

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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THE BRITISH NEWSPAPERS CRITICISE EARL KITCHENER--HIS RETIREMENT IS SUGGESTED--RAISING OF IMMENSE ARMY AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION Too Much For Even a Super-Napoleon

SCHEDE IN BRISTON JAIL.
London, May 20.—Anton Kuepferle, who claimed to be an American citizen, and who had been on trial, charged with giving military information to enemies of Great Britain, committed suicide last night in Briston Prison.

Coalition and The Labor Party

London, May 19.—The Labor Party decided at a meeting this afternoon to accept Asquith's invitation to be re-presented in the new Coalition Government. Arthur Henderson will join the Cabinet, and William Bruce and another Labor member will be appointed to minor posts in the Government.

Preparing For Eventualities

Washington, May 19.—AUSTRIA and Italy have asked the United States to care for their diplomatic interests at Rome and Vienna, in the event of the severance of diplomatic relations. The American Government has instructed its Embassies at the two capitals to be ready to do so.

It is regarded here as assured that if Italy and Austria declare a state of war, it will be extended also between Italy and Germany and Turkey. In that event the Rome Government wishes the United States' Ambassadors at Berlin and Constantinople to take over its diplomatic interests. As yet there has been no request from Germany to have the U.S. act for it in Rome. Germany is reported to have asked Switzerland to take care of her interests.

Will Be Served To-day

Paris, May 19.—The French Government has been informed that the Austro-German allies will be served to-morrow.

Italian Army Moving To Frontier

Basel, May 19.—The mobilization of troops is continuing rapidly in Upper Italy, and many trains are leaving Milan carrying soldiers in the direction of frontier posts.

The Lancashires Lose No Time

Cairo, May 19.—An official announcement was made here to-day that on Sunday a detachment of Lancashire Territorials landed at the Dardanelles with a battery of howitzers, which immediately went into action and blew up Turkish ammunition trains.

No Communication With Austrian Port

Rome, May 19.—Communication with Trieste, the principal seaport of Austria, was cut off to-day.

Count Cadorna Takes the Field

Paris, May 19.—General Count Cadorna, the Italian Chief of Staff, has arrived with his staff at Vicenza, near the Austrian frontier.

Fresh Troops Landed At the Dardanelles

London, May 19.—An Athens despatch dated yesterday, says that it is reported at Mytilene that the Allies disembarked fresh troops on Monday night near Kum Kale, on the Asiatic coast of the Dardanelles.

Fall of Fort Nagara Imminent

London, May 19.—A message from Mytilene, forwarded from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Co., says the Allies silenced the Turkish fortifications of Kilit Bahr, on the European side of the Dardanelles, and Narrows, nearest Constantinople. The fall of Nagara, on the Asiatic side across from Kilit Bahr, is said to be imminent. The Turks are sending reinforcements to this position along the Gulf of Smyrna.

Murder Verdict Against the Kaiser

Ramsgate, May 19.—A coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict of wilful murder against Emperor William, in the case of John Smith, who died as the result of a shock cottowing injuries sustained in the Zeppelin raid of Monday.

The Very Latest Form of Atrocity

London, May 19.—In the Commons, to-day, Mr. Tennant, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, announced that the Government was inquiring into the allegation that the Germans had removed the figure of Christ from a large village crucifix and fastened a wounded Canadian Sergeant to the Cross. He said the enquiry had not been completed.

Coalition Ministry New Appointments

London, May 19.—The Daily Telegraph regards the following appointments in the Coalition Ministry as almost certain:—

Uprising in Pola Costs Many Lives

Rome, via Paris, May 19.—Forty persons were killed and several hundred wounded by the police and Austrian troops in quelling the uprising in Pola. Many persons are said to have been suffocated at the navy yard where the outbreak began. The homes of Italian subjects are said to have been sacked by the authorities.

Consuls General Leaving Rome

Amsterdam, May 19.—The Cologne Gazette says it has been learned from Bern, that the Austrian and German Consuls General left Rome yesterday with their staffs.

British Parliament Adjourns Till June

London, May 19.—The Parliament adjourned to-night until June 3rd. Before its next meeting the new Cabinet will be formed, and its first act will be to challenge a vote of confidence from the House of Commons to demonstrate its position as representing the whole House.

Admiralty Warns New Mine Fields

Washington, May 19.—A new warning in the interests of safety for merchant ships navigating the North Sea waters around the British Isles and vicinity has just been issued in London.

German Losses In Dardanelles

London, May 19.—A telegram from Saloniki says that the Germans have lost 43 officers and 600 men fighting in the Dardanelles during the last six days.

Britain Has Eight Campaigns on Hand

London, May 15.—The British Government is at present carrying out eight distinct campaigns:

Uncle Sam Powder Making

Washburn, Wis., May 15.—The Dupont Powder Company has stopped the manufacture of powder for a foreign contract at its great plant in the wilderness twelve miles from here, and has begun to fill a big contract for Uncle Sam.

A Lunatic at Large

Paris, May 20.—Gabriel Annuzio telegraphs to Paris friends from Rome: "This battle is won; I have just harangued a feverish crowd from the capital, the tocin has sounded, cries are rising towards the world's most beautiful sky: I am drunk with joy. You are going to see an Italian miracle after the French miracle."

OFFICIAL

British

London, May 19 (official)—The French Government reports operations prevented by rains and thick mist.

The Russian Government reports engagements in Shavli region and Poland; and repulse of attacks in Galicia with severe loss to the enemy.

The Black Sea fleet has destroyed thirty-seven ships and the Kosiu pier and railroad.

The Admiralty reports news from Turkish sources that submarine AE-2, Royal Australian Navy, was sunk when entering the Sea of Marmora on April 30th, and the officers and seven men of the crew taken prisoners.

As there has been no communication from the vessel since April 26th, the loss must be presumed.

A report from Cairo states, repulse of enemy attacks and further progress in the Dardanelles. Every day sees improvement in the Anglo-French position. The enemy is reported as having lost very heavily.—HAR. COURT.

C. G. S. Christine Sunk in St. Lawrence

Quebec, May 19.—Eight lives were lost of a crew of fourteen when the Government steamer Christine was rammed and sunk off the Island of Orleans, shortly after dark last evening, by another craft.

Latest Victim Submarine Terror

Cardiff, May 19.—The British steamer Drummer, which left Barry yesterday, has been torpedoed in the English Channel.

Admiralty Warns New Mine Fields

Washington, May 19.—A new warning in the interests of safety for merchant ships navigating the North Sea waters around the British Isles and vicinity has just been issued in London.

The warning takes the form of an Admiralty announcement which cancels previous notices, and establishes a modified set of instructions based on changed conditions.

It announces the establishment of three new sets of mine fields on the East Coast of England, and provides for the movements of ships around either the northern or southern ends of the British Isles.

The new notice provides for both the southern route and the use of a new northern route along the West Coast of Ireland to the Faero Islands, thence by a route north of Shetlands to the North Sea.

Roumania Will Follow Italy

Bucharest, May 19.—Roumania's entrance into the war will follow that of Italy. The Roumanian Army is on a war footing and will strike at Austria through Transylvania. A ministerial council was held to-day, at which the Premier presented his colleagues with the latest information received from the Roumanian Envoy at Rome.

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Rome, via Paris, May 19.—Forty persons were killed and several hundred wounded by the police and Austrian troops in quelling the uprising in Pola. Many persons are said to have been suffocated at the navy yard where the outbreak began. The homes of Italian subjects are said to have been sacked by the authorities.

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The Liberal members held a meeting to-night and expressed confidence in Premier Asquith, who explained the Government's position to them. The Conservatives also held a party council.

Reconstruction of British Govt. Upon a Broader Political Basis

Important Statements by Asquith

London, May 19.—Premier Asquith announced in the Commons to-day that steps were in contemplation which involved a reconstruction of the Government upon a broader personal and political basis. "Nothing has been definitely arranged as yet," he said, "but in order to avoid a possible misapprehension, I wish to make clear here and now three things:

"First—The changes will not affect the positions of the Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary.

"Second—There will be no change of any kind in the policy of the country as regards the continued prosecution of the war with every available resource.

"Third—And of great importance to my honorable friends behind me, and I have no doubt, to the Opposition, any reconstruction of the Cabinet that may be taken in any quarter or for any reason must not be taken as indicating anything in the nature of surrender on the part of any person or body of persons of their several political ideals.

"This is as far as I can now go. If any arrangement is made, the House will have the opportunity of expressing its views thereon."

The reference of the Premier to the prosecution of the war was greeted with prolonged cheering.

The Prime Minister was followed by Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition, who said: "I think it only necessary to say on behalf of my friends and myself, that at the stage we have reached our only consideration with regard to the further steps to be taken is the sole interest as to what is the best method of finishing

Russians Deny German Claims

German Official Claims as to Number Prisoners Taken West of Shelyv Augmented Four Fold

London, May 20.—A Russian official statement issued at Petrograd received by the Reuter Telegraph Company says:

"Until now the Germans dare not admit they were dislodged from Shelyv on the 11th, and they talk of repulsing all sorts of Russian attacks against that town. Nevertheless our front in this region passes to a considerable distance west of Shelyv.

"The German official communication augments more than four fold the actual number of prisoners taken at the crossing of the Bubysa River. All German efforts against our position east of Drobohyx, in Galicia have failed. Up till the present time there was only a single regiment of Russian cavalry garrisoned in the town of Drobohyx. These troops feel quickly behind the infantry, with insignificant losses. The Austrians, nevertheless, had the audacity to claim officially that they took 5,000 prisoners at Drobohyx."

Kitchener Precipitates Cabinet Crisis

Supply of Shells Not of Proper Quality—Too Much Shrapnel in Proportion to High Explosives

London, May 20.—The Cabinet crisis according to a well-informed parliamentary correspondent of the Daily News, was precipitated by Kitchener's failure to keep the Ministry informed regarding supplies of ammunition sent to the front. Huge supplies of shells had been sent, but the proportion of shrapnel is reported to have been greater than that of high explosives, whereas the army required a preponderance of high explosives.

The Opposition leaders, who were in possession of these facts, says the Daily News threatened debate in the Commons to prove their accuracy. Such debate would have undermined gravely the authority of the Government, coupled with the Admiralty quarrel and the resignation of Fisher. The paper asserts it probably would have meant the downfall of the Government, which would have been considered lamentable in the midst of war. The moment was seized, therefore, by representatives of both sides anxious for coalition. The Cabinet and Government assented to this solution to avert a worse crisis.

General Birdwood Wounded at Gallipoli

Latest Casualty List Shows Australians Suffered Severely

London, May 20.—The British casualty list issued to-day includes the names of 170 officers and 1,400 men. Nine hundred casualties in the Australian ranks on the Gallipoli Peninsula are reported, as well as naval losses of 150 in the same area.

The list of wounded is headed by the name of General Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian forces in the Dardanelles.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENT LONDON 'TIMES' CRITICIZES THE LACK OF PREPARATION

To Meet Austro-German Blow Against Russians in Galicia--- Blow Foreseen a Month Before

London, May 20.—A two-column analysis of the strategic situation written by its military correspondent, who has been at the Western front, is quoted by the Times, and expresses disappointment that better preparations were not made to meet the Austro-German blow against the Russians in Galicia, which was expected a month before it occurred. He says however that the misfortune to one out of fourteen Russian armies, is not likely to be decisive.

The main Russian armies have not yet been engaged and Grand Duke Nicholas, pursuing his usual plan of executing retreats as a means of re-constituting his army, is firing out the enemy and drawing him farther away from his bases.

No German offensive in France will be practicable on a large scale before the end of July, the Times' expert believes, and it is the duty of the Allies to exploit this delay by sending every available man to France to prosecute an energetic offensive.

Britain Has Eight Campaigns on Hand

London, May 15.—The British Government is at present carrying out eight distinct campaigns:

1.—France.

2.—Dardanelles.

3.—Egypt, which Suez Canal is being held against Turks.

4.—Persian Gulf, where the Admiralty's oil field is being defended against the same enemy.

5.—German East Africa, where a reverse was sustained by the British troops in November, since when complete darkness has fallen upon the operations.

6.—German South-West Africa, where the Union troops seem to be making great headway.

7.—Camerouns, concerning which nothing has been heard for months.

8.—The Afghanistan frontier, where the invasion of Mohammedian tribes is being repelled.

Washburn, Wis., May 15.—The Dupont Powder Company has stopped the manufacture of powder for a foreign contract at its great plant in the wilderness twelve miles from here, and has begun to fill a big contract for Uncle Sam.

This was disclosed during a visit recently of Washburn residents to Madison to fight against the proposed enlargement of the plant here. They were met by representatives of the company.

Under the plea that America needs the powder, they will end their opposition to the plant provided it be brought no nearer to the city proper. The German contract for \$5,000,000 worth of high power explosive was filled by shipments to Italy.

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Germans Bring Up Reinforcements

London, May 20.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Amsterdam cables that the Germans have held the Allies to check just beyond the east bank of the Yser Canal by bringing up large reserves of men and artillery. He says that all the big guns of the Germans on the Belgian coast, except their aircraft pieces have been transferred to the Yser, while all the Landsturm at Bruges equipped with new rifles, have gone with them.

A Lunatic at Large

Paris, May 20.—Gabriel Annuzio telegraphs to Paris friends from Rome: "This battle is won; I have just harangued a feverish crowd from the capital, the tocin has sounded, cries are rising towards the world's most beautiful sky: I am drunk with joy. You are going to see an Italian miracle after the French miracle."

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



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Peculiarities of Sound Transmission

FROM time to time we hear from the retarding wounded soldiers stories of the terrible intensity of noise of battle when hundreds of big guns are belching forth their deep-mouthed roar, and we wonder what becomes of this great volume of sound and whether it can be heard at any great distance.

Professor Tyndal in his wonderful research discovered many amazing properties of sound. He also discovered certain peculiarities in relation to the transmission of sound waves that remain to this day a great puzzle. He found, while experimenting with fog signals on the English Channel coast, that there are occasions when a person placed at a greater distance from the sound producing instrument may hear the signal distinctly, whereas a person much nearer had no perception of the sound. This perhaps is the most puzzling thing of all in connection with a study of sound.

This discovery might lend itself to the belief that sounds that seem to be swallowed up very quickly may not be, after all, silenced, but bent away into regions by those opaque bodies, where there are no ears to apprehend them. It might be quite possible, with delicate instruments, to hear in St. John's the sounds that rise from the French battlefields.

Very strange phenomena in respect to sound was witnessed at the Battle of Gains Farm, when Lee gave battle to McClellan on the evening of June 28th, 1862. Prof. R. G. H. Kean, at the time rector of Virginia University, hearing of Prof. Tyndal's experiments and wonderful discoveries, wrote to him relating his experiences.

He related how, standing on the hill-top overlooking the valley of the Chickahominy wherein fully 50,000 men were engaged in battle, he heard not a sound of the combat. The evening was calm and the valley from hill-top to hill-top is only a mile and a half wide, and although he could see the flash of musketry and of cannon, not a sound was audible to his ears or those of General Randolph, who stood beside him on the hill.

This is perhaps the most remarkable instance on record of a sound being, as it were, swallowed up where it was produced, but doubtless the sounds of that battle were heard many miles away by other listeners.

Speculation as to the cause of the strange occurrence is idle, and with that we are not at present concerned, but merely wish to recall to your some remarkable experiences that have come under our own observation.

The City of Niagara Falls is situated quite near to the great wonder of nature from which it takes its name, yet one may walk its streets all unconscious of the big cataract as far as sound goes. We walked down to the Fall early one morning and were quite surprised when we found ourselves on the brink of the Fall, as we were unawares as to the nearness of the Fall, by any extraordinary amount of sound.

We fully expected to have our ears assailed by a tremendous volume of sound, but such did not transpire. This impressed us greatly at the time, and caused us to wonder. The road by which we reached the falls had been painfully effected our hearing, and rendered all attempts at speech utterly futile, but there talking could be carried on quite comfortably. Of course we were not at the foot of the Falls, and that might make a big difference. At the same time we consider it quite remarkable that the noise was not more deafening.

Tyndal also discovered that the quality of the sound had much to do with its audibility. It was found that the length of the wave is a determining factor, rather than volume. Thus it is found that the syren can be heard much farther than the report of a cannon.

In school days we were taught that in the North a person may be heard speaking at the distance of a mile. This is not always so, as our experience shows. Indeed it often is difficult for a person to make himself heard even at a very short distance, but the Eskimo can carry on a conversation over great distances when the whiteman could not make himself heard. Fitch seems to have much to do with that.

Certain conditions of the atmosphere seem to blanket sounds very effectively. Suspended particles of snow often retard the passage of sound waves, and this condition is often witnessed in the extreme North. The air is often thick with invisible frost flakes, and it would seem that these have the property of being able to absorb sound.

One morning when not more than twenty yards from our tent, in Adam sound we tried to attract the attention of our friends in the tent and shouted frequently, but not a sound reached them. We had to walk back to the tent to make those inside understand. We have seen large boulders fall from the high cliffs and seen the sparks fly as they bounded from pro-

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

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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

BAD ROADS ARE COSTLY

Farmers Handicapped by High Cost of Haulage

The question is often asked, "What do good roads cost?"

If this question were put in another form, viz., "What do bad roads cost?" the answer would bring home to the people of Canada what they are paying as a sacrifice to poor transportation facilities. This, in addition to the discomfort and dissatisfaction of having to travel over them.

One of the chief causes of young people leaving the farm is the lack of good roads. Rough and muddy roads retard social life, especially when associated with the unpleasantness of driving. It is the fact that the equipment becomes mud-battered and requires constant washing.

To avoid these and other inconveniences, farmers and their families remain at home, more or less in isolation, and when the first opportunity arises, many of them leave the farm. There is but one remedy for this isolated condition—by means of good roads, farmers and their families must be placed in touch with the social advantages of the larger communities. Just as soon as this condition is reached, the drain of population from the farm will decrease.

Of the economic losses due to bad roads separating the farmer from his market, that of cost of transportation is most important. A comparison of the load one horse can haul on good and bad roads, respectively, shows that on a muddy earth road, the amount varies from nothing to a maximum of 800 pounds; on a smooth, dry earth road, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds; on a gravel road in bad condition, from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds; on a gravel road in good condition about 2,300 pounds; on a macadam road, from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds; on a brick or concrete road, from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds.

In 1905, the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, from about 2,800 county reports, deduced an average cost of 22.7 cents for hauling one ton over one mile of unimproved roads. The equivalent cost of haulage per ton over different roads, taking 2,000 pounds over smooth earth roads as a basis, would be as follows:

Class of road	Load for one horse	Cost per ton for hauling
Muddy earth road	1 lb.	22.75
Smooth earth road	800	22.70
Gravel road in bad condition	1,500	28.40
Gravel road in good condition	2,000	15.15
Brick or concrete road	5,000	9.00

From this table it will readily be seen how much bad roads are costing the farmers of Canada.

The farmer served by poor roads is forced to market his crops, not when prices are highest, but when the roads are passable. Moreover, the high cost of haulage imposes a heavy additional handicap in competition of Poland not only enhance the

value of land bordering on them, by rendering markets more accessible, but also benefit the markets themselves through extension of the radius of supply—"Conservation."

The line fishermen of Annapolis, Digby and Yarmouth counties in Nova Scotia have recently been voicing their grievance against trawling as a method of fishing. The steam trawler represents the economy and efficiency of modern industry, but it has aroused inquiry regarding its effect upon the productivity of fishing grounds. Line fishermen demand the prohibition of trawling. They claim that it is destructive to the fish ova, and to feeding grounds, and that it means the capture and waste of many immature and unmarketable fish. Thorough investigation alone will decide whether these charges are true or whether they are advanced merely to enable the line fisherman to avoid the competition which he cannot meet. The productivity of the North Sea banks, apparently undiminished by years of trawling, is a point in favour of the trawlers. On the other hand, the United States Bureau of Fisheries has become convinced that the conservation of the Atlantic fisheries depends upon the absolute prohibition of trawling, except for the taking of shell fish. A recent report to Congress proposes co-operation action for this purpose by France, Newfoundland, Canada and the United States.

Drop in their commercial advantages, the operations of trawlers must be restricted, if they endanger the permanent value of the waters as a source of food. The question, however, presents a jurisdictional difficulty. Within the three-mile limit the various Governments may exercise their individual authority, but beyond that line nothing can be accomplished except through international agreement—"Conservation."

To Feed Poland By Parcel Post

Berlin, April 30 (via the Hague).—Many thousands of persons in several districts of Poland face starvation today. The German Government survey shows that in many places a food supply of from two to three weeks only is available. The question of relief is now being considered, but because of the difficulty of purchasing food outside of Germany this is a hard task.

The American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation, in charge of the relief work, are trying by every means in their power to obtain food for these needy people. After several months of effort Roumania is now permitting the purchase of corn, beans and barley in sufficient quantity to feed the Polish non-combatants in the territory held by Austria.

But there are a number of sections where food is still needed. Sweden has refused to permit the exportation of wheat or other foodstuffs, even though they are purchased for philanthropic work.

Carleton Gibson, head of the American relief work, to-day issued an appeal to Americans to aid in this work. He urges all who can to send immediately, by parcel post, flour, beans, corn and rye, addressed: "Carleton Gibson, Distribution General, International Commission for Relief of Poland, Berlin."

If the responses are prompt no doubt the relief work will be available in the near future to tide the inhabitants of Poland over until the relief forces can get a supply of grain.

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In the latest and up-to-date London Fashions.
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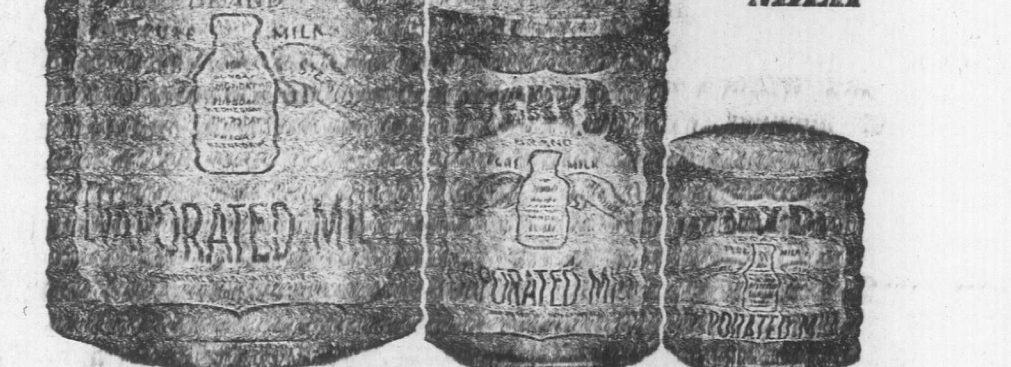
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	1st	2nd	CLASS	CLASS
	Single	Return	Single	Return
To New York	\$40.00	\$70.00	\$15.00	
To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00	
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HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.
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- Arm Chairs.
- Morris Chairs.
- Rockers.
- Fireside Stools.
- Screens.

U.S. Picture & Portrait Co.

Lusitania Incident How the 'Casket' Regards the Act

It is said that the Lusitania carried ammunition and copper for the Allies. Probably that is true; and, if true, it would have justified the Germans in capturing the ship and cargo, and possibly in sinking the ship and cargo. But the slaughter of the innocent and non-combatant passengers was an act such as hardly disgraced the careers of Morgan or Kidd, or that if any of the buccaneers of by-gone times. The presence that the ship was running a blockade is mere nonsense. There is no German blockade of the British coasts, and there can be no pretence to one while less than one per cent. of the inward and outward bound shipping is touched by the Germans. No ship is bound to respect a mere shadow of a blockade, but only a real blockade, what international law calls an effective blockade. The Lusitania was therefore within her rights in pursuing her voyage; and no extraordinary punishment was due to her. She might according to the laws of war, properly have been captured or sunk, being a British ship, at least if she carried war supplies. But her passengers were entitled to their lives. They had a right to sail for England, because England is not effectively blockaded.

What we have written elsewhere in this issue on torpedoing of the Lusitania is written on the understanding that the ship was not warned to stop and put her passengers in the boats. Such a warning was required, not only by the laws of war, but by the ordinary principles of fair play and civilized action. If such a warning was given, and the ship's officers did not communicate it to the passengers, but persisted in trying to escape, it may be necessary to readjust our views to some extent. There is no question about the right of the Germans to prevent a shipload of ammunition and copper, such as the Lusitania carried from reaching Great Britain. The presence of non-combatant passengers on the ship alters the situation; but it is plain that all cargoes of ammunition might be protected by carrying them in passenger ships; and such a means of protection could hardly be recognized absolutely by any people at war. The Germans, therefore, had some rights in regard to the ship and cargo. The extent of such rights, and the extent to which they are modified by the presence of innocent passengers, we cannot at this moment state. A warning and a chance to escape in the boats would unquestionably be required; and if no such warning and chance were given, the case is one of wholesale and most brutal murder. On the other hand, the officers of a ship which carries a cargo of war supplies together with a large number of innocent passengers, have grave obligations, and are in a difficult position. If they should refuse to stop in the presence of a hostile warship, and particularly if they should neglect to tell the passengers of any chance offered for them to leave the ship, then certainly the care would be altered considerably. We make these comments because on carefully reading the late despatches, we cannot make out very well just what took place.

We see that Lord Mersey, who presided at the inquiry into the loss of the Empress of Ireland at Quebec last year, is to hold an inquiry. Certainly the warning issued by the Germans before the Lusitania left New York, that they intended to sink her and

that passengers would sail on her at their peril, was not enough to dispense with the necessity of a warning, and a chance to escape, to be given on the spot; particularly in view of the fact that the German so-called blockade has now lasted for three months and has been at all effective enough to call for general obedience by merchant ships. They might as well say that because a small band of sharpshooters succeeded in picking off an occasional passer-by, to or from a certain city, that that city was effectively invested or besieged. Obviously, that will not do at all. But, the question arises—and it is a difficult question—if passenger ships make a practice of carrying arms and ammunition for the use of one's opponents, and if they are intercepted, and a chance given them to stop and to put their passengers in the boats, and they do not accept the chance, but depend on their speed to get away, how far is the enemy bound to allow the cargoes of arms and ammunition to escape? This is a most interesting question, and we should be glad to know what the right solution of it is. "The Casket."

A Tea Party Behind Trenches in Poland

Vivid Description of the Splendid Organization of the German Hospital Service.

A vivid description of the efficient and business-like organization of the German hospital service in Poland is contained in an article copyrighted by the Chicago Tribune and written by James O'Donnell Bennett. The article in part follows:

"I don't care much about afternoon teas, but we had a tea party in Mława this afternoon which was unique as to some of its features and deserves a place in the social intelligence if not in the military.

"The host was the Herr professor and Captain Georg Michaelis, doctor of medicine and philosophy and one of the heads of the Kaiser Wilhelm institute in Berlin, at present serving with the rank and pay of captain, though he will be a colonel when the troops now concentrated in this region get formally organized into a corps.

"Among those present were a colonel, three lieutenants and a Berlin art critic, who has joined the K. F. A. K. and gets routed out of bed at 2 in the morning to go on blind hunts for detachments of wounded.

War and Bacilli.
"The tea table talk ran on war and bacilli, and the professor drew enthusiastic parallels between the so-called Prussian militarism and the human body's method of maintaining itself against the war of the bacilli.

"All this was too deep for me, but the three lieutenants followed the dashing recital of the battle of the bacilli with awed donnerwetters and agreed that it was great fighting.

"Besides inoculation and vaccination the purpose of this field laboratory is to hunt typhus and cholera bacilli in blood brought from suspected patients and to exercise a general supervision of the water distillation plants in Mława.

"On tables standing in front of the three high windows of the room were four microscopes, and under the barrel of each microscope was the glass slide that carried the suspected drop of blood or drop of water.

"Almost always suspicion proved justified, and a peep into the microscopes showed the bacilli flourishing happily.

"On the other side of the room the covers for the making of cultures and various other laboratory paraphernalia were set out on tables and treated by army chests, and these were tended with much devotion by two pretty young ladies.

"They were dressed in white and made a picture you would not forget in a month's journey—their coloring delicate their professional manner

Big Mid-Week Programme at THE NICKEL

"THE EMPEROR'S SPY"

A strong social drama—a girl spy attempts to obtain information from a young army officer.

"BROKEN NOSE BAILEY"

Produced in 2 parts—a very thrilling and exciting detective story—you will remember Blue Pete's escape—this is by the same cast.

"The New York Police Carnival"

1,000 feet showing this great body of men with all their athletic champions—at drill—at sport—at duty—a wonderful picture.

"THE BAGGAGE SMASHER."

A Keystone comedy.

HOWARD STANLEY, Vocalist.

BURNARD SPENCER, Violinist.

"THE PEDDLER'S BAG."

A Biograph melo-drama.

MISS K. RING, Pianist.

JOSEPH ROSS, Realism.

COMING—next Wednesday—"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"—a continued story by Harold MacGrath—in 46 Reels—one episode or two reels will be shown each Wednesday and Thursday—see it from the start—it's absolutely great.

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THOUSANDS OF MEN AND HORSES—INFANTRY—CAVALRY—ARTILLERY—BEAUTIFUL STORY—WONDERFUL INCIDENTS—THRILLING ACTION.

THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT IS—THE GREATEST WAR PICTURE EVER SEEN IN ST. JOHN'S.

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St. John's leading Vaudeville and Moving Picture Theatre, with finest Orchestra. Mr. A. Crocker, leader.

Friday Big Fun Contest. Seats on Sale at The Rossley Theatre from 11 a.m. to-day and Friday.

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Great Dramatic Sketch, "THE HEART OF A GIRL!"

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GREAT MILITARY FEATURE, in 2 REELS, viz:

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"A GLASS OF GOAT'S MILK," splendid comedy.

"SAMMY THE SOLE HEIR," comedy.

"DEADWOOD'S COACH," Western drama.

"RINKING MAD," one of the greatest laugh films ever seen.

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A great 2 reel Kalem feature—beautifully staged and acted.

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M. J. DELMONICO—the man with the double voice—sings a new novelty song—"CALIFORNIA AND YOU!"

SPECIAL PROGRAMME ON EMPIRE DAY—Mr. Delmonico will give a fifteen minute Vaudeville Act.

so neat and swift and their social manner so gracious.

"When it came time for the tea party the two assisting hostesses suspended the hunt for the cholera, typhus and dysentery germs, took a final look at the thermometers attached to the culture thingamajigs and slipped out of their white overdrresses.

"From various corners they brought good things to eat and drink—little packages of tea and tins of loaf sugar and condensed milk, and rum in a de-praved looking black bottle, and sweet biscuits that had been left over from the packages of liebesgabe which had been sent from Germany to give a touch of something special to the little parties given here behind the battle lines in celebration of the emperor's birthday.

"There was no table linen—only a bit of oilcloth—and the water had to be heated over a spirit lamp. The teacups did not match and the teapot was minus a handle, but all that made for joking that was well enough understood by the Germans, who spoke no English, and by the American who could only blunder in Ger-man.

Makes For Friendliness.

"There were not enough spoons, but one could borrow his neighbor's, and that made for friendliness in quite a wonderful way. So we managed famously, and the spirit of it all was charming, especially when the plant on a window ledge—which the girls had found, heaven knows where—was brought over and set in the middle of

"While the typhus bacilli sported convulsively under the microscopes there was talk of many things, and the best talk I think was that of a young painter soldier from the north, who is just back with the troops after a siege of illness and who has authorized his friends at home in Bremen to hold an exhibition sale of some of his pictures so that he can make a contribution of money as well as a contribution of himself to his country in its need.

"He loved to talk about his regiment—all infantry volunteers from Bremen who had done their first fighting in September at Bailly or some such name—on the west front. He gave me some data as to the personnel of the particular 'Korporalschaft,' or corporal's squad of twenty-five men, to

which he belongs, and I thought the data would be hard to fit in with the 'Hun' and 'barbarian' myth which Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and some other Englishmen of letters like to accept as gospel.

"Here are some of the twenty-five men who marched out of Bremen in that Korporalschaft:

"One painter, one composer, one sculptor, two theological students, five law students, two poets, one letter carrier (oldish), one architect, two medical students, one physicist.

"All those seventeen were privates. "The occupation of the other seven men of the squad my painter friend could not remember, but he thought they were mostly young business men.

"Now comes the terrible part. Of the twenty-five, fifteen have died on the field of honor. Of the remaining ten, four are sick, three are recovering from wounds, and three are at the front.

First Time Under Fire.

"At Bailly this regiment came for the first time under fire, and the painter, though he loved to talk of that day, could not do it without choking up.

"We did not know how we would

stand when we went into the fight," he said. "We could not be sure. But, oh, we did stand! It was beautiful how we stood! And we were victorious too. One cannot say how beautiful it was! Two of my Korporalschaft fell in that fight. Two weeks later we lost four more, but since then—ah, so many more!"

THE REFORMER

You cannot make the reformer more lonely than he always has been. Again, and yet again, men will ask him to cease being true to type for a little while to give them a respite from his intensity, his fierce handling of the sore spots in human consciousness. But he gives them no rest. He has no gentle speeches, no playful interludes; he has driven himself hard at the flinty opposition, till he has become stern and solitary. One thing he sees, one thing he does. Sometimes with over emphasis, sometimes with heat and rage; sometimes wearily and unwisely, but still he drives on, as if himself driven by overmastering command. Men grow tired of him, for the novelty of his onslaught soon stales, and

they turn to a blither champion. If for a time they speak well of him, he quickly sats their teeth on edge by smiting their dearest traditions. To carry through to the end an unflinching, sturdy attack on privilege, an established power in any of its worldly manifestations means that the fighter is seamed and scarred and broken before he has half finished his fight. The forces he has challenged will surely reach some personal weakness, and reveal an infirmity of temper in a youthful slip. At this they will direct their attack till they force from his the cry of pain. It may be that the world shall read "his victory in children's eyes." But he will not live to see that day. What he will live to see is more hate, more scorn. Sometimes he will wonder if all the anxious striving is quite worth while. He will wonder if the long future is a safe custodian for the precious element in his individual life, which might have gladdened others and enriched his own career. —"Catholic Record."

It is said that from B. C. 1496 to A. D. 1861 Europe had 227 years of peace and 3116 years of war.

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 20, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Corrupt Scheme

An attempt is being made to barter away the greater part of Newfoundland which her sons can yet call their own, and the wonder is that the people are taking the matter so calmly. What fatalism is it that renders us at this moment so slow to apprehend the crime that is being attempted against us? What is that which causes us to sit with eyes shut while the thief is stretching forth his grasping claws to sneak from us our heritage? Opportunists perhaps never yet grasped an occasion with greater cunning than have the designing clique who are at present manipulating the strings which control the puppets of the House of Assembly. It even appears to us that they made the occasion, prepared the ground and planted the seed of their ambition. Patriotism has been talked to us ad nauseam for many months. "United we stand, divided we fall," etc., and we were called upon to sink all differences and to stand shoulder to shoulder in this hour of national trial, no as not to give encouragement to the foe. Who were those who talked most of patriotism and undivided ranks, and other bunk and rant and cant? These are the very ones who had most to gain by an undivided front and absence of dispute. Their cunning game has been well played so far. The unsophisticated many have been so imposed upon as to be made gentle dupes of the corrupt and have been made to help the designing ones in their game of getting away with goods. We were told that not to help the Government were unpatriotic and disloyal to the Empire. We offered our humble protest in the beginning, but found our puny voice drowned in a mighty shout of fie, for shame! you disloyal one, down, you unpatriotic cur, cease your seditious utterances! The very vehemence of the cry against us was silence-impelling and we subsided. But we knew our vindication was counting some day, and we smiled the smile of him who is sure of the ground on which he stands. We knew right well what this undivided front amounted to, and knew that soon the maskers would reveal themselves, and the simulated undivided front would be found very much the contrary. Only the most holy of causes, and the most unselfish interests and disinterested motives in the hearts and minds of uncorrupted men can ever maintain a solid and unbroken phalanx. It is quite easy to tell the genuine from the spurious. Nothing can be easier to the man who from a disinterested point of view can watch the game that is being played. A nation at war has been used as a cloak for the most corrupt game ever played by corrupt men. We have been aware of the motives, selfish and greedy that have been actuating men in this big opportunist time, but have left it to time to make the exposure. Now that the "cat is out of the bag" no charge of disloyalty can be laid at our door, if we make mention of it. What now is the state in England? Corruption is running rampant, and statesmen and politicians alike grow, ing weary of the game, pretense, have

thrown off the mask. Army contractors are grafting, dealers in the necessities of life are grinding the poor, and the poor are kicking. The cost of living has been pushed up, but wages remain as they were. Coal operators and contractors are asking enormously increased prices for coal and the miners are striking. Street car employees are hanging up traffic because they refuse to work for starvation wages, and operatives in factories where munitions of war are being made, are kicking and delaying the output. The worst and dissatisfying factor that is showing itself among the workers extends to the offices of the highest. Even the Cabinet is feeling the disrupting influence of the plague. Fisher and Churchill are fighting, not the enemy, but one another. If all this is displaying an undivided front to the enemy, what is disunion? Sedition is everywhere and discontent is showing itself in every quarter. It is only what should be expected when the poor and the hard-working mechanic and laborer finds himself being loaded with increasing debt, and the rich becoming wealthier as a result of the war. In Canada corruption is neck-high, and coming down to our own little Island, affairs are no better. We made bold to state many months ago, that for the Opposition Press to close its eyes and bind its tongue were almost a crime against our native land, in view of the well recognized fact that our country's affairs are in the hands of a gang of freebooters. The cry of loyalty to the Empire was raised as an excuse for silence and even of imposing on all the duty of sitting pat whilst affairs took their course. We objected, but did not push the matter, well knowing that to stem the tide of stampeding public sentiment were worse than useless. We did what we considered our duty in the matter, warned the people and then relapsed into silence, to await the hour which we knew was coming. The hour has come. The cat is out of the bag. Simulation is at an end, and men are standing in their true colors. We have more respect for them now. In our sight the most revolting of all sins against mankind is the sin of hypocrisy, the sin of sham, for it leaves the victim in a deplorable state. When the poisoned mask is off, one knows how to attack and when, and where. Here in this country we have the example of men urging the need of co-operation of all, and the sinking of all Party differences, that we might show a good example to the enemy, while at the same time those same men are planning and scheming ways whereby they may enrich themselves at the expense of the country. We were advised to trust the Government and keep our eyes and our minds on the Imperial situation, and let all our words and actions tend solely to helping the Empire. Then they believed that the placebo had worked its full soothing effects, and when the people were thought to be lulled to all sense of danger at home, lo, comes the most fitamous proposition ever brought before a people's parliament. Thanks to the vigilance of the Opposition the first attempt to fasten the ugly monster on the necks of the people has been thwarted. But it will come back again, and by sheer weight of number and brute force, the Government has the power to pass the scandalous resolutions into law. Let the people arouse themselves at once to the danger. It is time that something be done to prevent the unholy scheme being passed in spite of us. Public meetings should be held, where the people, whose vital interests are at stake, may have an opportunity of voicing their sentiments in the matter. All who take a pride in calling Terra Nova their home should arouse themselves, if they want to hand down to their children a record of manly worth. Remember it is not alone our own that we are tampering with and temporizing with, but the natural heritage of our children. Nature has given us our water powers so that Terra Nova may enjoy the wealth which these are sure to bring in the years to come. They are worth untold millions. Let us not permit a corrupt Government to barter them away.

Roosevelt Insults German People

Berlin, via London, May 15.—The attention of Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, of the German Foreign Office, has been called to the words attributed to ex-President Roosevelt that the sinking of the Lusitania was the greatest act of piracy in history. The Baron authorized the following statement: "If Mr. Roosevelt used these words then he hurled an insult at the whole German people, which we bitterly resent, even at a time when we have to submit to the hatred and falsity of enemies and former friends."

Prohibition Resolutions

THE Prohibition resolutions came up for consideration yesterday. The Premier explained the measure and reviewed temperance progress in recent years. Mr. Morine replied to the Premier, intimating that the 40 per cent. provision was unfair and un-British and calculated to injure the chances of carrying the measure, as it would compel 25,000 electors to turn up to vote for the measure in order to save it from destruction, while the opponents need not worry, but could remain at home and take it easy. Mr. Morine also objected to permitting doctors and druggists to import liquor for medicinal purposes. Mr. Morine suggested that 25 per cent. should be the limit or it should be left to a majority vote. Mr. Coaker said that Prohibition was already dead-born, that the Government had planned to bluff the temperance people and had arranged to insert the 40 per cent. clause, knowing full well that it would be impossible to secure that proportion of votes in its favor. It would never be carried, as the death blow had been administered before the resolutions had been brought into the House, by a Party Caucus Meeting, where the Anti-Prohibitionists had gained the upper hand and the so called temperance men had tamely submitted in order to save the boodle they were receiving from the chest. Mr. Coaker thought that a vote of 30 per cent. of the electorate ought to satisfy all concerned. He was ready to meet the Government half way to save the measure and even 35 per cent. he would accept, but he absolutely refused to agree to a 40 per cent. limit. Mr. Coaker agreed with Mr. Morine's suggestion for a central distribution depot, whose head would import all liquor required for medicinal purposes. Messrs. Targett, Abbott, Winsor, Grimes and Hickman also spoke in favor of the resolutions, while Messrs. Bennett and Emerson spoke against prohibition on principle. Messrs. Kennedy of St. John's West and Higgins spoke in favor of the measure and against any reduction of the 40 per cent. limit. The Premier's speech was sootless and meaningless, as every one could see he was but playing a game of bluff. The Premier consented to the establishment of a central distributing and importing depot, to be operated by a controller, who would keep an account of every pint of liquor imported and its distributions and trace all sales to doctors and druggists. The clergy and controller are permitted to import wine for religious purposes. The resolutions were adopted after a debate of five hours. Mr. Morine moved an amendment to cut out the provision for a 40 per cent. vote of the electorate in favor of the measure, which amendment, if carried, would have meant a majority of the votes cast would carry the measure, but the Government Party cast a solid vote against it. Mr. Coaker moved that the words 40 per cent. be struck out and 33 1-3 be inserted, which would mean that one-third of the electorate should vote in favor of the measure to make it law, but this very fair and reasonable amendment was voted down by a strict Party vote. Men like Curry, LeFevre, Parsons, Moulton, Goodison, Downey, who pose as temperance advocates voting against an amendment that was fair to both sides and absolutely necessary if the friends of prohibition were to receive a fair show. What will Carbonar think of Mr. Goodison's actions? What will Bay de Verde think of Cros-

MORRIS PERMITS THE DUMPING Chamber to Infringe Rights of the Peoples' House--Dumping Chamber Places Tax 2c. per brl. on Flour, by Amending Customs' Act--Outrage Opposed by Messrs. Kent, Cliff and Coaker, but was Carried by Party Vote, Meaning Extra Taxation of \$30,000 to \$40,000, Which Will Go Into the Pockets of Messrs. Harvey, Shea and the Furness-Withy Company.

THE House of Commons or the People's House for 1000 years in Old England has absolutely controlled the levying of taxes. It has fallen to the lot of Sir E. P. Morris and a Graball Government to reverse that grand principle of taxation and to trample upon the rights possessed by the people of free countries for 1000 years. Last night at 10.30 o'clock Minister Cashin moved the amendment of the Dumping Chamber to the Customs Act amendments which was sent up this session to the Upper House from the People's House. The Dumping Chamber's amendment provided that two cents per barrel be levied on all flour, beef, pork, sugar, and a proportional tax be imposed on all goods packages passing over the wharves of Harvey & Co., Shea & Co. and the Furness-Withy. This amendment means a further taxation of \$30,000 to \$40,000 per year upon the trade of the Colony at the bequest of Mr. Harvey and his clique in the Upper House, in defiance of the rights and privileges of the people over taxation. Mr. Coaker begged the Premier last night to reject the amendment, and not be a party to a further taxation of 2 cents per barrel on flour and permitting the Upper House to initiate taxes of any description. The Premier was convinced that the amendment was improper but he had not the courage to offend

deliberately insulted the House of Assembly and defied the rights of the people to fix taxation as had been the people's rights for 1000 years, and in the face of Mr. Coaker's appeal and his warning of the evil consequences that such action would entail the Premier's refused to budge and the Government Party sat like sheep and did as their master indicated. Messrs. Kent and Cliff, who were present, objected to the amendment, but in vain. By the stroke of the pen Sir E. P. Morris struck a blow last night against the rights and privileges of the People's House that will for ever be written down against him and to his everlasting discredit and shame. Public affairs have come to a pretty pass in this Colony under the leadership of Sir E. P. Morris when John Harvey in the Dumping Chamber can father an amendment inflicting a tax of \$30,000 or over upon the people, a large proportion of which was to flow into his own pocket as the head of Harvey & Co.'s firm, who would receive the 2 cents per barrel tax as wharfage. It is high time for the dead-alive public to arouse itself and show that it do retain a few sparks of the principles and pluck that founded and maintained the grand and noble Empire which is the heritage of the British people. Anyone who love their Country, who have closely watched the proceedings of the Legislature dur-

ing the present session, must be convinced that a period of demoralization and degeneracy has set in for this Country, such as no other Country under heaven witnessed during the last half century. Men are lost to all sense of reason of the value of propriety and decency and are rushing on madly towards a doom that must destroy People and Country unless speedily arrested. The members of the F.P.U. Party in the House are convinced that if the people in general knew the exact condition of moral principles which now constitute the sole guide for the duties of public men that this Country would be in a state of revolution within 48 hours. Contempt and disgust caused by the action of public men must find a large place in the heart of every man who loves his Country, and realizes the depths to which the public morals have degenerated. The Union members of the House who have closely sized up the Government's conduct during the last two years are absolutely convinced that conditions are as rotten in this Colony's public affairs as is possible to have them anywhere in a free country. The truth revealed would paralyze any honest man. The truth revealed would ruin many a man in public life if justice was meted out in proportion to their crimes. The curse of God is upon our land and will remain until the

festering rottenness of the conduct which guide our public men is cut out by a sharp surgical instrument and the patient is given a half chance of her life and placed on the road of recovery. On Tuesday additional votes of \$90,000 were passed, bringing the estimates for 1915-16 up to \$4,050,000 for the first time in the history of the Colony. Loans are being raised at a 5 per cent. rate, or \$50,000 per \$1,000,000—an awful cost to pay for money—but that fact had no more effect upon the gang of spendthrifts who misrule the Colony, than would have been caused had the rate been 2 1/2 per cent. It is one huge rush to speedy destruction, and while the present gang of country assassins are enabled to misrule poor Terra Nova—the people can't expect anything else but the curse of damnation upon their labor, business and country. The whole thing is rotten to the core, and no just people can permit such scandalous conduct to prevail with impunity and not inflict severe punishment upon them selves and their native land. We have done our duty fearlessly, honestly, as a lover of right and a defender of the people's rights. We can do no more. The people must awaken and do the rest, or abide by the consequences—which can have no other outcome than a complete triumph for the Devil, if such conduct is persisted in many more months.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Expenditure by the Board of Agriculture from July 1st, 1914, to May 3rd, 1915

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes entries like 'Reply to Question of Mr. Kent of Date May 6th, 1915', 'Expenditure by the Board of Agriculture from July 1st, 1914 to May 3rd 1915', 'T. L. Crews, Soc. Bonavista 10.00', 'Anglo A. Tel. Co. Telephone 20.00', etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'James Ryan, do 40.00', 'G. S. Torry, expenses 40.00', 'Star Pub. Co., subscription 1.00', 'Martin Hardware Co., amt. acct. 8.85', etc.

(Continued on page 5)

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1915.

The Assembly came into meeting at 3 p.m. A very large gathering of the public had assembled in the lobbies, whilst several ladies interested in the Prohibition movement (that Bill being included on the Order of the Day) were accommodated with seats on the main floor. The opening dealing was with a bill respecting the Bank Fishery, and introduced by Mr. Piccott, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

MR. PICCOTT spoke to the four items on the bill.

(a) Three life buoys to be kept on deck of each vessel.

(b) A sufficient life belt for every person employed on board such vessel in the prosecution of such fishery.

(c) A compass for every dory carried on such vessel.

(d) An approved patent fog alarm and advocated the specified use and service of the additions named.

MR. MORINE thought the Bill an excellent one, and knew that the whole house would agree to its humane requests. Would move that it be brought before the whole house on the morrow.

The second reading of a Bill respecting certain retiring allowances, was moved to a committee of the whole on to-morrow.

Notion of motion was then called. **RIGHT HON. PRIME MINISTER**—

To move the House into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions respecting the Prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Premier advocated the Bill now before the House as an answer to the long existing petitions of a section of the community. As a matter of fact there hardly existed sufficient reasons for the presentation of the resolutions, seeing that as a people we are inclined to sobriety, the consumption of intoxicating liquors in other countries (which Sir Edward named) being for greater—per individual—than in Newfoundland.

He believed in moral suasion in controlling the situation, the teaching to youth the doctrine of total abstinence and the impression of its enactment.

MR. MORINE did not object to the Bill as a measure, or a whole, but saw certain details that were open to amendment. He (Mr. Morine) took exception to Sect. 17 of the Bill which reads as follows:—"Resolved, if the number of votes polled in the affirmative be a majority of the total number of votes polled at the election and amount to at least forty per cent of the total number of registered voters upon the revised list of electors taken for the purposes of the General Election of Members of the House of Assembly held in the year 1913—the Governor in Council, etc. &c."

This section was detrimental to the success of the Bill. It was unfair to the "working" advocates of the measure. It meant that the 2000 of our young men who have gone to the war must be termed anti-voters. It was throwing the burden of the work on an interested few. What about the illiterate, the careless, the people who will skulk in the work, whilst the friends of Prohibition bear all the burden, and show their colors?

The very absence of our young men abroad was an item detrimental to the interests of the Bill, for is their unavoidable action in not being able to enter the polling booth will class them as anti-Prohibitionists, and against the measure?

He (Mr. Morine) did not believe in this matter of securing forty per cent of the affirmative vote cast, as well as the majority. Why that very Government in the House had been brought into power with far less support, and it was to be remembered that during election time (general election time) influences had been brought to bear to secure support, which was really less than that now asked to the gaining of Prohibition. It for example any member of that Government had to depend on a forty per cent returns besides a majority vote, to secure his seat, how many such members would be entitled to sit as representatives in that Assembly.

'Twas the very same with Sect. 17 of this Bill. The Government demanded not only a majority, but a high percentage of the vote cast at the last election. How unfair this was to those people who were fighting hard for Prohibition. 'Twas unjust, fatal to the Bill, an underhand device that the Bill could not pass, when submitted to the country, hedged in by such a clause. Mr. Morine would also point out that a section of this Bill does leave a door open for the importation of spirituous liquors, though the Bill is in its entire-

ly supposed to forbid all importation.

He (Mr. Morine) referred to Sect. 22 of the Bill, which provides "that it shall be lawful for all medical practitioners and druggists in the Colony to import liquors for medicinal purposes." This was loose. It meant that after a short time, Druggist shops would be turned into saloons and that medical men—if they so wished—could import liquors for any purposes. Mr. Morine made a suggestion to meet this difficulty, as follows: That a supplier (known as the Central supplier) be appointed by the Government to control all or any imported liquors. That such supplier be empowered to dispose of liquors to medical men of certified responsibility, that the individual known as Central supplier, submit to the Government, monthly, a list showing to whom such liquors had been sold, and how much. A proper officer should have to be appointed to deal with and check up records so submitted, for better we should have no Prohibition than a Prohibition that does not prohibit.

Mr. Morine concluded his fair and able remarks by asking the consideration of two principles:—

(1) That a majority vote on the Bill be sufficient to pass it, when it goes to the country, and

(2) That the importation of sale of all liquors be left entirely in the hands of a good responsible central agency.

THE PREMIER admitted to the force and wisdom of Mr. Morine's suggestions, the latter gentleman thanking Sir Edward, and making a further proposal that if a percentage of the total voting power of the country must be had, let it be 25 p.c. instead of 40 as called for in the Bill.

MR. COAKER perceived that the Premier had made a statement, which was like many of Sir Edward's statements, unfair, a blind and a deception to close the eyes of the Prohibition advocates to the truth. The Premier's statement was, "that if no great majority was forthcoming to the demand of the Plebiscite the dissatisfied might agitate for an appeal in a year or so."

This was—and the Premier knew it was—a most ridiculous remark. The people of the country would favor Prohibition, therefore let a majority carry. The clause in the Bill demanding the support of 40 per cent of the electorate was a mistake, an injustice, a blind to those interested.

With such a section as 17 left unamended, the Colony stood to lose \$50,000, which the Plebiscite would cost. In 1913 there were 21,500 who voted for the Government, that government now looks for a vote of 25,000 to support Prohibition, and forgets that over 2,500 men are out of the country, engaged in the war, whilst four or five thousand persons, who would vote at a political general election, will not trouble to support the measure now before the House, as not being interested one way or the other in the liquor question. Wherein such an event as a general election calls fourth the attention of the people as road boards, public officials, the party machine and papers create a big enthusiasm, yet only 21,500 voted for the Government in 1913, hence a 40 per cent limit spelt death to the movement.

He (Mr. Coaker) though favoring Prohibition, would say that the Union (F.P.U.) would not take a direct or active part in this matter, as the question of Total Prohibition had never been discussed by the Union, had never come before any of its Councils, and was not a union plank, yet personally all were free to take any part they wished. Mr. Coaker believed in the wisdom of the suggestion of Mr. Morine, that a central depot or agency should handle and control any liquors imported into the country. Such control depot to be under strict government jurisdiction.

The objection which he had already made to the 40 per cent demand, he would repeat and ask the Government to re-consider the objectionable section with a view to its modification or removal.

MR. HIGGINS intimated that if any man in the house could see the force of the suggestions of Messrs Morine and Coaker, he (Mr. Higgins) was the man, but he could not support such suggestions, being a member for St. John's. He then subsided.

MR. MORINE, in his own calm humorous way briefly referred to Mr. Higgins as a very young gentleman, but saw great things before the youth in future. The member for St. John's East, had referred to conditions in the Old Country, forgetting that no comparison existed to base his (the Higgins') logic on.

MR. COAKER again rose to warn

the Government against their asking for a vote of 40 per cent of the Plebiscite. The movement would be lost, not because the people do not believe in, or do not favor Prohibition, but the measure was in danger of being lost, because the people might not go to the polls, owing to the stumbling blocked placed in the way by the 40 per cent limit. Herein was the danger. Cut out this unreasonable section, and Prohibition was assured.

He (Mr. Coaker) received 1,000 letters each week, and he had not read one line in any of them, against Prohibition. Don't endanger the Bill, don't put a stumbling block in the way of the success of the movement, but give it all the chances which it deserves.

Mr. Coaker thought that if the 40 per cent claim was removed that the vote recorded would reach 45 per cent, as the people would respond readily, believing the measure would be carried, but if a 40 per cent limit was insisted on, many would lose faith and give up hope, and the feeling of contesting and uphill fight would kill enthusiasm.

MR. GRIMES in a very fair speech referred to the absurdity of the offensive section (17). By conclusive figures, Mr. Grimes proved how detrimental the clause was. At the last election for example, 49,000 votes were cast by an electorate of 63,000, meaning that 14,000 did not trouble to cast any vote. About 3000 of our men had or would go to the war, and it may be estimated that 17,000 would not therefore vote on the Prohibition Bill, thus placing themselves in the false position of anti-prohibitionists. That 17,000 may, or can, pick up a thousand others, and thereby defeat the Bill which asks for 25,000 votes, in its favor. The whole arrangement of the Bill by the Government was faulty.

MR. MORINE in answer to some remarks of the Colonial Secretary, openly put that official out of commission, and Mr. Target who finished the afternoon's debating made a splendid appeal in favor of the Bill, but believing its passing by straight majority, as all other measures and movements in church and state do.

The House then took recess 'till 8 o'clock p.m.

NIGHT SESSION

The Assembly met at 8 p.m. The Resolutions presented at the afternoon sitting were gone over, and a considerable time given to their consideration.

MR. MORINE moved to several alterations in the wording of the several sections, and voiced his own Amendment to Sect 17 of the Bill, which was lost on the usual party vote, a vote by the way which has destroyed many a good measure moved in the House of Assembly this year.

MR. EMERSON spoke in favor of the Bill as it stood, and Mr. Abbott made a rattling fine speech favoring Prohibition, and depicting in expressive language the evils of drink. His speech was loudly applauded and was one of the best delivered on the Prohibition subject.

Messrs Kent and Morine went further into Bill, whilst Mr. Coaker again gave fourth very wise suggestions, which would have benefited the Bill materially.

MR. GRIMES called the attention of the House to the small sum of \$10 which had been fixed as a fine for breachers of the act.

MR. COAKER moved that 33 1-3 or 1-3 of the vote of the electorate be fixed as the limit, instead of 40 per cent, as demanded in the resolutions, Amendment was lost.

The Grand Bank Water Co. resolutions were then read and went thru the Committee, and the "Patriotic Association."

The Customs Act Amendment, Safety of Bank fishermen, and Retiring Allowances Bills, were read a second time.

MR. MORINE arose here to define his position of legal connection with the Harmsworth Co., and showed that it had nothing to do one way or the other, or did not affect his vote in connection with the Product's Bill.

The explanation offered was both timely and justifiable, as Mr. Morine had been placed in an altogether wrong position by certain references made in one of our evening papers, a statement that he (Mr. M.) would say was injurious, false, and far-fetched.

The House then adjourned after a busy day's work, to meet again at 3 p.m. to-day.

Hopes That Detraction Cease

Extract From a Speech by Mr. Morine in the House of Assembly

A NEWSPAPER in this city which seems to make a special point of vilifying me continues to insinuate that I am compensated by the A.N.D. Co., generally known as the Harmsworth Co., for opposition in the House to the Products Contract. It alleges that the general retainer which I enjoy from that Company, as I frankly told the House several days ago, covers and includes my work here. I wish to say that the retainer referred to is merely for the purpose of having prior right to my services in any litigation in the Courts in which the Company is concerned. I receive nothing from the Company for my work here. I have no financial interest—directly or indirectly—in the defeat or passage of the Products measure.

May I express the hope that detraction in this respect will henceforth cease.

How the Money Goes

(Continued from page 4)

Fogo Society, a/c, bull	20.00
Marystown, bal. grant	7.58
M. B. Greene, typewriting	20.00
J. F. Downey, salary	125.00
R. T. Devereaux, do	125.00
James Ryan, do	40.00
O. V. Ross, vegetables	1.00
John Lage, cab hire	1.00
Thos. Turner, keep bull	40.00
A. Glendenning, pigs	41.72
C. F. Lester, cartage	2.00
Wm. Rose, 1 pig	5.00
Reid Nfld. Co., freight	3.00
Hr. Grace Society, extra keej stallion, 1 boar	62.00
M. Canada Insee Co., Premium Office fittings	5.10
Geo. W. Squires, a/c bay stallion	29.61
Cudroy Society, gasoline for thrasher	20.45
A. Gallant, keep stallion	50.00
Wm. Tuik, Sec. Britannia Cove	20.00
J. F. Downey, salary	125.00
R. T. Devereaux, do	125.00
James Ryan, do	40.00
Star Pub. Co., advtg	32.00
Wm. Smithwick, services	2.00
Fogo Ag. Society, amt. acct. R. Wright & Son, mower, St. Bride's	51.00
Spaniard's Bay Society, amt. acct	201.40
Heart's Content, do	92.00
Hant's Hr., keep bull	45.00
Bowring Bros, Ltd., freight Reid Nfld. Co., freight	89
J. G. Doyle re C. Bank Cove John O'Brien, keep bull, Bay Bulls	22.00
Robert Cole, 2 pigs	15.00
Jas. Devereaux, keep stallion Ernest Guzzwell, do	10.00
Office Spec. Co., furniture	50
R. Wright & Son, scullers, Kelligrews	162.73
S. S. Stephano, freight	21.50
H. M. Customs, duty	19.97
Heber Parsons, 1 bull	30.80
A. Glendenning, 2 pigs	55.00
Hant's Hr. Socy., amt acct Bay Roberts, do	17.02
R. T. Devereaux, do	20.00
Jas. Ryan, do	109.00
Nfld. Produce Co., freight	125.00
Martin Harware Co., a/c Salmonier	40.00
Norris Pt. Society, keep ram St. Joseph's Society, 1 harrow	1.00
J. S. Keats, a/c Merashen	4.59
Geo. Pike, Sec. Haystack	10.00
St. Joseph's Society, keep bull	1.70
A. Hobbs, Sec. King's Cove	20.00
L. Colley, Sec. Kelligrews	20.00
M. T. Murray, Sec. Kelligrews Mt. Cashel D. Co., 3 pigs	20.00
Reid Nfld. Co., freight	15.00
T. P. Wade, Sec. Wood's Island	11.40
Rd. Finnimore, Sec. Joe Batt's Arm	20.00
Jas. Hynes, Sec. St. Brendan's	20.00
Jas. Small, Sec. Dergeo	20.00
J. O'Flaherty, Sec. Northern Bay	20.00
C. G. Jones, Sec. Spiard's Bay	20.00
P. R. Keating, Sec. Placentia Bay	20.00
R. McDonald, Sec. St. Alban's Bay	20.00
A. J. O'Reilly, St. George's Bay	20.00
L. J. Benoit, Sec. March's Pt.	20.00
J. Quilton, Sec. Princeton	20.00
Stephen Hawco, Sec. St. Joseph's	20.00
Wm. Hogan, keep stallion, St. Mary's	20.00
Jos. Boone, re L. River	50.00
Alec. Wells, re meetings, Salmon Cove	3.00
	5.00

(To be continued)

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The Perfect Shoe for Ladies!
As shown in window



1915 Styles
Now Showing
DONGOLA BLUCHER
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Dongola Buttoned
Patent Tip
Price:
\$3.00
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Superior to most shoes
at the price



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Advertise in 'The Mail and Advocate' for Best Results

The Only Firm Selling

Special Motor Boat Kerosene

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Lowest Prices on
120 Kerosene and 150 Royalite Kerosene
Premier Brand Gasolene

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Good Luck Lubricating Oil. All grades of Mill Oil.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN ALL
Engines and Motor Boat Fittings

100 K.W. SPARK COILS. 12,000 BATTERIES.

100 PROPELLORS. 50 TOOL KITS.

1000 SPARK PLUGS. BRASS and IRON PIPE FITTINGS

also

New Ferro Kerosene Engines,
GRAY KEROSENE ENGINES,
Britannia 4 Cycle Engines

A. H. Murray

ST. JOHN'S

Newfoundland Poultry Association

With a view to encouraging the breeding of pure bred poultry in Newfoundland, the following gentlemen—members of the above association—have consented to offer for sale stock, baby chicks, and eggs...

White Leghorns. G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's. Howard Parsons, c/o Royal Stores, Ltd., St. John's.

Buff Orpingtons. R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's. P. J. O'Reilly, Long Pond Road, St. John's.

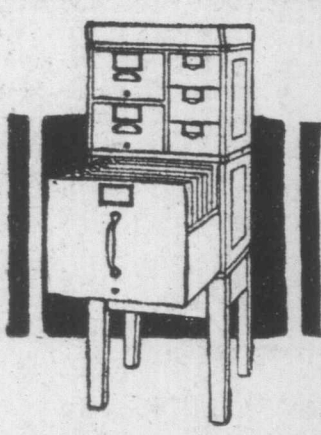
Black Orpingtons. S. White, 3 Freshwater Road, St. John's. M. McLeod, Allendale Rd., St. John's.

Rhode Island Reds. S. Emberley, 14 Wood St., St. John's. H. W. LeMessurier, Winter Avenue, St. John's.

Barred Plymouth Rock. R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's. White Plymouth Rock. R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's.

Muscovy Ducks. A. E. Payn, 4 Cabot Street, St. John's. Indian Runner Ducks. G. W. Gushue, 216 LeMarchant Road, St. John's.

Bronze Turkeys. Jao. Duff, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's. Belgian Carneau Pigeons. G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.



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CARD

F. O. Box 17. Telephone 24. JOHN COWAN Consulting Accountant and Auditor. Special attention given to the preparation and examination of Financial Statements.

THE NICKELS

WITH BRITAIN'S FORCES

Owing to the tremendous reception accorded the Boer War pictures at the Casino Theatre the past three days the management has decided to place it for production again to-night. This decision was arrived at by the fact that so many saw and were pleased and that so many others, who had not the opportunity of seeing one of the greatest war pictures ever shown here, might be given a chance.

FIVE INTERESTING FILMS AT THE CRESCENT

It is unpleasant to see good management and kindly catering appreciated as both are by everyone who visits the Crescent. And 'tis right that this should be so. Look at the Crescent's Bill for to-day. There are five distinct, interesting films to be shown, pictures that can make you laugh loud, and wonder much at the productions of the Vitagraph, that great invention of the day.

THE GREAT COMPETITION

The contest on Friday night promises to be the best yet. The reserved seat tickets are on sale at the Rossley East End Theatre from 11 a.m. until night. There are lots of names, and ticket holders, and reserve seat people will be admitted by the side door; all seats are reserved, so that there will be seats for all who are in time, then extra seats will be provided.

"OURS" IN THE WEST END

Big program to-night. Farewell nights of the clever Sisters Squires, as both are book for the potted pantomime at Rossley's other Theatre. This production is a condensed version of "There was an old Woman who lived in a shoe." The costumes are really delightfully. On Monday a big program at "Ours" and a new singer, in the Nation's battle song. Don't miss the contest on Friday night at the East End Rossley theatre, its going to be funny.

A Shooting Accident

The killing outright of a young boy was barely averted last evening at the Highlander's Armory. The boy whose name is Spears, son of Mr. Bernard Spears, was playing around the armory with two other boys named Murphy and Sawyers, when he and his companions were ordered away by Dewey, son of Mr. John Day of the R.N. Co., young day being employed at the armory in connection with the rifle range. Day it is said pointed a rifle—a 22 calibre Winchester—at Spears from one of the windows of the building.

The boys not taking any notice of this, but attempting to enter the place, young Day sought to remove them, and again pointed the gun, no doubt more in fun than with any thought of doing injury. The gun however was loaded and Spears fell, his companions running through the lane that leads to Bishop Field College.

People who were passing picked up the wounded lad, and Dr. Knight being called, the boy was removed to the hospital, and at press hour was in an unconscious state. No operation has been performed, though the bullet is still embedded in the head. The whole happening is a most unhappy one, and a result of thoughtlessness and boyish folly. Young Day, who is quite prostrated at the terrible result of his unmeaning action, is still held by the authorities, awaiting an investigation into the affair.

Catholic Committee

The Committee appointed to look after subscriptions towards the purse to be presented to His Grace-Elect, the Archbishop, met last night at the T. A. Armoury. A lot of work in connection with the duty of the body was gone through, the collectors appointed, and much detail matter dealt with.

Wreck Averted

We learn to-day from persons who came to the city by the Trepassey train that Coady's schooner of Bay Bulls was nearly wrecked at the mouth of the Bay last Sunday. The vessel left here on Sunday morning, and after a good run up the shore, reached Bay Bulls entrance on Sunday evening. Whilst beating in the Bay the jib-boom smashed, carrying away much of the sail and placing the little schooner in a dangerous position as a heavy gale of wind was blowing at the time.

The Women's Patriotic Association

IN AID OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED AND OF OUR SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Bible Class, Money Boxes, Reimbursement of money expended, etc.

VOLUNTEERS

Patk. Quirk, Bay Bulls. Alexander Barter, Cape LaHune. Jno. T. Blundell, Hickman's Hr. Patk. Walsh, St. John's. Thos. Rodgers, St. John's. Thos. Flynn, St. John's.

W. P. A.

Ferryland—3 pair of socks. Pouch Cove—11 night shirts; 42 pairs of socks; 1 pair bed stocks; 2 pairs of mitts; 1 belt. Greenspond, 9th instalment—12 pair of socks.

The Khaki Fund

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes J. C. Jardine, Dr. N. S. Fraser, Mrs. S. Whelan, etc.

PERSONAL

Rev. Fr. Goff of Salmonier is at present in the city. J. A. and Mrs. Paddon are passengers on the Express due at 3 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—S. W. winds, fair. Friday, fresh N. W. winds, fair and cool. Roper's (noon)—Bar 28.95, Ther. 48.

LOCAL ITEMS

The express which is due at 2 p.m. has an English mail on board.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,t

The Longshoremen's Union meets to-night, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,t

Apparently the inebriates now move in loving couples, and two were arrested last night.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,t

Weather along the line to-day is light and dull, with wind N. E., temperature ranges from 40 to 45 above.

A big quantity of ice is packed into the different places along the Southern shore, and only a few fish have been secured to date.

Next Sunday afternoon the Bible classes of George, Cochrane and Gower Street churches will hold an united Patriotic service in celebration of Empire Day.

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

5,000 barrels of flour came by the Sindbad yesterday from Montreal. How one would rejoice at the arrival of the necessary if the price would only go down.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,eod

The foundation now being laid of the new Bank on the old O'Dwyer site is a very substantial piece of work, the whole construction being most massive.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,eod

The funeral of the late T. J. Nash takes place this afternoon from his late residence, Adelaide St. A Guard of Honor from the B.I.S. will attend, the deceased holding office in the Society for several years.

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14,eod

The funeral of the late John Moore (Sergt-Major) which takes place to-morrow, will be attended with military honors. A squad from the volunteers, and representatives from our brigade bodies will follow the late Sergt-Major to the last resting place.

SHIPPING

The Stephano is due early to-morrow morning.

S. S. Prospero is at Catalina, detained by ice.

The S. S. Meigle left Humbermouth at 3.45 a.m. to-day.

S. S. Argyle left Burin at 3 p.m. yesterday inward.

Glencoe left Fortune at 10.20 a.m. yesterday going west.

The Carthaginian from Liverpool, is now on her way to this port.

S. S. Beothic leaves this p.m. for North Sydney, where she will load coal for here.

The Nettie M. with 3500 qtls of fish, cleared from the Monroe Export Co'y yesterday for Pernambuco.

The Sagona arrived at Port aux Basques from North Sydney at noon today. The steamer brought a large cargo across, also a big mail matter, but no passengers.

The Kyle arrived in port this a.m. from North Sydney, bringing a large quantity of freight. The ship will undergo a general overhauling before taking up her service in the Gulf.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—S. W. winds, fair. Friday, fresh N. W. winds, fair and cool. Roper's (noon)—Bar 28.95, Ther. 48.

OBITUARY

A very large number of people in the city who knew Battalion Sergt-Major John Moore, were grieved to hear of his death, which occurred yesterday afternoon. The deceased served in the British Army for over 20 years. Came to the country about 10 years ago, and was employed as Conductor on the R. N. Co. service, and was finally appointed to foreman of the freight sheds.

A Gas Victim

Mr. D. Thistle, Long's Hill, received a message yesterday from the Adjutant General at Ottawa stating that his son Pte. Ralph Thistle is now in hospital suffering from gas poisoning and that further information would be forwarded later. Pte. Thistle was a stretcher bearer in A. Co. of the 48th Highlanders, having enlisted at the first call to arms in Cobalt, Ont. and crossed to France with the First Canadian Contingent.

Further information is anxiously awaited by Mr. Thistle and friends of the family.

New York Sun.—If the Germans persist and inhumanly compel the British to give up drink, they must be prepared for the most dreadful acts of reprisal.

Old Lady Found Insane

Yesterday afternoon the Police found an aged woman wandering about Pleasant Street and on investigating, learned that she had strayed away from the Poor Asylum. As the poor old lady showed signs of mental trouble, she was examined by Dr. Cowperthwaite, and being pronounced insane was removed to the Lunatic Asylum.

Sale of Work

The sale of work at St. Michael's, Casey Street, was opened yesterday afternoon by Lady Davidson. As the weather was very unpleasant, the attendance was not large, but it is hoped that to-day's visiting will be very much more promising. An excellent concert programme is prepared for to-night, and all who can ought to visit the sale.

Wants U.S. to Keep Out

London, May 15.—British newspapers express the wish that the United States keep out of the war. The Evening Standard is particularly emphatic on this point, saying: "President Wilson has been quick to intimate that his speech did not refer expressly to the cause of humanity by remaining neutral. At the same time she can scarcely stomach this deliberate affront without making some practical assertion of her dignity, power and interests."

"The United States would be false to its great traditions if it calmly allowed its rights to be trampled upon by a degenerate freebooter."

A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS To-day, April 21st. "PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality. 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.

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

THE ALARM OF FIRE is a dreadful thing for the man without insurance. Every time he sees the engines racing along his heart comes up in his throat if the fire is anywhere near his place. THE COST OF INSURANCE is so small that it need hardly be considered. The freedom from worry alone is worth it many times over. Let me insure you to-day. PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent.

A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY is Practical Economy Saves Worry Saves Cash If your property is worth keeping it is worth insuring. INSURE NOW British Crown Assurance Corp. Ltd. A. E. HICKMAN Agent SMITH CO. Ltd.

We Aim To Please And we hit the mark every time with good work at honest prices. C. M. HALL, Genuine Tailor and Renovator. 248 THEATRE HILL

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEWFOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work