miss Flurry: "I suppose waiting for an inspiration is the hardest part of writing short stories?"
The Author: "No; waiting for the cheque!"



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To the Fishermen SALT :: SALT

IN CURING FISH, the better the salt used, the better standard of fish obtained.

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Two Big War Pictures

JUST OUT! TWO GRAND BATTLE PICTURES IN COLORS. "The Sinking of the Emden," the famous sea fight in which the gallant Australian cruiser, "Sydney," cornered and destroyed the terrible German raider, "Emden," which had captured 21 unprotected British merchant ships, causing a loss of about \$2,000,000.00; the companion picture shows the exploit of unparalleled bravery in the Battle of Mons, when three British gunners drove from the field, with one machine gun, a German battery of 12, for which these heroes were decorated with Victoria Crosses. These **GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS OF BRITISH ARMS** are DEPICTED, TRUE TO LIFE and in vivid colors. In these two magnificent Battle Pictures. Size 16 x 20 inches. **PRICE 25c EACH.** Agents Wanted Everywhere to sell these pictures on commission. Every issue in this country will want this splendid pair of pictures.

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UNITED STATES FLEET REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT

New York, May 20.—New York and its harbor were on fire to-day, on the occasion of the greatest naval parade in the history of the United States. Everywhere the spectacle presented by the majestic vessels of the navy was acclaimed by enormous crowds, and everywhere the president of the United States was accorded a wonderful ovation. Thousands stood in the chill drizzle while the brigade of sailors and marines marched up Fifth avenue, and during the afternoon, with a cold damp wind blowing across the Hudson, thousands more thronged the slopes of Riverside drive and other vantage points to watch the Mayflower as she passed up the river between the grim lines of war vessels.

Review Follows Luncheon.

The president boarded his yacht for the review at 3 o'clock after a quick trip from the Hotel Biltmore, where the luncheon was held. A half-hour was spent in receiving official visits from the flag officers and captains of the fleet, and then the Mayflower got under way. The president, together with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary Redfield and acting Mayor McAnany, stood on the yacht's bridge.

As the president's yacht, conveyed by four destroyers, reached the flagship Wyoming, the first in line, the president's salute of 23 guns boomed across the water and reverberated back and forth between the Palisades and New York's skyscrapers. Each ship as the Mayflower passed thundered a similar salute, 336 guns in all.

Head Bared in Drizzle.

The frequent playing of the national anthem kept the president's head bare during most of the review. Despite the mist, he refused to keep his hat on.

"I have too much respect for the fleet and the anthem," he remarked.

To-night the president was a dinner guest of Admiral Fletcher and officers of the fleet on the flagship Wyoming.

"U. S. S. Suffrage."

Passing the dreadnought Utah, the

president noticed that "U. S. S. Suffrage" was painted upon one of the small boats alongside in big white letters, and asked Secretary Daniels whether the women had won the navy to their cause.

The president was particularly complimentary in his reference to the battleship Georgia, and in a unique manner the crew lined up in salute to him. Spying a big group of New York militiamen aboard the dreadnought named after the Empire state, the president said, "I see they've got landlubbers over there."

"I don't believe the president could be more deeply interested in the navy than he is," said Secretary Daniels after the review. "He certainly is making good as the navy's guest. I know he is proud of what we have done to-day."

To-morrow the ships swing out to sea for a naval war game along the Atlantic coast. The president will again review them from the deck of the Mayflower as they steam down the harbor.

"No Bluster About It."

President Wilson delivered a patriotic address on the American flag and the protection it carries for Americans at a luncheon given at the Biltmore hotel in his honor by the New York citizens' committee.

"The navy of the United States," the president said, "expresses our ideals. The fleet lying here at New York is a great fleet and has nothing of bluster about it.

"The great thing about America is that it wants no territory, and questions no other nation's honor. We stand for humanity and for the things that humanity wants.

"We lift no threats against any nation or class in the United States. This fleet in the river is a great, solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle. There is nothing else for which she will contend."

WEIGHT OF METAL TO DECIDE WAR

Not the Numbers Nor the Bravery of the Troops That Are Engaged

London, Friday May 24.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Petrograd confirms the belief prevailing in London that the Russian retreat in Galicia was due to the tremendous Austro-German artillery suddenly concentrated.

"It proves," the correspondent asserts, "that the war ultimately will not be decided by the numbers nor the bravery of the troops, but by the weight of metal."

"The Russians have illimitable reserves," he continues, "their soldiers are brave, as brave as any in the world, yet they were obliged to give up the entire fruits of their terrific winter campaign in the Carpathians because on a certain narrow front the enemy collected an enormous force of guns which created a zone of shell-fire in which no troops could possibly live."

"Prussians, members of the Imperial Guard, taken prisoners, have said that on one short sector of the front 24 battalions of infantry, roughly speaking 24,000 men, were supported by no less than 40 batteries of heavy guns. These guns blew the Russian trenches to pieces and made the strongest field fortifications useless."

"The wedge driven into Austrian territory held by Russia consisted of 180,000 men and 1,000 field guns. These were placed in several lines, one behind the other, and their fire was directed and checked by a host of aeroplanes. These were in the air morning, noon and night, observing and correcting the aim of the guns. The Russian gunners downed four of these visitors in one day, but it did not daunt them nor affect their daring."

"This catastrophe was avoided by the eagerness of the Russian officers in command, and the obedience of their orders by the forces. Only the third army retreated under pressure. Everywhere, except between Dunajec and the San, the withdrawal was effected in perfect order. In another part of the field, a mixed German and Austrian army, under Gen. Dankl, was severely beaten by the Russian rearguard near Opatow, in south-west Poland, and they are now in pursuit of those forces. The forced marches had tired the enemy, who hastily retreating, lost heavily in killed and wounded, as well as 3,000 prisoners. This may check the general advance of the enemy, which had for its object the recapture of Peremyshl and Lemberg.

bring the situation back to what it

was early last Autumn. It would however, find this difference: The Russians can still put millions upon millions of men into the field and the Austrians have almost reached their limit.

Such a mass of artillery could only be moved slowly, of course. They never went faster than three or four miles a day, but though they were slow they were sure. All the ingenuity of the Russian staff and all the vigor of the troops could do was by flank attack to deflect the advance of the enemy a little to the north.

"It was the slowness of this advance which made the Russian general staff believe more than once that they had brought the enemy to a standstill. But they moved deliberately forward, nevertheless, at their own pace."

"If it had been merely necessary to bring up reinforcements of men the Russians had enough of them and to spare, but the concentration of such powerful guns of the Germans demanded an answering movement of artillery by the Russians, and this could not be arranged so rapidly. The enemy had a large choice of directions in which to strike their blows. All through April the Russian general staff knew that it was coming, but they did not know exactly where. Every possibility, therefore, it was thought, was being guarded against, and thus an equal concentration of guns by the Russians at any one point was impossible. It was only the prompt decision to retire all along the line which prevented the Germans from driving a wedge not only into the territory occupied by the Russian army but into the armies themselves.

Contracting Firms Offer To Refund

Ottawa, May 24.—More restitution is probable as a result of the investigation undertaken by the Government into war equipment purchases. The matters under investigation have included the purchase through a departmental official—since suspended—of a number of field glasses of alleged inferior quality. It is reported that the difference between the prices obtained for these glasses and the fair value of the goods supplied will be refunded to the Government, the focus concerned being desirous of clearing themselves from the imputation of having profited unduly under their contracts. The offer, which is stated to be a purely voluntary one, has not yet been considered by the Department of Justice.

It is looked upon as a great offence to insult the water-carriers of Constantinople. The reason for this is that the distribution of water is looked upon by Mohammedans as one of the most important of the good works of their religion.

AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY "OUR MUTUAL GIRL"

Margaret visits the studio of Penrhyn Stanlaws, the famous artist, who sketches her in colors, then she

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An Essency social drama in two parts—a story of heart interest and true life incidents.

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A Vitagraph drama in two parts, featuring Lillian Walker and Earle Williams. A sure fire comedy scream.

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HOWARD STANLEY, Vocalist; MISS K. RING, Pianist; BERNARD SPENCER, Violinist; JOE ROSS, Drums—realism.

WEDNESDAY—The second episode of THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY. Read the story in Tuesday's Daily Star.

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Songs and Dances. Several Feature Films; no trash. In preparation, "Little Bo Peep, and Boy Blue." New gorgeous Costumes, Scenery and Effects.

NOTE—Tickets can be had now for Friday's Contest. A great many went Saturday. On sale Rossley Theatre. Secure them in time.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

FEATURES PRODUCED BY THE BEST COMPANIES TO-DAY.

"THE MYSTERY OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE"

It contains a mystery, two girls are one and the same; he falls in love with both, marries one, solves the secret and is doubly happy. A feature picture in 2 parts, featuring Margaret Gibson. "BUDDY'S FIRST CALL"—A comedy drama with Paul Kelly and Rose Fapley

"THE BATTLE OF THE WEAK"—A Domestic drama by the Vitagraph Company.

"PERCY, THE LADY KILLER" and "ROMEO AND JULIET" are two clever comedies.

M. J. Delmonico sings "I Can't Help Loving You Now"—the newest song in Ragtime.

"The Newfoundland and Canadian Regiments at Salisbury's Plains" on Wednesday. DON'T MISS IT.

WHAT LUSITANIA LOSS MEANT IN INSURANCE

Total of Ten Million Dollars on Life, Accident and Cargo Accounts Said to be Involved—The Vessel Worth Eight Millions

What the sinking of the Lusitania meant, so far as it can be measured in financial loss, is commented upon in an article in The Market World and Chronicle, discussing the amount of insurance involved, which sets the total at fully \$10,000,000. It says, in part:

"It is, of course, as yet impossible to calculate even with approximate accuracy the amount of insurance of all kinds which the destruction of the Lusitania involves. In fact, precise figures will never be obtained, because of the innumerable insurance payments, which will never be noted and listed, except by insurers and insured. It is probably not an over-estimate, however, to put the aggregate insurance which will ultimately be paid at quite \$10,000,000, though this will fall far short of the total amount of the loss, even leaving out of account the value of uninsured or insufficiently insured lives.

In fact, the value of the Lusitania herself was certainly not much below \$5,000,000, although it is understood that she was insured for only about \$7,000,000 of which amount the British War Risk Bureau carried \$6,000,000, the remainder being insured with London Lloyds underwriters and with British marine insurance companies. The insurance on the cargo is estimated to have been approximately \$750,000, a considerable part of which was carried by American insurance companies. The loss on the cargo would have been materially larger had not important shipments, expected to go forward on the Lusitania, been deferred until the next sailing.

"The property loss occasioned by the destruction of the Lusitania was accordingly enormous, and must be added to the gigantic bill which is day by day piling up, to represent

the diminution of the economic resources of mankind occasioned by this most destructive of war. But the disaster. Life insurance and accident insurance must both be taken into account, in addition to marine insurance.

"The amount of life insurance carried by the passengers and crew of the Lusitania is as yet very imperfectly ascertained. In general, it may be assumed that the male cabin passengers, owing to their standing in life, had their lives insured upon a scale much above the average. Such of them as were Americans undoubtedly carried their life insurance with American companies, though the much larger number of English and other nationalities undoubtedly had their insurance predominantly with companies in the countries of which they were citizens. The figures for these latter can by no possibility ever be known, as for insurance with American companies, thirteen of these companies have thus far made known (subject to later rectifications upon more complete information as to lives lost on the ship) that they have sustained losses aggregating nearly \$420,000. The list of reporting companies, however, is as yet small—only twenty-one—and more than one of the largest companies in the country have not yet made their losses known. The grand total therefore, if it could be obtained, would certainly be far greater than the amount stated.

"On the face of the returns thus far, the American accident insurance companies have suffered more severely than the life insurance companies. Losses of over \$700,000 have thus far been reported, of which the Travellers of Hartford, has \$400,000, and the Aetna Life, of Hartford, has \$200,000. Here again the returns are certainly incomplete, even for the American companies. It must be many days before complete and exact information as to the number of deaths and the extent of the injuries of the surviving can be secured."

The Turks are great eaters, and a dinner of twenty courses is common. When they are not eating they are smoking, and when they are neither eating nor smoking they're sleeping!

Fine Art of Killing In the Trenches

Compared with trench fighting, an artillery duel is a bagatelle and uncertain affair, with little of the fine art of killing about it. In a trench develops suddenly, without warning, and must be met at close quarters. The target field must be watched with minute and tireless vigilance. The enemy must be bluffed, enraged,ajoiled or temporarily pacified. After two months, all the little tricks of the enemy are learned, until the long vigilance of trench opposite acquires a definite personality. And yet the only time that either side ever sees the other is when a burial party becomes a necessity.

This is what usually happens: A spade sticks up over the top of the British trench. If the Germans are in a mood for a truce—which is against the rules and always unofficial—an answering spade is held over the top of the German trench. Then the head of a Britisher appears rather cautiously, and if quiet continues, he climbs out, stretches his limbs and takes a long breath of fresh air above and perhaps a few Germans appear, too. A suitable spot is selected and a grave dug. A twisted body is lifted gently from the sagging wire and rolled into the hole. A clear voice recites a prayer: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty... from the snare of the Fowler and from noisome pestilence... the terror by night... destruction that wasteth at noonday... a thousand shall fall at thy side..." Ten minutes later the field is empty and rifle bullets are whistling a lively requiem over the deed that has just been done.

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ST. JOHN'S N.F.L.D., MAY 31st., 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

**Land Grabbers—
Who's Who**

On Saturday we published a list of licenses for timber areas in the Labrador. Our readers will notice that several large areas have been given to companies. The Labrador Pulp and Lumber Co. is the McMartin interests. The Belle Isle Straits Pulp and Lumber Co. is the Tobin, Morris, Egan interest at Lewis Bay, which property is under the eye of pit prop dealers.

About 2500 cords were cut by this company the past winter under contract with an English firm, and we understand the property is under option to this firm for a large sum of money.

The Hamilton Pulp & Lumber Co. is a property owned by Messrs. W. C. Job, H. D. Reid, Gulnac, late J. W. Grant, and F. Morris is also said to be interested in this company.

The most remarkable license is that of G. Jardine, Jan 16th, 1915. Why should Jardine's application be granted while 15 other applications in 1915, then on file, were denied. What pressure was brought to bear upon the Executive respecting Jardine's application. We wish to know whether the report about this area is true? Was it under option for \$60,000 pending confirmation of the 10-year clause of the Pit Prop Bill.

Is there a Minister of the Crown interested in this area—part-owner. We also want to know if a Minister of the Crown is interested in the area applied by Robt Dawe of Bay Roberts, and whether the executive has been flooded with requests and letters asking that a license be issued to Robt. Dawe for the 1000 mile area applied for in April. There is a nigger in the wood pile here and those interested will have to be careful if they don't find a committee of the House looking to this matter at its session next year.

The most outrageous thing about the application filed is that their application hold sway while they have not paid a cent for rents, and when they find a buyer for their illegal claims they will probably secure a license and grow rich quick. The area applied for and licensed will be saleable at \$20,000,000 should the pit props venture to turn out a success. This \$20,000,000 should belong to the people and should have been available to pay off some of the public debt of the Colony. The country would then profit somewhat from the exportation of pit props and pulp wood. But the people's lands have been robbed, held against the provision of the law or given away to heeleders of the government through the exertion of friends of those heeleders, who support the government, and this \$20,000,000 is robbed from the people and heeleders of graballism permitted them to grow rich quick thereby.

Outrageous Waste

According to the statement tabled in the House, the cost of the crew of the Fiona amounted to \$1.00 per day for food, while the cost of the Dredge amounted to 70c. per day. The cost of food on commercial steamers amount to about 40c. per day.

The question now is, how came the Fiona's cost to amount to \$1 per day per man for food only? Surely an investigation would be in order. How much rum, wine, whisky, cigars and fancy drinks is included in the bills for groceries and provisions.

The poor fishermen not only must keep the Fiona in commission but must find no end of liquor and other luxuries for the use of political heeleders and loafers which invest that ship from year to year.

The expenses of the Fiona is a scandal and an outrage. Liquors are supplied under the guise of groceries and the accounts asked for by Mr. Coaker on May 7th have not yet been produced by Cashin. They dare not do so, for to do so would expose the most glaring acts of dishonesty and deception ever heard of in this Colony.

The Dredge accounts are not quite as bad but are rotten just the same. The crew's food could not cost 70c. per day. Has any of the food supplied been robbed from those ships? How many mouths have been fed from those two ships that are not in the employ of the Government?

The most glaring acts of robbery have been going on. Those ships could well be vitualled for half the amount charged against the public accounts.

Look at the big grab for groceries by Duffy, the notorious heeler of Cashin and Morris. What value did he give for the amounts paid him? Is it any wonder the Opposition demanded a standing committee of public accounts in order to give the Opposition the power in future to examine all vouchers and witnesses regarding public expenditure. This robbery and glaring steals have gone on for years, but their day is passed.

Piccott has been none too active in protecting public interests in his department. Kero oil is being bought at 24c. without tender while it was sold here when the bargain was made for 19c. We know of a firm that is ready to supply for 20c. what Piccott is paying Barr 24c. for. Is there any rake off on the 24c. price? If so, who is getting the rake off? Who knows whether a cask of kero oil measures 40 gallons or 45 gallons? Who checks the gauge?

Scandals of the most outrageous sort have been going on in all departments. The whole public service is rotten to the core.

Who measures and checks coal delivered to the public institutions? When 100 tons are charged in, who knows whether 90 was delivered? Who knows whether a load contains a half ton? Who is to check? Is not the whole business left to the sellers of the coal without check or scrutiny? How many tons of coal have been paid for from the public taxes that were not delivered during the last six years? Is the public aware of the awful growth in the cost of fuel for the institutions of the country?

The bill for coal is 100 per cent. higher to-day than it was four years ago. Who derives the most benefit? The sellers or the country. Who will dare to answer?

Under the Government the most outrageous deeds of robbery have been going on in 1000 ways in

connection with supplies for the institutions.

Look at the charge of \$1000 for drugs for the Fiona last year. Who is foolish enough to believe that \$100 worth of drugs were used. The statement is a lie of the blackest sort. Some one got a haul-off the treasury or some one got a big supply of liquor in the name of drugs.

Every department is, as bad regarding charges for drugs; 50 per cent. more than what's proper has been paid for most of the drugs bought by the Government during the past six years. Stinking rotten deeds, that would land 50 men in prison has been going on and on under the eye of responsible officials during the past six years.

The people have been well hood winked. They were never sold so completely before by any party in power.

Heeleders of Morris and the clique will come out of the eight years of Morris's rule with loads of gold and will laugh to scorn honest men's intentions and actions. The devil has full control of public affairs in this unfortunate and downtrodden land and there is not many in the whole clique whose deeds and actions are above board. Boodle, graft and grab has reigned supreme for six years.

Those who have sat in the House and observed what is going on from the Government side can do nought else but feel disgusted over what has come to the surface.

What about what is hidden from sight? The Pit Prop Bill is an instance of their clean hands. Emerson and Frank Morris, how clean are their hands? What about Piccott, had he any interests? What about the Party Meeting concerning the pit prop business. Is it true one of the Ministers made such indiscreet statements under the influence of liquor that he was removed from the rooms?

When the history of Graballism is written the people will be horrified. Honest Graballs might be known by the hair that grows on the palm of their hands. When such is observable, acclaim the owner as an honest man.

The Post Office charges ought to be enough to open the people's eyes.

But there is more to come. Men of the Graball Party have been guilty of deeds that will cause their names to be despised. They want all escape with impunity.

While the people are starved by the weight of taxes now imposed the Graballs are laying up bags of gold to squander in coming days when honest men will have to work night and day to undo some of the crimes committed during the past six years.

No wonder the people are crying out daily, "How long, oh Lord, how long, must this cursed thing endure."

**Capt. Macpherson
At War Office**

LETTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY
War Office,
Whitehall, S.W.,
May 15, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I am again in London and have been assigned a desk in the War Office for the present.

**Pit Prop and
Pulp Wood Bill
Now Before the Legis-
lature**

RESOLVED—All licenses issued or to be issued under the provisions of Section 1 of the Act 5, George V, Session 1, Cap 7, entitled "An Act respecting the exportation of timber" shall continue in force for a period of Ten years from the date of the passing of this Act, and no longer.

RESOLVED—Section 4 of the said Act 5, George V, Session, Cap. 7, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:
(4) Notwithstanding anything in any Act to the contrary it shall be lawful for any person to export on the usual export entry to any place in the United Kingdom or in the Republic of France any timber or lumber for pit props for the period up to and including the Thirty-first day of December, 1916: Provided that such person shall satisfy the Customs Officer to whom he makes application for export entry that such timber or lumber was not cut on any part of that territory or area which is known as the Three Miles Limit, and if cut on the said area known as the Three Mile Limit, that such timber or lumber was burnt timber when cut.

RESOLVED—A duty of One Dollar per cord shall be paid at the port of entry upon all such pit props when the same are being exported, and no such export shall be permitted until duty is paid.

Provided that it shall be lawful to export to any place in the United Kingdom at any time up to the 1st day of September, 1915, and without payment of the duty aforesaid, any lumber or timber for pit props cut prior to the passing of this Act, the Collector of Customs to have the right to demand evidence of the time of cutting of such lumber or timber, and if not satisfied that the same was cut before passing of this Act he may refuse to grant the export entry without payment of the duty.

**"Bought and
Paid For"**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Amongst the "News" items of the Daily News and Telegram of the 26th appears a notice of personal interest to every taxpayer of the Country. But the personal note in the Telegram is very misleading, and I trust you'll publish this so that the "august" personage concerned won't be perplexed with "bids" more particularly as his time is now fully occupied in preparing for the arduous labours he is soon to take up.

The Telegram's personal note ran like this:—Mr. Martin Murphy "Sale" Collector of Customs at Cartwright, Labrador, etc etc.

Now Mr. Editor nobody in Carbonear District can be persuaded that Mr. Martin Murphy is now for "Sale," because the general impression is that Mr. Martin Murphy was "bought" some years ago by the People's Party and was given the price—tidewater at the Railway Station—but the bid of sale was not completed until the death of our sub-collector, the late Mr. Barron, when Mr. Martin-Murphy aspired to this position. The powers that he saw another purchase, and Mr. Murphy with his strong and powerful friends would not deliver the "bill of sale" until the price was advanced and the present job at a salary equal to an sub-collector was found for Mr. Murphy. Nobody finds any fault with Mr. Murphy, for he is "some" man and "some" official which requires the services of an old time Planter's son for a cook with not less than \$30.00 per month and another retired planter to keep the mosquitoes off at a little better salary.

Now if the item in the Telegram had been extended a bit and rate-payers were told that Mr. Charles McCarthy was still keeping to his bargain and was satisfied with his "thirty odd" a month "sale price," they would feel interested, for we are all looking for a "kick" from Charlie, see there's plenty of money yet for "heelers."

Look here, Mr. Editor, you are doing a good work in exposing the reckless spending and glaring frauds in the name of public expenditures made by the shame-faced crowd in power. Keep at it and let the people have a "look in" if they will.

he monies of Nfld. are now used, are the Huns brothers. It is time for the taxpayers to take a hand in ending it. When men are paid \$10.00 a day to cross to England in floating palaces with our boys who offer their lives to their country, and those \$10.00 gentry come back after their pleasant cruise. It is time to stop recruiting or stop this crime.

Portia's Passengers

The following passengers arrived by the Portia from the Westward on Saturday:—Rev. G. Elliott, Messrs L. Moore, J. B. Foote, M. Duggan and V. P. Burke, Mrs. G. Elliott, Coppin, Power and Hartigan, and Misses Stone Short, Patten and Myrick (2), also 10 in steerage.

In Days Gone By

To-day is the eighty-fourth anniversary of the burning at the stake of Joan of Arc.

SHIPPING

S.S. Sagona was to leave Port aux Basques at 10.30 a.m. to-day.
S.S. Meigle not reported since leaving Port aux Choix at 3.30 p.m. Friday going north.
S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 9.10 a.m. yesterday.
S.S. Argle arrived at Placentia at 6.30 p.m. Saturday.
S.S. Bruce arrived at St. John's last evening and after a slight repair is effected will get away again to-morrow morning.
S.S. Ethie arrived at Clarenville at 9.15 p.m. yesterday and sailed again this a.m.

Kyle's Passengers

The Kyle brought the following passengers across to Port aux Basques yesterday:—Mrs. Roy D. Fullerton, Mrs. H. Henderson, Mrs. A. Slade, P. D. Clement, H. A. R. and Mrs. McCoubrey, J. M. Middleton, J. Dicker, Miss B. C. Fowling, R. Kent and Dr. C. H. Dunn.

Both Dangerously Ill

The young lads Rogers and Spearns now in the hospital as the result of shooting accidents are both in a very dangerous condition. Yesterday afternoon an ante-mortem statement of young Spearns was taken, young Dewey Day who did the shooting being present, and we learn from a mid-day enquiry that both Rogers and Spearns can hardly recover.

Supreme Court

Before Justice Horwood
The King versus Volley Snowden on the charge of arson.
Morine, K.C., for the prisoner, asked leave to withdraw the plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty.
The Special Jury summoned was therefore dismissed.
Furlong, K.C., for the Crown, moved to withdraw the indictment of larceny against the prisoner, and it was so ordered.
Morine, K.C., was then heard in mitigation of sentence, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary with hard labor, to date from Nov. 11, 1914. Court adjourned till to-morrow at 11 a.m.

SHIPPING

S.S. Prospero sails again for the northward to-morrow morning.
S.S. Portia sails for the westward again on Wednesday morning.

The injuries to S.S. Beothic are much less than anticipated and she comes off dock this evening.

The "Wasis" with a full cargo of coal to Mullaly and Co's, arrived from North Sydney yesterday afternoon.

Health Notes

A diphtheria patient from Mt. Cashel—10 years of age—was removed to the hospital on Saturday.
Another case of diphtheria was reported from Petty Harbor yesterday, a lad of 14 years being the victim.
The committee arranging for the celebration in honor of Archbishop-Elect Roche, are meeting to-night in the T. A. Armoury at 8 o'clock.

Portia's Passengers

The following passengers arrived by the Portia from the Westward on Saturday:—Rev. G. Elliott, Messrs L. Moore, J. B. Foote, M. Duggan and V. P. Burke, Mrs. G. Elliott, Coppin, Power and Hartigan, and Misses Stone Short, Patten and Myrick (2), also 10 in steerage.

In Days Gone By

To-day is the eighty-fourth anniversary of the burning at the stake of Joan of Arc.

SHIPPING

S.S. Sagona was to leave Port aux Basques at 10.30 a.m. to-day.
S.S. Meigle not reported since leaving Port aux Choix at 3.30 p.m. Friday going north.
S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 9.10 a.m. yesterday.
S.S. Argle arrived at Placentia at 6.30 p.m. Saturday.
S.S. Bruce arrived at St. John's last evening and after a slight repair is effected will get away again to-morrow morning.
S.S. Ethie arrived at Clarenville at 9.15 p.m. yesterday and sailed again this a.m.

Kyle's Passengers

The Kyle brought the following passengers across to Port aux Basques yesterday:—Mrs. Roy D. Fullerton, Mrs. H. Henderson, Mrs. A. Slade, P. D. Clement, H. A. R. and Mrs. McCoubrey, J. M. Middleton, J. Dicker, Miss B. C. Fowling, R. Kent and Dr. C. H. Dunn.

Both Dangerously Ill

The young lads Rogers and Spearns now in the hospital as the result of shooting accidents are both in a very dangerous condition. Yesterday afternoon an ante-mortem statement of young Spearns was taken, young Dewey Day who did the shooting being present, and we learn from a mid-day enquiry that both Rogers and Spearns can hardly recover.

Supreme Court

Before Justice Horwood
The King versus Volley Snowden on the charge of arson.
Morine, K.C., for the prisoner, asked leave to withdraw the plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty.
The Special Jury summoned was therefore dismissed.
Furlong, K.C., for the Crown, moved to withdraw the indictment of larceny against the prisoner, and it was so ordered.
Morine, K.C., was then heard in mitigation of sentence, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary with hard labor, to date from Nov. 11, 1914. Court adjourned till to-morrow at 11 a.m.

SHIPPING

S.S. Prospero sails again for the northward to-morrow morning.
S.S. Portia sails for the westward again on Wednesday morning.

The injuries to S.S. Beothic are much less than anticipated and she comes off dock this evening.

The "Wasis" with a full cargo of coal to Mullaly and Co's, arrived from North Sydney yesterday afternoon.

Health Notes

A diphtheria patient from Mt. Cashel—10 years of age—was removed to the hospital on Saturday.
Another case of diphtheria was reported from Petty Harbor yesterday, a lad of 14 years being the victim.
The committee arranging for the celebration in honor of Archbishop-Elect Roche, are meeting to-night in the T. A. Armoury at 8 o'clock.

**LATEST
WAR MESSAGES**

**United States
Brooks No Delay
Wants Direct and Immediate
Answer as to Germany's
Intentions**

Washington, May 31.—Germany's failure even to discuss the reparation demanded by the American note and the evasion of the request that guarantees be given that American vessels and lives be not endangered in future are main points, however, which the United States Government it was generally believed would advert to in its second Note.

Expressions of regret, offers of reparation for unintentional attacks on neutral ships are expected to have little weight in determining the nature of the response of the United States, while it is generally thought the United States will answer Germany's request for facts with a restatement of circumstances recited in American note of May 13th. Promptness with which reply will be despatched is counted upon to serve as indication that the American Government wishes an early answer and does not desire to engage in protracted diplomatic dissension. Persons close to the President have learned that he is determined to obtain reparation for Lusitania victims and assurances of respect for American rights in future, and that failing, this he would not hesitate to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. United States has proof gathered before American note was sent that there were no guns on board.

**President Poincare
On Water Wagon**

Paris, May 31.—President Poincare Saturday announced he would drink no spirituous liquors during or after the war. The announcement was made in reply to a request made by the anti-alcoholic league.

**A Greek Sailor
Reports Bombardment
Asia Minor Towns**

London, May 31.—A reuter despatch from Athens says the captain of a Greek ship arrived at Kiores reports that warships of the Allies on May 25 bombarded Adalia, Makr. Kakava and other places along the coast of Asia Minor destroying Government buildings and public works. About the same time heavy firing was heard at Scames from the direction of the Gulf of Smyrna. The British warships are also reported to have bombarded and destroyed a patrol depot on the Asiatic coast from which a German submarine is supposed to have obtained supplies.

**Allied Airmen Work
Havoc at Gontrode**

Amsterdam, May 31.—The "Secolo Dastfeldt" says on Wednesday two allied airmen dropped nineteen bombs on the aerodrome at Gontrode, South-east of Ghent, destroying the greater part of the aerodrome and detonating large quantities of explosives. Forty-four soldiers were killed and thirty wounded.

**New Coalition
Cabinet Completed**

London, May 31.—New coalition Government has been completed by the appointment Under Secys of State. Those who have been chosen are Parliamentary Under Secretaries, Home Affairs, William Bruce, Laborite; Foreign Affairs, Lord Robert Cecil, Conservative; Indian, Baron Islington; War, Harold J. Tennant, Financial Secy., appointed Secy War, Henry William Foster; Admiralty, Rt. Hon Thomas MacNamara; new Parliamentary Secys will be Board of Trade, Ernest J. Pretyman, Local Government Board, Rt Hon William Hayes Fisher, Agriculture, Sir Charles Actland, Board of Education, Rt. Hon. John Herbert Lewis; auntsions, Christopher Addison.

Prospero's Passengers

The following passengers arrived from the Northward by the Prospero on Saturday:—T. Martin, T. Lawton, G. Guy, A. G. Andrews, X. Joseph, S. Wheeler and H. J. Earle, Misses Shelgrove Duggan and Saunders (2) also 36 in steerage.



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

The Governor and Lady Davidson will be AT HOME to the St. John's Members of the W.P.A. who have been working all the winter for the troops, from 4 to 6.30 p.m. on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, 3rd June Government House, 31st May, 1915. may 31, 3i

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto, (noon)—Fresh N. W. winds, fair to-day and Tuesday, with a little higher temperature.
Cape Race (noon)—Wind west, strong, fine and clear; ice, few bergs around; nothing passed in this morning.
Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.10. Ther. 60.

Smart Neckwear For Men

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

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

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

"Macgregor's, St. John's"

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

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

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

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

A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS

To-day, April 21st.

"PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality.

Try a pound or two sliced our way.

BANANAS, CELERY, TOMATOES.

NEW YORK CHICKEN,

NEW YORK SAUSAGES,

NEW YORK CANNED BEEFS,

LONG ISLAND DUCKS.

Fry's Cocoa

CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS.

IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks.

IRISH BUTTER, 28 & 56lb. boxes.

"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2lb. slabs.

"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 56lb. boxes.

Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES.

40 crates GREEN CABBAGES.

20 cases NAVAL ORANGES.

'Phone 379 W. E. BEARNS

COAKER ENGINES

are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen

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

Dear Sir,—

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

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

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

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

Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

ITALY WELL PREPARED For War--Has Two and One Half Million Soldiers and Well Balanced Navy

Took Full Advantage of Lessons Learned From Opening Scenes of Great War in Belgium---Old Sores to be Settled With Austria

Rome, May 22.—During its months of "watchful waiting" following the outbreak of the war Italy pushed its war preparations in extraordinarily rapid and thorough manner until she had gradually mobilized an immense fighting force of two and a half millions of men.

This perfecting of the nation's war plans went on night and day until finally the country stood in absolute and entire readiness. The military critics say that no country at any time has been better prepared for war.

The perfection of Italy's military condition is all the more understandable in the light of the knowledge of how great an extent Italy profited from the very outset by the lessons in modern warfare which the Entente and Teutonic allies rehearsed in France and Belgium, in Poland and Galicia and at the Dardanelles. Italy took advantage of every fact or suggestion developed by the war.

Italy learned the value of the heavy guns, learned the lessons of trench warfare, of motor transportation, the essential need of vast stores of munition of war, of railroad concentration, the value of the aeroplane for reconnaissance, and the value of vast numbers of men. It is a fact that Italy has learned all these lessons of the war with the utmost thoroughness.

So well did Italy learn that last summer's paper value of the Italian army is utterly obsolete. At that time she had a standing army of about 300,000 men. With the first and second lines of reserve the army could then have been brought up to a million men.

Contrast this with the announcement that Italy's complete preparedness for war found her with practically two and a half millions of men in the field.

These are the details of Italy's peace strength last summer: Before the war started she had 14,121 officers, 250,000 men and 55,727 horses.

Within six months after the war started she had increased these figures enormously, according to the statements of military experts to-day. Italy has then 515,000 for the standing army, 245,000 for the mobile militia and 340,000 for the territorial militia.

Arming of the Troops
The Italian infantry are armed with the 65mm. Mannlicher-Carcano magazine rifle, pattern 91. A part of the territorial militia still have the Vetterli-Vitali, model 70-87. Officers have the sword and automatic pistol. The war found the Italian artillery in process of rearmament. It possessed about 100 field batteries armed with the 75mm. Krupp G.F. field gun, and others with an older weapon. Meanwhile the deport gun, 75mm., pattern 1911, had been adopted, and 100 batteries of these guns should have been delivered by the end of last year.

There are some useful 6m. batteries of Krupp howitzers and a large assortment of siege and fort res guns running up to large calibers. The normal siege trains include 9, 12 and 15cm. guns and 15 and 21cm. howitzers. These are stored in the northern fortresses, but heavier weapons will doubtless figure in the field.

Army Well Trained
The army is a compact and well trained force. A great body of these troops have the advantage of the experience of the campaign in Tripoli. The Italian cavalry is considered excellent and the artillery of a very high grade.

From the naval standpoint also Italy's strength is seen in this list of ships which she has: Super-dreadnoughts, 4; dreadnoughts, 6; battleships, 15; cruisers, 21; torpedo gunboats, 8; destroyers, 49; torpedo boats, 85; submarines, 30.

Comparison of the figures of last summer and of the present time shows Italy's wonderful ad-

vance in military matters, and this remarkable progress was a big step forward in her national progress.

Ground For Dispute

Italy's ground for dispute with Austria centred in territory about the head of the Adriatic; and her determination to have a hand in controlling the Adriatic was evidenced as early as October 30, when she landed marines at Avlona, in Albania, across the Adriatic from her own territory, to "protect the city from Mohammedan attacks."

The "popular Italian hostility to Austria is principally based upon the battletory of 'Italia Irredenta,' or 'Italy Unredeemed.' The territory referred to as 'unredeemed' includes the Trentino (the city of Trent and the mountainous section that surrounds it), and Istria, the peninsula upon which are situated Trieste, Pola and Fiume. Trieste is Austria's great Adriatic seaport; Fiume is Hungary's, and Pola is the naval base which protects the two.

Italy claimed this territory on the ground that the inhabitants are largely Italian; that the lands mentioned were and should be a part of Italy and that a rectification of her northern frontier demands they be ceded to her.

The proportion of Italian-speaking population in the territories named is about even. Trieste became Austrian about 700 years ago; and the Istrian peninsula passed to Austria in the eighteenth century. The other territory has not been Italian at all in modern times.

The Italian "Green Book" contends that Italy was forced to make these demands to maintain its dignity, and that the demands were based upon right and justice.

Prince von Buelow remained long in Rome as a German emissary seeking to harmonize Italian and Austrian viewpoints. In Italian politics, Premier Salandra was considered a force for war; former Premier Giolitti a force for peace.

Weak Financially

Italy, it is believed, has received assurances from England and France that they will permit her to dominate the Adriatic after the war. Minister Delcasse of France and Winston Churchill for England voiced these assurances in public interviews.

The financial position of the nation is not strong. Her deficit is huge, her revenues falling. Ten months ago she owed Germany 500,000,000 on the balance of trade.

From Austria Italy demanded more than the dual country was apparently prepared to grant.

German Losses In Battle Are Put At 2,050,000

Six Weeks of Battling on Both Fronts May Have Cost 250,000 Men

London, May 22.—The Daily Chronicle has received what purports to be an authoritative statement of casualties in the German ranks from the beginning of the war till the end of March.

There are two sets of classified lists in the Chronicle's possession. The first set covering the period of fighting from August 2 to February 14, numbering 180 and the second, from the middle of February to March 31, number forty-five, making a total of 225 lists.

"According to the general statement, from which we quote," says the Chronicle, "the following is the classified loss until February 14:

Dead officers, 10,951; non-commissioned officers and men, 237,697; wounded officers, 19,630; non-commissioned officers, 1,853; non-commissioned officers and men, 177,144; total 1,175,681. We have not any

classified statement with regard to the next forty-five lists, but on the basis of the 180 earlier lists they would probably add an additional 300,000 to the total.

"It is to be borne in mind that the six weeks covered by the latest forty-five fighting in Poland, Galicia, and the Carpathians, as well as the tremendous and sustained struggles in Flanders and northwest France.

The probability, therefore, is that the grand total of German casualties till March 31 cannot be far short of 1,800,000, and another quarter of a million must certainly be added for the fighting of the last six weeks.

ESPERANTO AT THE FRONT

Delighted to Speak Universal Language With Stranger

The Prager Tagblatt prints a letter from an Austrian soldier made prisoner by the Russians, who tells of the great use a knowledge of Esperanto has been to him in making known his wishes when his own language failed. His letter is dated "T—, Siberia."

"When I fell into the hands of the Russians," he writes, "I first became aware of the value of a neutral language. The little green star which I always carry on my person elicited the curiosity of the Russians. It was called to the attention of a Russian officer, whose face lighted up when he saw it and who immediately addressed me in Esperanto. He asked me for news, wanted to know if it was true that the whole Austrian army had been defeated in Galicia, as reported in the Russian newspapers, and that the French had reached the Rhine. When I told him there was no truth in it he was very much surprised.

"Thanks to this officer, I received excellent treatment and was sent to Moscow after a few days. When I arrived there the word had gone before me that I was a student Esperanto and soon three officers called on me and were delighted to be able to speak in that universal language with a stranger. I learned from these officers that the Minister of War was decidedly favorable to this language and that many of the officers had been studying it.

"Later I was sent to Siberia. It was an almost endless journey thru the cold and snow. Upon my arrival here I found quite a group of students of Esperanto—some Russians, some Hungarians and several Italians, and we all able to hold conversation which otherwise could not be possible. While this section of Siberia has its discomforts and inconveniences, still we manage to enjoy ourselves fairly well and live in the hope that we will soon be able to return to our Fatherland."

Lord Northcliffe Stigmatized Nation's Greatest Enemy

London, May 24.—Under the heading, "The Fallen Idol," The Daily News editorially says:

"For some time every one of Lord Northcliffe's organs has been concentrating its fire on Lord Kitchener, and yesterday there was a particularly venomous attack by The Evening News, which sneered at his Egyptian military attainments, complaining that he has spent much time which might have been devoted to increasing the output of explosives, vital to our success, in revising and considering recruiting advertisements, and protested we have had too much of a 'keep it dark' policy of War Office. Briefly, the latest lesson which the public has to take from Lord Northcliffe is that the war is going badly, and it is mainly the fault of Kitchener.

"Now, if that were true, the last person in the world to say it aloud should be Northcliffe, for it was he who made Lord Kitchener Minister of War by his clamoring at the beginning of the war. Kitchener at the War Office is Northcliffe's nominee and, as Kitchener at the War Office is, as Northcliffe now insists, the architect of the nation's misfortunes in war, then the man who should be hanged is the man who forced him on the country, Lord Northcliffe.

"Lord Northcliffe cannot be allowed to make Lord Kitchener a journalistic sensation and unmake him as a journalistic sensation. His responsibility must be brought home to him, and the horrible and indecent levity of exploiting the life and death struggle of the nation as a mere incident in the circulation of newspapers must be stigmatized and punished as it deserves. Lord Northcliffe is to-day the greatest peril which threatens the British Empire, more sinister than even the enemy in the field."

The Golden Horn is the narrow strip of water which bounds Constantinople to the north.

Wanted--To Buy

Choice Tinned Lobsters

ROBERT TEMPLETON

333 Water Street.

IMPORTANT!

It is important to know where you can buy the following Goods:

---Cheapest and Best---

CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE WHITE JEAN SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$1.80 to \$2.90.

CHILDS' and MISSES' BLUE SERGE SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$2.00 to \$3.70.

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

CHILDS' OVERALLS, assorted colors and prices.

CHILDS' TUNICS, assorted colors and prices.

—Also—

Job Line of SKIRT EMBROIDERY & INSERTION

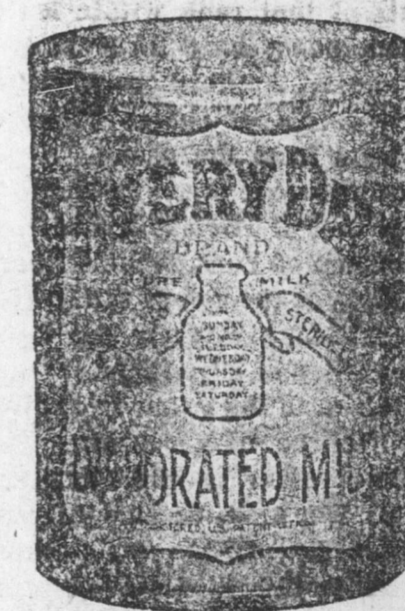
---Samples---

A Sample Line of Ladies' LACE & SILK BLOUSES, American, no two alike.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works, Halifax, N.S.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED
MILK



Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

Write For Our Low Prices

—of—

Ham Butt Pork

Fat Back Pork

Boneless Beef

Special Family Beef

Granulated Sugar

Raisins & Currants

—and—

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Advertise in 'The Mail and Advocate' for Best Results

THE NICKELS

A GREAT PICTURE

The opening feature at the Casino this week is "The Gamblers," which has to be seen to be at all appreciated. It is one of the finest productions of its kind to be shown in this city. It is a strong social drama into which is woven a splendid soul stirring romance. For thrills and excitement nothing has come here yet to equal it. If you want to spend an hour in anxious expectancy, if you want to see crime properly punished and justice rewarded just call at the house of the masterpieces to-night. The picture is made up of five parts and from start to finish one's attention is kept steadily on the picture so interesting are the scenes and incidents of this great story.

AT THE CRESCENT

Romeo and Juliet, that ancient story which never grows old is told at the Crescent to-day, and you must see it. "The Mystery of the Hidden House" is a 2-reel mystery drama, which can boast some very startling features. Mr. Delmonico, is giving a rag time speciality, and which is bound to please you. Be sure and attend this splendid show.

THE PRIZE BABY AT ROSSLEYS

Everyone will certainly enjoy the grand program at Rossleys to-night, because it will be a solid laugh all through "The Prize Baby," one of the most rollicking farce comedies ever seen. A married couple read of a patent food company, who are offering a prize of \$100.00 to the biggest and heaviest baby fed entirely on this patent food. The couple having no children of their own, persuade a half foolish fellow of their acquaintance to impersonate the baby, to enable them to get the prize.

Jack Rossley is the baby; that's enough, you know you will laugh. You will hold your sides, because when you see they baby's antics, you can't help it. Then there are some of the best pictures ever seen here, because Mr. Rossley buys out right from the film firms, therefore can command the best.

There is also the splendid orchestra, with Mr. A. Crocker, the Wizard of the piano as leader. Everyone is talking of the beautiful music at Rossleys. There is no better violinist in the country than Mr. Jago. The tickets for Friday's contest are on sale at Rossleys Theatre, and on Saturday were selling quickly. There is in preparation the finest pantomime ever produced "Little Bo Beep and Boy Blue."

"OURS" IN THE WEST END

A complete change of programme to night at the popular little House, hundreds turned away nightly. The little singer in a grand patriotic song, with all new pictures. Mr. Rossley will enlarge this classy little House soon, so that the disappointed ones will have a seat. New features all the time.

Prospero Returns

S. S. Prospero, Capt. A. Kean, arrived from the Northward on Saturday evening, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach any port beyond Westville. As already mentioned in this paper, the Prospero steamed down outside the ice to the Offer Wadhams, where she became jammed for about 20 hours, and from whence Capt. Kean had to retreat, reaching port after an absence of 16 days and only having called at ports up to Westville.

Portia From Westward

S. S. Portia, Capt. Joe Kean, arrived from Western ports on Saturday evening after a splendid round trip, weather conditions considered. Capt. Kean reports moderately fine weather for the past ten days to the Westward, and some good catches of cod, but on the whole the fishery for the past fortnight has been poor. In Bonne Bay there is a good sign of herring and a number of Bankers have baited there, and also at St. Mary's and in parts of Fortune Bay up to a week ago. The Portia brought a considerable freight and a number of passengers.

At Grenfell Hall

The "Balkan Peninsula" was the topic of illustrated lecture at Grenfell Hall last night, the pictures shown, and explained by Supt. Jones being chiefly views of Constantinople and other portions of Turkey now made prominent by the great war now raging. During the evening Miss Ethel Hamlyn rendered, in a very pleasing manner, the Sacred solo "Nearer to Thee," and the audience, which was a very large one, spent a pleasant and instructive Sunday evening hour together.

Another Shooting Accident Yesterday

Another shooting accident occurred yesterday morning at the farm of Mr. John Dooling, Old Petty Hr. Road, and the victim of the affair, Thomas Rogers, who accidentally discharged a gun which he found lying in Mr. Dooling's barn, is now in the General Hospital and is not expected to recover.

About 9 a.m. young Rogers, accompanied by his father and Mr. John Kelly, left their homes on the South Side for a walk countrywards and stopped on the way at the farmhouse of Mr. Dooling. Whilst the older folk were having a chat, young Rogers wandered to one of the stables near and found the gun as stated. When the firearm exploded the whole charge much of which was heavy shot, entered the lad's left side, just above the heart, and cutting its way to the shoulder blade.

The noise of the report reaching Messrs Rogers and Dooling, they rushed to where the boy was now lying in a pool of blood, and quickly procuring a vehicle, drove the unconscious lad to the General Hospital. The result of the shooting was so terrible that it is hardly possible the poor young chap can recover. It is only a direful warning to boys to keep clear of firearms, particularly when there is the possibility of the weapons being loaded. Again and again those shooting accidents are occurring, all through carelessness or characteristic youthful curiosity.

Tasker Education

The brethren of the Mystic Tie, belonging to the five city lodges, and also the Royal Arch Masons of Sanon Chapter, attended St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon, when Brother Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A., preached a sermon on behalf of the Tasker Educational Fund. About 200 Brethren attended and Brother Sutherland delivered an eloquent Masonic discourse, taking as his text Genesis 1-3—"And God said let there be light and there was light." Bro. F. J. King presided at the organ, and a male choir of 15 voices sang Stewarts Sanctus and "Beethovens" prayer at opening, and during the service rendered two anthems: "In heavenly love abiding" (Spentler) and "God of our Fathers" (Goepfert).

After the service the Brethren marched to the Temple, where on being assembled in the Lodge room, the customary votes of thanks, preacher, organist and choir, were moved by Bro. R. A. Squires, Master of St. John's Lodge, R.E., and seconded by Bro. R. G. Ash, Master Depute of Lodge St. Andrew, R.S. The collection taken up was most generous.

Youngest Archbishop

Mgr. Roche, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. John's Newfoundland, is said to be the youngest prelate of that rank within his Communion, being only forty years old. Instances of Archbishops greatly his juniors might of course be gathered with ease from the past.

A conspicuous figure in English annals is that of Thomas Arundel, made Archbishop of York, when Richard II. was King, at the age of thirty-five; he having been previously for fourteen years Bishop of Ely. Eight years later he attained to the Primacy of all England. In the next century George Neville, brother to the King-making Earl of Warwick, became Bishop of Exeter at twenty-one and Archbishop of York at thirty. He celebrated his accession to this last dignity by a Gargantuan feast, long remembered with kindness among Northern folk. Both Arundel and Neville were some time Chancellors of England; for the world went very well in those days with the well-connected.

A much more edifying example of early elevation to the Archiepiscopal office is furnished by the case of St. Charles Borromeus, whom his uncle Pope Pius IV., appointed to the See of Milan when he was only in his twenty-third year; a piece of nepotism which chanced to turn out well for all concerned.

Will Cornick Wounded

A message from Adjutant General at Ottawa to Mrs. F. C. Cornick, William St., and which was received by Mrs. Cornick yesterday, states that her son Will had been reported wounded, though in what engagement is not mentioned. Mrs. Cornick has four sons serving in the cause of the Empire. Will having enlisted in the 14th Battalion Royal Victoria Rifles, and left for the front with the First Canadian Contingent. All will hope that the next news received will tell of his recovery.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

A local express arrived this morning, bringing a foreign mail.

OBITUARY

Hon. James Baird. By the passing yesterday to the Great Beyond of the Hon. James Baird, a prominent figure in the industrial life of the Colony has been removed from our midst.

The late Mr. Baird was born at Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1828, and came to Newfoundland in 1844. He, therefore, passed through the trying experiences of the Fire of '46, many stories of which Mr. Baird could relate.

In 1853, in conjunction with his brother, the late David Baird, an extensive dry goods business was established, known as Baird Brothers, and which had a successful career, until 1872, when the partnership was dissolved, the younger brother, James, then starting the concern, which is known to-day as James Baird, Ltd., one of the most flourishing business concerns in the Colony.

The late Mr. Baird, who was a true type of Auld Scotia's sons, and possessed of all the shrewd business instincts characteristic of the race, passed successfully through many trying experiences of fire and financial crashes, and his winning the celebrated Baldwin Walker Appeal Case, in connection with the "modus vivendi," earned for him the title of "Newfoundland's Hampden," which he worthily sustained right up to his death.

The late Mr. Baird was most prominent in business and social life all through his 71 years residence in the Colony, being active in spite of his great age, until a few years ago, in matters pertaining to Church and State. His wife, formerly Miss Boyd, of this City, predeceased him a few years ago.

One daughter (Mrs. H. D. Carter) and three sons, James C., Hugh, and David survive and to them, with other friends, we extend our sympathy in their bereavement.

St. Bon's Alumni

The S. Bon's Alumni held a meeting at the college yesterday after last mass, Sir E. P. Morris who is president of the Association presiding.

The gathering of the old boys this year will be of particular interest and pleasure, as His Grace the Archbishop-Elect and his guests will be present. At yesterday's meeting the committee in charge reported that arrangements for entertaining His Grace the Archbishop at the college the morning after the consecration are near completed, and that all is looked for now to make the event one of historic occasion in the lives of the college and the association, is the gathering of every ex-pupil there. All the old boys and the young boys too should make it a point to attend and show a welcome to our new Archbishop when he enters the old classic halls.

Football and Patriotism

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir.—The decision of the Football League at their annual meeting on Saturday evening, to devote the net proceeds of the League matches this season to patriotic purposes, is one which must meet with the approval of all classes in the community.

It is a well known fact, that right through the history of the Soccer Game here, ever since the inception of the League our Football Athletics have been foremost in "playing the game" for all they were worth, and in many fashion, on every occasion when charitable or philanthropic circumstances called for it, and now, at this great crisis in the history of our Empire, when the ranks of all our football clubs have been depleted by enlistment in the service of the King, some of whom in "playing the game" up to the last, have already made supreme sacrifice. It certainly shows, Mr. Editor, a most commendable spirit of patriotism on the part of those players who are left behind, to continue "playing the game" here, man fashion, and thus try to help out their club-mates who are now playing the more strenuous game in and out of the trenches and midst "shot and shell," and poisonous gases of the enemy.

It is therefore to be hoped, Mr. Editor, and the writer already anticipates that the public will rally to the call, and that the enclosure on George's Field will be well surrounded and the grand stand packed with spectators during the football matches this season. Yes, and for that matter of it, also take in, on the half holiday afternoons the base ball games. But here, Mr. Editor, I'm digressing, so must stop at this base, or "Champ" of the "Star" will be after me. Thanking you in anticipation for space.

Yours truly, "ONLOOKER."

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Football League

At the annual meeting of the Newfoundland Football League, held on Saturday evening in the President's office, the yearly report and financial statement for 1913-14 were submitted and approved, of the reports showing that last year was one of the most successful seasons, financially and otherwise, in the history of the League.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of all the old officials, as follows:— President—Mark Chaplin, Esq. V.P.—E. M. Jackman, Esq. Treas.—E. Pinsent, Esq. Secretary—W. J. Higgins, Esq. Auditors—Messrs. J. P. Crotty and J. H. Jardine. Arrangements were made for the coming season—the first League match to take place, weather permitting, on Monday, June 14th.

The schedule of fixtures, three matches weekly—Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays—as heretofore, will be arranged by the Executive during this week. The League unanimously decided that the net proceeds of the League games will all go to the Patriotic Fund at the end of the season.

Newfoundlander Doing Well

Mr. A. E. Benson, son of Joshua Benson of Grate's Cove, is meeting with success at Toronto University. Ariel has completed his second year in Dentistry, taking a high standing in his class. Before going to Toronto he taught school for three years in Newfoundland and last year during his University vacation he taught school in Saskatchewan.

CHILD RUN OVER

On Saturday evening whilst standing on the corners of Brien and Hamilton Streets, the little six year old daughter of Mr. John Galway, of the West End Fire Hall, was run over by a horse and express owned by Mr. Z. Fox of the city. As a result of the accident the little one is now in a precarious state, some inward stomach injury being the result of the animal driving over her. The young man who was driving the express was intoxicated and horse was being driven at furious speed.

Detective O'Neill who was near the scene, witnessed the whole occurrence, and arrested the driver, conveying him to the lock up. During the last few weeks several accidents of this kind have occurred, and all due to inattention, or furious driving on the part of drunken or careless drivers. Dr. O'Connell is now in attendance on the little girl Galway, and cannot yet say if she is out of danger.

Papal Bull Read

At all the masses yesterday in the Cathedral, St. Patrick's, St. Joseph's, and other churches of the Archdiocese, the Papal Bull (an ancient form of church letter) dated Feb. 26th last, confirming the appointment of Rt. Rev. Monsignor Roche to the Archiepiscopacy, was read in Latin and in English to the laity.

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

Beothic Damaged

S.S. Beothic, Capt. Falke, which left on Friday last for the Straits with Grant's crew and fishery supplies, returned to port at 5 p.m. yesterday in a leaky condition, and at once went on dock for repairs. The Beothic left Trinity on Saturday night, and in crossing the Bay, collided with a growler which punched a hole in the port side amidships. The ship began to make water rapidly, and Capt. Falke at once decided to return, the pumps having to be kept working at all pressure all the way along, to prevent the water gaining. The steam-came off the dock only recently having been repaired after sealing voyage, and now, again, considerable repairs will have to be effected.

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

A Kind Action

On Saturday night Mr. Joe Murphy of Mr. K. Noah's employ, brought the 85 orphans bound to Halifax on the Carthaginian from Birmingham to Woods' restaurant, where the children were treated to candies and fruit. The little ones fully appreciated the kind action of Mr. Murphy, and have taken away a very pleasant and lasting memory.

PERSONAL

Rev. F. Smart went to Carbonar this morning.

Mr. J. J. Lacey of R.N. Co. left for Chicago by yesterday's express.

Miss Mary Ryan, daughter of Hon. J. D. Ryan, went passenger by the Carthaginian yesterday.

Mr. D. H. McDougall of the Dominion Coal Coy., left for Sydney by last evening's express.

Mr. W. W. Blackall, Supt. of C. of E. Board of Education, is now at Hr. Grace inspecting the different C. of E. schools there.

Hon. M. P. Cashin, Capt. Bonia and Mr. R. White, Lighthouse Inspector, came to the city by the Southern shore train to-day.

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

LOCAL ITEMS

Yesterday it was snowing in places along the railway, though on the West End of the line the weather was fine.

An express with passengers and mail from the Kyle is due at 5 p.m.

The weather along the railway to-day is wind N.W., light and dull with temperature ranging from 35 to 45 above.

Flags are at half mast in the city and along the water front to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. James Baird.

People out from Torbay, Logy Bay and Outer Cove to-day speak of great signs of codfish at those places, but as yet the fishermen have not got down to work owing to the heavy ice in the vicinities.

While waiting for a load of coal at Mullaly's wharf this morning one of Lester's horses went clean through the pier, the planks there breaking away. The animal was finally rescued after some little trouble, and landed on terra firma safe and sound.

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

VOLUNTEERS

Two more names were placed on the roll Saturday night, those of Jacob Mitchell, Broad Cove, C.B., and John Hydes, Portugal Cove. This brings the total up to 1836.

Schooner Damaged

Deputy Minister of Customs LeMessurier received the following message Saturday from St. Lawrence:—

"Schr. W. O. Wynot, 99 tons, of Lunenburg, P. H. Wilcox master, put in here to-day with foremast and mainmast carried away. She was bound to Halifax from Fermeuse with a cargo of iron and steel recovered from wrecks."

DEATHS

MURPHY—This morning after a short illness, James Murphy, aged 90 years, leaving four sons and one daughter of Harbor Grace. Funeral on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, 167 Pleasant Street. Friends and acquaintances, male and female, please take notice, this the only intimation.

Black Oats! Black Oats!

1000 Bags BLACK OATS Just in ex Bruce and Train George Neal PHONE 264.

J.J. St. John

When Prices are Right stock goes out the door

—OUR WAY— We have a large stock of FEEDS purchased when prices were easy.

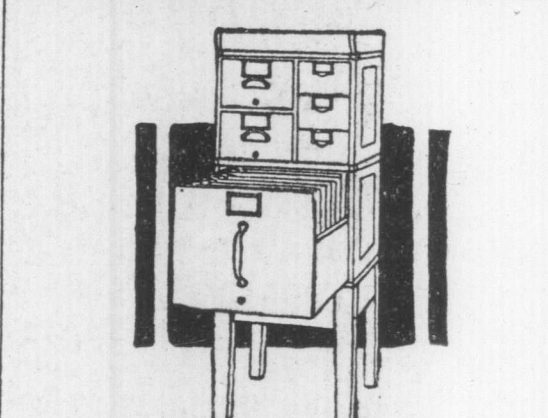
White Cattle Feed, Bran, Yellow Meal, Whole Corn, Mixed Oats

—and— Calf Meal, in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.

Boneless Jowls, Pork Loins, Ribbed Pork, New York Beef, Sinclair's Spare Ribs, the best.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



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CARD

P. O. Box 17. Telephone 54. JOHN COWAN Consulting Accountant and Auditor

Special attention given to the preparation and examination of Financial Statements.