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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 105.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

The French Recapture Points from Germans South E. of Haucourt

German Attack South East of Fort Douaumont was Repulsed—Petrograd Reports German Attacks in Dvinsk and Jacobstadt Sectors Have Been Repulsed—Further Progress for Russians Against the Turks Near the Persian Frontier—Russians Aim for Bagdad—Italians Put Down Austrian Attempt Against Mount Cukla

LONDON, May 13.—Around Verdun the French on the left bank of the Meuse have recaptured points of vantage previously taken from them south-east of Haucourt by the Germans. Bombardments are again taking place in the vicinity of Le Mort Homme and Cumières against the French first and second line trenches and on the right bank of the Meuse between Haudromont Wood and Vaux. A German attack south-east of Fort Douaumont was repulsed.

Considerable infantry fighting, which as yet has been without result, is in progress on the Dvinsk and Jacobstadt sectors on the Russian front. Petrograd reports that German attacks at several points here and further south have been repulsed.

In the Austro-Italian theatre, intense artillery actions are ensuing in the Caildi Lana zone. The Italians have put down two Austrian attempts to attack against the captured positions on Mount Cukla.

Petrograd reports further progress for the Russians in their fighting against the Turks near the Persian frontier, with Bagdad as their objective. Here, the Turks attempted to take the offensive, but Petrograd says the movement was repulsed. Farther north, near Aschikala, which is situated some 50 miles west of Erzerum, the Russians claim to have made further progress to the westward; this, however is at variance with the claims of Constantinople, which says the Russians were driven out of their positions on Mt. Kope, west of Erzerum, after making every effort to maintain themselves in their new positions.

Floods in South Africa

CAPE TOWN, May 12.—A hundred persons are homeless as the result of floods in the midland districts. The loss of life is estimated at 150, and the property damage very large.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Greek Government To Issue New Loan

ATHENS, May 12.—The Austrian member of the International financial commission has been instructed by the Government to support the Greek Government's project for a new internal loan.

The Government expects to issue the loan at 8 1/2 with interest at 5 per cent.

American Sympathy For Ireland

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A resolution expressing the sorrow of the American people at the execution of Irish revolutionists, was introduced to-day by Representative Day, of Missouri.

The resolution took its regular course in Committee, and was not discussed on the floors of the House.

Russians Now Threaten Turks' Bagdad Army

Turks As Yet Unable To Push Their Kut-el-Amara Forces To Assist Army Hard Pressed North Of Bagdad

PETROGRAD, May 12.—Russian forces in Persia during the past ten days have completed the arduous task of traversing the mountain district separating it from the Turco-Persian frontier, driving the Turks upon their strongly fortified base of Khanikin, and now stand on the very threshold of Mesopotamia. Further developments in connection with the Russian expedition towards Bagdad, are being awaited with the greatest interest. The hasty retreat of the Turks on this quarter seems to imply that the forces defending Khanikin are greatly over-estimated. It is apparent that they have not as yet been able to transfer the force released by the surrender of Kut-el-Amara to assist their hard-pressed army north of Bagdad.

The Russian advance on Khanikin very seriously threatens the whole rear of the Turkish Bagdad army, confronting that army with the possibility of being entirely cut off. From the city of Bagdad, forces are operating to the southward against the British.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Additional Information Respecting Casualties

The following N.C.O.'s and men, who were last reported in Hospital or Convalescent Camp, are now reported with the First Battalion and removed from Casualty Lists:

55 Lance-Corporal R. M. Andrews, 18 Hamilton Ave.

1327 Private A. Benoit, St. Georges.

42 Private F. G. Best, 4 Hagerty St.

57 Private A. Bishop, Mundy Pond Road.

836 Private E. C. Caldwell, Brigus.

288 Private John Cleary, 10 Nunery Hill.

16 Private G. Colford, 45 New Gower Street.

192 Private A. Coombs, Upper Island Cove.

1340 Private A. Dawson, Spaniard's Bay.

607 Lance-Corporal Jos. Daymond, 26 Victoria Street.

33 C. S. Mjor C. B. Dicks, 20 Flower Hill.

1927 Private Wm. Dodd, 62 Livingstone Street.

496 Private W. P. Dohany, 21 Prospect Street.

1279 Private Richard Elridge, 35 Water Street West.

448 Private J. J. Ellis, 359 Southside West.

658 Private L. Evans, 1 1/2 Parade St.

1925 Private William Fowlow, 35 Cook St.

357 Private R. A. Flemming, 192 Water St. West.

1981 Private A. J. Gosse, Torbay.

215 Private A. P. Green, Bell Island.

13 Private R. C. Grieve, 24 Monkstone Rd.

1000 Private L. Haley, Benavista.

1321 Private G. W. Harris, Humbermouth.

1991 Private W. A. Hurdle, Dunfield, T. B.

421 Private J. A. Jeans, Catalina.

733 Private J. M. Jackson, Bell Island.

1201 Private S. Kennedy, Kelligrews.

251 Private R. J. Lahey, Bell Isld., C. B.

1010 Private G. T. Lerner, Burgeo.

1213 Private W. G. Lewis, 16 Colonial St.

1031 Private W. J. Lilly, Harbour Grace.

616 Private E. S. Martin, 294 Hamilton Ave.

836 Corporal G. C. Martin, 76 Circular Rd.

867 Private A. Mannel, Botwood.

718 Sergt. Jos. McKinley, 21 Cook St.

279 Private G. A. McIven, Portugal Cove Rd.

750 Sergt. C. A. McVilvie, Portsmouth, England.

1317 Private E. Mills, Moreton's Hr., N. D. B.

943 Private S. J. Moores, Freshwater, C. B.

865 Private W. Hogan, 42 Alexander St.

206 Private W. Noseworthy, 78 King's Rd.

1167 Private H. Noseworthy 49 Alexander Street.

996 Private J. M. O'Driscoll, Tor's Cove.

763 Private M. J. O'Neill, St. John's.

1364 Private Gordon G. Phillips, Rocky Lane, LeMarchant Road.

1164 Private Geo. Phillips, Whitebourne.

51 Corporal N. Patrick, Glasgow, Scotland.

729 Private C. Pittman, New Petliacan.

916 Private R. J. Parcell, 10 Steven's Street.

1059 Private H. Rowe, 72 Cabot Street.

497 Private E. M. K. Robertson, 2 Maxse Street.

884 Private S. P. Ryan, 105 Hamilton Street.

1137 Private Wm. Russell, Brooklyn, B. B.

1198 Private Cyril Scévion, Exploits.

1285 Private A. Slaney, St. Lawrence.

1318 Private A. G. Steele, Northern Bay.

275 Private H. Spry, Harbour Grace.

618 Private H. Stewart, Paisley.

998 Private A. Sullivan, Pouch Cove.

1236 Private D. Templeman, 49 Duckworth Street.

722 Private W. Thomas, Bell Island, C. B.

959 Private L. M. Volsey, Hagerty St.



YOU DON'T APPRECIATE HOW TENDER HEARTED WE PIRATES ARE. N. Y. Herald.

Was Opposed To Irishmen Enlisting

McDermott Was Well Known as One of Ireland's Most Brilliant Orators—Was One of the Original Organizers of the Irish Volunteers in 1915 in Dublin

NEW YORK, May 12.—John McDermott was known to Irishmen in the United States as one of the most brilliant orators in Ireland, and as one of the so-called inner circle of revolutionists active in the recent uprising. Authorities in this country on Irish affairs say that he was one of the original organizers of the Irish Volunteers in November, 1915, in Dublin.

On the outbreak of war he, comparatively a young man, was editor of the "Irish Freedom," a Dublin journal ardently opposed to recruiting among the Irish for the British army. This paper was one of those suppressed for its attitude on the subject. McDermott, according to his friends in this country, made an anti-recruiting speech and was arrested and sentenced to four months in jail. McDermott, who has never been in the United States, was a leading athlete in Ireland during his youth, participating in Gaelic games throughout the country.

During the visit of Queen Mary to Dublin some years ago, McDermott and his friends declare that he was arrested during the disturbance and so roughly handled by the police, that he was removed to hospital, remaining there for some weeks, becoming permanently a cripple.

441 Private F. W. Waterman, Change Islands.

789 Corporal J. R. Waterfield, 54 Pennywell Road.

735 Private G. M. Williams, Pouch Cove.

886 Lance Corporal T. W. Wyatt, 202 New Gower St.

NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

718 Private James Joseph Burke, 27 Livingstone St. Wounded slightly, May 2nd.

1410 Private William Frederick Guirk Bay Bulls. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wands worth; accidental gun shot wound in right arm and left leg, received May 2nd.

1436 Corporal Fenwick Geo. Cornick, 61 Power Street. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, appendicitis.

585 Lance Corporal Alexander Edward Parsons, Harbour Grace. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, pleurisy.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

453 Private Edward J. Hoare, 52 Prescott St. Previously reported with rheumatic pains in back, Damnanhour, Jan. 29. Now reported seriously ill, enteric, 27th General Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo.

211 Corporal Thos Patrick Morrissey 7 Cummings' Street. Previously

Two More Irish Rebels Are Shot

Jas. Connolly and John McDermott are Found Guilty and Shot—Sentence Was Carried Out With General Maxwell's Confirmation—Both Signed the Provisional Government Proclamation

DUBLIN, May 12.—James Connolly and John McDermott, were shot this morning for complicity in the rebellion. James Connolly was styled by his associates, Commandant General of the Irish Rebel Army. He was one of the seven who signed the proclamation issued by the insurgents. In the Dublin outbreak Connolly was wounded fighting, and was taken prisoner. His thigh had been broken by a bullet. It was announced in London last week that he could not be placed on trial at the time on account of his wounded condition.

As a session of the Commons yesterday, protests were made by the Irish members against the execution of rebel leaders, and an attempt was made to obtain an undertaking that there would be no more of them. Mr. Asquith said that two other persons were under sentence of death, and that he did not see his way to interfere with Major General Maxwell, Commander in Ireland, and say that the extreme penalty should not be inflicted. The Premier thought it unjust that preferential treatment should be accorded in the case of men of equal guilt.

Connolly lived for several years in New York, where he was active as a Socialist and writer on Labor topics. He returned to Ireland about five years ago to assist in organizing the Irish Labor Party. He was about 50 years of age.

DUBLIN, May 12.—Official headquarters announcement regarding executions follows:—

"The trial of two prominent leaders of the rebellion, whose names were appended to the proclamation issued by the so-called provisional government, namely Jas. Connolly and John McDermott took place on May 9th and sentence of death was returned in each case. The sentences were carried out this morning, after confirmation by the General Commanding in Chief.

MINISTERS RESIGNS

AMSTERDAM, May 13.—Despatches from Berlin state that the resignation of Delbureck, Minister to the Interior, and Vice-Chancellor has been officially announced there.

reported with accidental wound in right eye, Port Said, March 20. Now reported admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Asquith Spends Busy Day in Dublin Looking Over the Situation

Clergy Do Good Work

DUBLIN, May 12.—Behaviour of Catholic clergy during the recent outbreaks was so courageous that General Maxwell, Commander of the British forces has sent to Archbishop Walsh a special letter of thanks, requesting him to give the names of priests who had displayed special gallantry. Archbishop Walsh replied, expressing appreciation, but declining to give the names, as he said it would be invidious to practice in numerous cases.

The Sussex

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary of State Lansing announced to-day that he had asked Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to ascertain the nature of the punishment imposed by the German Government on the commander of the submarine which sunk the steamer Sussex.

Lansing said the request was not in the nature of a formal enquiry to the German Government.

Central Powers in Desperate Straits Says Lord Cecil

If Germany Decides Approach Britain Through America the Latter Must Use Its Own Judgment—Whether Or Not Deliver Request

LONDON, May 12.—The latest peace overtures, said to be of German origin while not as insolent and impossible as previous statements on the same subject, certainly do not yet offer a basis for negotiations," said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in discussing with the Associated Press, the latest reputed German peace terms.

Lord Robert continued: "We have never received, either officially or unofficially, any direct peace suggestions from Germany. The only indirect overtures, that we are aware of appear in the speeches of Bethmann-Hollweg and in the recent German Note to America. We would not think of discussing, or even considering any overtures without consulting our Allies. No formal or informal conference for this purpose has ever taken place. If Germany should decide to approach us through the medium of the United States, the latter would have to use its own judgment as to whether or not to deliver the request."

While disclaiming any knowledge of the internal condition of Germany, Lord Robert declared that the increasing reports of peace overtures indicate that there is some truth in the stories that the Central Powers are in desperate straits.

U. S. Schooner Is Seized Off Coast Mexico

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 13.—The British auxiliary cruiser Rainbow, patrolling the waters off the lower coast of Mexico, according to the officers of the Chilean steamer Golden Gate, which arrived here to-day from Mazatlan, has German sailors and the Mexican pursuer of the American schooner, seized in Mazatlan by the British cruiser.

The Golden Gate's officers reported the Oregon was seized because she was owned and operated by a German shipping firm in Mazatlan. The Oregon had a valuable cargo of sugar, coffee, and corn, consigned to a firm at Guaymas.

Mr. Tony Evans, the well known athlete and Star football man, who has been 10 years in New York, arrived by the Stephano on a visit to-day.

Mr. G. G. Glennic, the new Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, arrived by the Stephano this morning, accompanied by an Inspector from Head Office.

His Sudden Resolve to go to Dublin is Hailed as a Stroke of Genius by his Supporters—Has Done Much to Cool Political Passion in Parliament—Liberal Newspapers Express Regret that Government Failed to Stop Execution of Connolly and McDermott—Regret is Expressed Over Dillon's Speech

LONDON, May 13.—Premier Asquith's sudden resolve to go to Dublin, which is hailed by supporters as a stroke of genius, had the effect of assuaging political passion in Parliament, which does not meet until Friday. The fact that there was no session to-day helped to bring about a day of calm, which was in strange contrast with yesterday's sensations. The only new fact concerning the situation in Ireland is that two other leaders in the rebellion, whose execution was delayed by Premier Asquith's undertaking that there would be no further executions until after Parliament debated, have been put to death. They were Jas. Connolly, one of the signers of the proclamation of the Irish Republic, and John McDermott. It seems extremely probable there will now be no more executions. Some regret was expressed to-day over the selection of Dillon to move the resolution in Commons concerning the executions. Many of the strongest supporters of Ireland's cause have advanced the belief that it would have been better had some less emotional Irish member been selected for that duty. Feeling prevails that everything possible ought now be done to avoid inflaming public sentiment. Much regret is expressed by influential Liberal newspapers that the Government failed to stop the execution of Messrs. Connolly and McDermott. The "Manchester Guardian" and "The Nation" contend the commutation of these sentences would have been not only clemency, but policy.

Asquith appears to have spent the day in Dublin seeing officials there, and acquainting himself personally with the situation. It is presumed it may be two or three days before any radical decisions are adopted, although it is recognised by all sides that there is urgent need to re-establish an effective civil Government in Ireland.

Much hope is expressed that something will come of the proposed rapprochement between John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson. Concerning this phase of the situation, the editor of "The Nation" writes: "This time Ireland will have to save herself. Let us hope that with Asquith in Dublin to put an end to the Castle executions, the Government will place true, if not formal responsibility for Ireland of the future on Redmond and Sir Edward Carson. No other way is left."

Large Number Enemy Troops For Saloniki

LONDON, May 13.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs as follows: "Large movement of Bulgarian troops is in progress as the result of the situation on the Salonika front. Bulgaria has withdrawn 38,000 troops from the Roumanian-Danube frontier and Dobruja sector. A large number of German and Austrian troops, it is learned, are also moving in the direction of Salonika."

GERMANS LOSSES HEAVY WEST OF FORT DOUAUMONT

PARIS, May 13.—The French trenches south-west of Fort Douaumont and positions to the north of Thiamont Farm were violently bombarded yesterday, according to the French War Office. To-day, the report says, all of the German attacks were repulsed, the enemy sustaining serious losses. On the left bank of the Meuse artillery combats continue uninterrupted.

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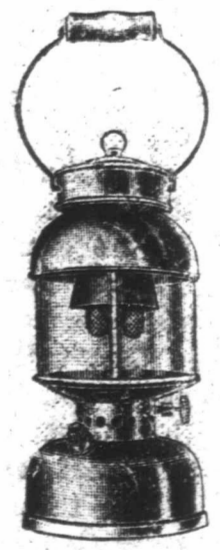
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Speech of Hon. M. P. Gibbs On the Sealing Bill

An Earnest Plea for the Protection of the Sealer and the Further Development of the Seal Fishery

Supported the Clause Which Was Aimed to Prohibit Steel Ships of Over 450 tons nett from Engaging in the Voyage.

HON. MR. GIBBS—I beg leave to move that this bill be now read a second time, and take the opportunity of pointing out that the awful catastrophe which happened at the seal fishery in 1914 points to the absolute necessity of legislation being enacted which would serve as a deterrent and at the same time a protection so far as human foresight can make it, against a recurrence of such conditions. A commission composed of the Judges of the Supreme Court carefully investigated the circumstances surrounding the terrible loss of life and as a result of their enquiry made certain recommendations, many of which will be found in this bill. As you cannot carry on business enterprises without considering man and his relation thereto and his welfare, so superior to all rights of property, it is and will be always necessary to protect him against the greed or recklessness of those who employ him. It may be said, and truly so, that for centuries down until the dawn of the 20th, the time of deliberative bodies, such as legislatures, was principally occupied in protecting the rights of property, while the rights of the individual, in consequence, suffered; in other words property rights were regarded as greater, if not superior, to the rights of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That trend of thought passed from Europe to this country, and it is because it still exists, though not now to the same extent as formerly, that the enactment of this bill becomes a necessity.

Hours During Which Seals May Be Killed And When Men Shall Be Sent On The Ice.
The first section of the Bill defines the meaning of the word "ship," and the word "sealer."

The second section deals with the hours during which seals may be killed, and when sealers may be employed at the work. It provides that it shall be unlawful to kill any seals or for a sealer to be upon the ice in charge of any pelts, except between the hours from daylight to dark, and it penalizes the sealer who without lawful excuse remains away from his ship or on the ice during any part of the period named by punishing him with a fine of one hundred dollars. This, I feel assured, will commend itself to the judgment of the Honourable Members, because the sealer who remains upon the ice without a good and valid excuse, knows that when so doing he will be liable to punishment under the Bill.

Obligations of Master or Officer in Connection With Sending Sealers On The Ice.
Section 3 has reference to the obligations of the Master or other Officer of a ship, in connection with the sending of sealers on the ice, or permitting them to be on the ice except between the hours of daylight and dark, or at any other time when the state of weather is such that the sending of them to kill seals or to search for them, would endanger their lives or their limbs. It makes the Master or Officer liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and the Magistrate before whom an offence under this Section may be tried, is given the power to suspend the certificate of competency of the officer given him under this Act, for such period as he may deem proper. The reason why this additional penalty is prescribed is because there will be degrees of guilt; some may willfully endanger the lives of sealers, while others may, through thoughtlessness, and not willfully, commit a breach of the section. Discretion in such case is given the Magistrate, as to whether the second penalty provided for will be imposed. It is only right that a Master or other Officer who sends men on the ice when weather conditions do not warrant him in so doing, that he should be made feel the consequence of his act.

Complaint Must Be Made Within Twenty-Four Hours After The Commission of Offence.
Section 4 provides that the preceding Sections 2 and 3, shall not apply to the work of strapping or hoisting seals, and further, that in any prosecution under the Sections named no conviction should be had, unless a complaint is made within twenty-four hours after the commission of the offence, to the Master or other officer in charge at the time, whose duty it shall be to enter it in the log-book. The reasonableness of this

provision is apparent, because it is only fair that in the carrying on of an industry, such as the prosecution of the seal fishery, where officers of a ship have a number of men under their control going a long distance from a ship they should be apprised as soon as possible of the occurrences named in the Sections, in order that they may be in a position to investigate the circumstances when all the facts are fresh in the minds of the person or persons making the charge, and of those who may have witnessed its occurrence.

Heavy Penalties in Case of Total Disabling or Death.
The next Section 5, may be considered somewhat drastic, because it provides that for a breach of Section 3, by the Master or other Officer, which results in total disablement to a sealer for any period less than three months, shall be a misdemeanour, punishable upon conviction by imprisonment not exceeding one year, and if death results the Section makes it a felony, punishable upon conviction to imprisonment not exceeding three years.

If Honourable Members will carefully examine Section 3, they will see that the duty of Master or other Officer towards the sealer in relation to his hours of work and weather conditions, is clearly defined and when he willfully commits a breach of it, which results in the disablement of the sealer or his death, it is only right that he should be punished for his conduct in the manner prescribed by this section. If some such law had been in force for a number of years past, many of the hardships and privations which sealers have endured, would not have taken place, and many a home that is now bereft of its bread-winner would have one.

Provides For Sending Out of A Search Party.
Section 6 makes it obligatory upon the part of the Master or Officer in charge at the time when men are missing, to send out a search party to look for them. Honourable Members may say, "Why insert a provision of this kind—would not humane motives force the officer to immediately organize a search party?" But I am afraid that the records of the sealing industry compel us not to rely altogether upon that kindly feeling which should prompt every man to alleviate suffering.

The Use of Fire-Rockets And The Sounding Of The Ship's Whistle.
The next Section deals with ships being supplied with fire-rockets, and if they be so supplied there is a penalty of four hundred dollars, this in the light of experience is a very necessary provision. I feel assured that if ships had been supplied with fire-rockets in 1914, the very tragic occurrence that then happened would not have taken place.

The next Section 8, makes it obligatory upon the Master or Officer in charge of any ship to have on board more than two guns, or for any person on board of a ship to kill a seal by means of a gun. I feel assured that the object of this Section will commend itself to Honourable Gentlemen, because nothing has been more destructive to the seal herd than the employment of guns in pursuit of the seal. To the one obtained by means of shooting, numbers are wounded and die, and to such an extent has the employment of guns at the seal fishery, long as it might have been, not that any intention to cease that all have joined in a chorus of condemnation against this method of prosecuting the industry.

Section 15, is a re-enactment of a Section which is already upon our Statute Book, making it unlawful to bring into port hood seals.
The Panning Of Seals And The Right Of Property.
Section 16, deals with the right of property for seal pelts, or in other words the panning of seals by providing that no right of property shall exist in them unless they be taken into possession within forty-eight hours, after the killing of them. After forty-eight hours elapse, then any ships' crews in the vicinity may take them on board. This provision, while perhaps it may not meet with the support of all, must, however, commend itself to our judgment and common sense. It is a well-known fact that when a sealing steamer gets among the herd, the desire of the captain and crew is to slaughter as many seals as they can, and it thus happens that many thousands are

killed and panned in excess of that required to load the steamer. The result being, that the excess killed is in the greater number of cases entirely lost, and the industry suffers in consequence. Another factor which those who have given this bill study, which induces them to place the Section there, is that great hardship and suffering have very often occurred to the sealer in going long distances from his ship to pan seals. If the right of property in panned seals were entirely prohibited, the awful disaster of 1914 would not have occurred. This section, while it aims to protect the fishery, has, however, a higher object in view, and that is to protect the life of him who prosecutes it.

The Prohibition Of Steel Ships Of Over 450 Tons.
A great deal of complaint has frequently been heard against the practice of persons other than the captain hiring sealers to prosecute the fishery and the 12th Section provides that no sealer shall be placed on the Articles without first having obtained the approval of the master.

The next Section 12, has for its object the prohibition of any steel steamer of more than 450 tons nett, engaging in the seal fishery. The sub-section, however, provides that the steel steamer which prosecuted the sealing industry this season shall have the right to do so in the future, but the catch is limited to 35,000 seals, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every seal brought in in excess of that number. The necessity for the preservation of the fishery is because its decline has of late years, forced itself on the attention of those who desire to see it preserved for future generations. There can be no doubt, whatever, that if large, powerful ships be not prohibited from engaging in the industry that the seal fishery will cease in the very near future to be a source of any real wealth to the country. The chances of escape of any portion of the seal herd during the past ten years or more, have become less. As we have but one steel steamer prosecuting the industry, an opportunity is now afforded us of doing that which should have been done years ago, namely the protection and preservation of the industry. If we fail to take advantage of this opportunity, we will be false to the best interests of the country, we will permit desire to accumulate wealth at the expense of a great national industry, to be the objective point of the capitalist who invests money in large, powerful ships. Some may think that there should be no restriction whatever as to the class or size of ships or the number of seals brought in at any season. Those who reason thus, are very short-sighted, and are unable to rise superior to the gain of dividends at the expense of the exhaustion of the natural wealth of this industry. We must, if we desire to preserve the industry, show that we are not living for the present, that we have no desire to deplete and exhaust this industry.

No Ship Shall Carry More Than Two Guns.
The next, Section 14, makes it an offence for any ship to have on board more than two guns, or for any person on board of a ship to kill a seal by means of a gun. I feel assured that the object of this Section will commend itself to Honourable Gentlemen, because nothing has been more destructive to the seal herd than the employment of guns in pursuit of the seal. To the one obtained by means of shooting, numbers are wounded and die, and to such an extent has the employment of guns at the seal fishery, long as it might have been, not that any intention to cease that all have joined in a chorus of condemnation against this method of prosecuting the industry.

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Section 17, makes provision that if the cooking be satisfactory to the owner of the ship, the owner shall pay to the chief cook a bonus of twenty dollars, and to each of the assisting cooks a bonus of fifteen dollars. This is a highly commendable object, because it ensures the proper preparation and cooking of food and prevention of waste. If food be not properly cooked, the men suffer and the owner as well, because of the waste that occurs.

The next, Section 18, deals with the appointment of a Board of Examiners, for master, second hand, or master watches, and the granting of certificates of competency and makes it illegal for any person to go to the seal fishery who has not in his possession a certificate of the kind, under a penalty of five thousand dollars to be recovered from the owner of the ship. An adoption of this Section ensures the employment of men of competency in positions of the kind.

Compensation To Be Paid In Case Of Death.
The next, Section 19, and the various sub-sections connected therewith, deal with the compensation to be paid to the sealers who have not returned to their ship within one hour after dark and suffer injury or death. In the case of death the amount to be paid shall be one thousand dollars. Where total or partial incapacity results, the amount of compensation shall be a weekly payment during incapacity not exceeding fifty per cent. of the sealers average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, the amount not to exceed five dollars a week. This Section also provides the mode of procedure for the recovery of compensation in the event of it not being made. It differs from the Workman's Compensation Act in this respect, that no claim under the Section will be valid where the injury is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of the sealer, or where the injury was suffered while he was absent from his ship on his own business or for pleasure, and not in the course of his employment.

Section 20, relates to the mode of procedure where injury or death has resulted and is really copied from the Workman's Compensation Act.
(Continued on page 3)

Minister of Marine & Fisheries issues a certificate to this effect, then the ship may be cleared.

The eleventh Section, makes it obligatory that before clearing for the Seal Fishery, a ship shall have on board a person holding a certificate as Master or Mate, which complies with Chap. 117, of the Consolidated Statutes. This requirement, however, may be dispensed with, if the Customs Officer granting the clearance is satisfied that one cannot be obtained.

The prohibition of steel ships of over 450 tons, has for its object the prohibition of any steel steamer of more than 450 tons nett, engaging in the seal fishery. The sub-section, however, provides that the steel steamer which prosecuted the sealing industry this season shall have the right to do so in the future, but the catch is limited to 35,000 seals, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every seal brought in in excess of that number. The necessity for the preservation of the fishery is because its decline has of late years, forced itself on the attention of those who desire to see it preserved for future generations. There can be no doubt, whatever, that if large, powerful ships be not prohibited from engaging in the industry that the seal fishery will cease in the very near future to be a source of any real wealth to the country. The chances of escape of any portion of the seal herd during the past ten years or more, have become less. As we have but one steel steamer prosecuting the industry, an opportunity is now afforded us of doing that which should have been done years ago, namely the protection and preservation of the industry. If we fail to take advantage of this opportunity, we will be false to the best interests of the country, we will permit desire to accumulate wealth at the expense of a great national industry, to be the objective point of the capitalist who invests money in large, powerful ships. Some may think that there should be no restriction whatever as to the class or size of ships or the number of seals brought in at any season. Those who reason thus, are very short-sighted, and are unable to rise superior to the gain of dividends at the expense of the exhaustion of the natural wealth of this industry. We must, if we desire to preserve the industry, show that we are not living for the present, that we have no desire to deplete and exhaust this industry.

The next, Section 12, has for its object the prohibition of any steel steamer of more than 450 tons nett, engaging in the seal fishery. The sub-section, however, provides that the steel steamer which prosecuted the sealing industry this season shall have the right to do so in the future, but the catch is limited to 35,000 seals, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every seal brought in in excess of that number. The necessity for the preservation of the fishery is because its decline has of late years, forced itself on the attention of those who desire to see it preserved for future generations. There can be no doubt, whatever, that if large, powerful ships be not prohibited from engaging in the industry that the seal fishery will cease in the very near future to be a source of any real wealth to the country. The chances of escape of any portion of the seal herd during the past ten years or more, have become less. As we have but one steel steamer prosecuting the industry, an opportunity is now afforded us of doing that which should have been done years ago, namely the protection and preservation of the industry. If we fail to take advantage of this opportunity, we will be false to the best interests of the country, we will permit desire to accumulate wealth at the expense of a great national industry, to be the objective point of the capitalist who invests money in large, powerful ships. Some may think that there should be no restriction whatever as to the class or size of ships or the number of seals brought in at any season. Those who reason thus, are very short-sighted, and are unable to rise superior to the gain of dividends at the expense of the exhaustion of the natural wealth of this industry. We must, if we desire to preserve the industry, show that we are not living for the present, that we have no desire to deplete and exhaust this industry.

The next, Section 14, makes it an offence for any ship to have on board more than two guns, or for any person on board of a ship to kill a seal by means of a gun. I feel assured that the object of this Section will commend itself to Honourable Gentlemen, because nothing has been more destructive to the seal herd than the employment of guns in pursuit of the seal. To the one obtained by means of shooting, numbers are wounded and die, and to such an extent has the employment of guns at the seal fishery, long as it might have been, not that any intention to cease that all have joined in a chorus of condemnation against this method of prosecuting the industry.

Section 15, is a re-enactment of a Section which is already upon our Statute Book, making it unlawful to bring into port hood seals.
The Panning Of Seals And The Right Of Property.
Section 16, deals with the right of property for seal pelts, or in other words the panning of seals by providing that no right of property shall exist in them unless they be taken into possession within forty-eight hours, after the killing of them. After forty-eight hours elapse, then any ships' crews in the vicinity may take them on board. This provision, while perhaps it may not meet with the support of all, must, however, commend itself to our judgment and common sense. It is a well-known fact that when a sealing steamer gets among the herd, the desire of the captain and crew is to slaughter as many seals as they can, and it thus happens that many thousands are

Section 17, makes provision that if the cooking be satisfactory to the owner of the ship, the owner shall pay to the chief cook a bonus of twenty dollars, and to each of the assisting cooks a bonus of fifteen dollars. This is a highly commendable object, because it ensures the proper preparation and cooking of food and prevention of waste. If food be not properly cooked, the men suffer and the owner as well, because of the waste that occurs.

The next, Section 18, deals with the appointment of a Board of Examiners, for master, second hand, or master watches, and the granting of certificates of competency and makes it illegal for any person to go to the seal fishery who has not in his possession a certificate of the kind, under a penalty of five thousand dollars to be recovered from the owner of the ship. An adoption of this Section ensures the employment of men of competency in positions of the kind.

Section 19, and the various sub-sections connected therewith, deal with the compensation to be paid to the sealers who have not returned to their ship within one hour after dark and suffer injury or death. In the case of death the amount to be paid shall be one thousand dollars. Where total or partial incapacity results, the amount of compensation shall be a weekly payment during incapacity not exceeding fifty per cent. of the sealers average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, the amount not to exceed five dollars a week. This Section also provides the mode of procedure for the recovery of compensation in the event of it not being made. It differs from the Workman's Compensation Act in this respect, that no claim under the Section will be valid where the injury is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of the sealer, or where the injury was suffered while he was absent from his ship on his own business or for pleasure, and not in the course of his employment.

Section 20, relates to the mode of procedure where injury or death has resulted and is really copied from the Workman's Compensation Act.
(Continued on page 3)

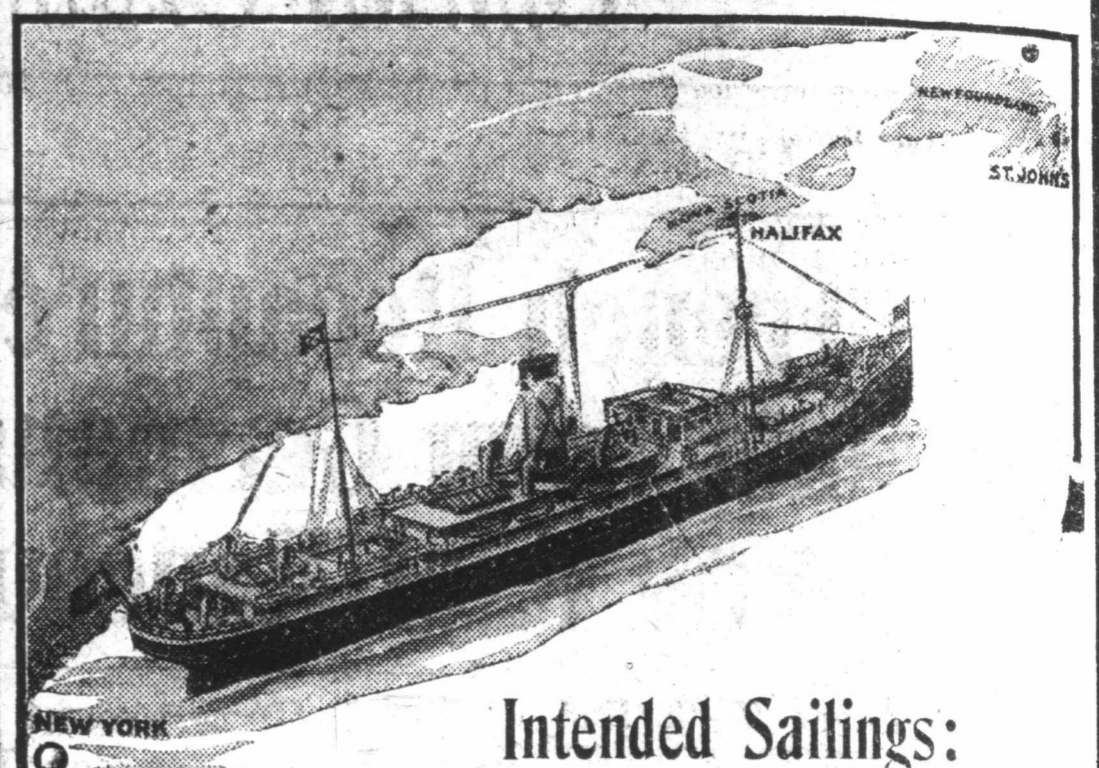
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SPEECH OF HON. M. P. GIBBS ON THE SEALING BILL

(Continued from page 2)
The Matter Of Insurance For Any Crew.

The next Section empowers the Governor-in-Council after taking steps to ascertain the views of the owner and crew of the ship to approve any scheme of insurance for the crew of any ship, and provides compensation not less favourable to sealers and their dependents than that provided for in Section 19. Where the majority of sealers, and where the scheme is applicable, are in favour of it, it empowers the owner to contract with any of the sealers employed by him that the provisions of such scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of this Act. Some may see in the provisions of this bill an interference with the rights of capital. This I deny. There is no attempt whatever to interfere with its legitimate use and investment, but it does interfere to the extent of protecting the lives of those who man the sealing fleet, and also to conserve and protect the industry. There can be no doubt, whatever, that the industry is declining because of our destructive methods in its prosecution, and because of these facts and others that we know of, that legislation prohibiting the sending of powerful ships to the seal fishery is imperative.

We Should Avail Of Present Opportunity To Protect The Herd.

When sail only was used, the catch was double that of for some years past, which proves that even with the advantages of steam, we cannot bring into port but half the number formerly killed. Why? Because the herd is becoming depleted. In the light of these facts, we should ask ourselves the question, What are the causes? They point to this that if we permit the powerful coast-going ship to continue in the prosecution of the seal fishery, in a very short time there will be a very limited number of seals. The ship that can face almost any weather conditions and search the ice floes for the herd is not the type we want, because very few will escape, and so long as there is a chance of profit being made, the

destructive methods of the past will be employed, unless we avail of the opportunity now afforded. We are not interfering with any vested rights because the steel steamer sealing fleet has passed into other hands and is employed at other work. Now, then, is our opportunity for conserving and protecting the industry. We have, strictly speaking, no right to destroy by our methods of carrying on this industry, the gifts of nature. The seal fishery is one of them. It belongs not to this generation solely, but to future ones as well. Others will come after us, and we must not destroy the portion of their heritage that belongs to them.

The Danger Of Placing The Fishery In The Hands Of A Few.

Except we limit the tonnage of vessels that may engage in this industry, you may have in the future large and more powerful type of sealing steamers prosecuting the seal fishery than in the past. In the hands of a few will be placed the control of the industry, because of the greater amount of capital required. The tendency of modern industrialism is the centralization of financial power, which enables the formation of trust companies and other such combinations of the few. By this means the number of employers are diminished; trade, manufacture, and other forms of industry have fallen into the hands of the few and as a result they become too rich and the rest of humanity sink to the level of the too poor, with its other attendant evils. Men and women, boys and girls of tender ages, are waiting to be hired as slaves, to toil in stifling factories and sweat shops. This form of industrial expansion is commencing to rear its head in our midst, and is it desirable that we should have colossal wealth on the one side and abject poverty on the other. Some of the provisions of the bill aim at preventing this from happening in the sealing industry, and to make it possible for a man of limited means to engage in it, but if they have to face the competition of the steamers costing many hundred thousand dollars, he cannot, and will

not, be able to do so. Many a man of limited capital has started a business enterprise, only to find that he could not compete with this centralization of the financial power, and as a result he finds himself very soon powerless, financially, in consequence. Some may argue that this centralization I have referred to works for efficiency. True, it does, from the standpoint of those who possess the power, but it means to the many starvation wages, and when they can no longer work, the Poor House and an old age of abject poverty.

Suppose The Codfishery Was Controlled In A Similar Manner

The ideal country is where the people are neither too rich nor too poor. The greater the number of moderate fortunes in a country, the greater will be its stability. Fortunately for us in this country there is perhaps a greater distribution of wealth than can be found elsewhere, because we have such a large number of people who are independent planters carrying on their own fishing operations, the servant of no master. Suppose, however, the codfishing industry were controlled or concentrated in the hands of a few, and the many had to seek employment at it from them, would we have the same prosperity among our people? Would we have that distribution of wealth I have referred to? We would not. Why? Because the fisherman would be, because of his necessities, forced to bid against his neighbour for employment at the fishery, owing to the number of employers being limited. Where you have hundreds seeking to employ fishermen, employers competing with one another to get the necessary help to carry on the industry, you would have the fishermen competing with one another with the attendant consequences, we see elsewhere. We passed a law preventing the use of steamers from engaging in the prosecution of the Labrador cod fishery. Why? Because, if we did not it would sound the death knell of the independent planter and fisherman. They would not be able to compete with large aggregations of capital and mechanical power, which cost so much to obtain. It would not alone spell the ruin of the individual fisherman on the Labrador, but possibly that of the industry as well.

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This is the principle underlying this

AT THE NICKEL
NOTE:—Extra Special Performance Saturday Morning at 10.30.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN,"

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BERT STANLEY and JACK LANE, in New Numbers.—AND A GREAT BIG ALL-FEATURE Programme of Feature Pictures.

NOTE:—The same bumper SATURDAY AFTERNOON PROGRAMME will be given at the Morning Performance, 10.30. Come in the morning and be sure of a good seat.

The Dardanelles Are for Russia

Duma is Told by Professor Miliukoff, Liberal Leader, That the Allies Are in Complete Agreement on the Subject

PETROGRAD, May 8. (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—There is no longer any doubt in the public mind here that the Allies reached a complete agreement some time ago to the effect that in case the Entente Powers are victorious Russia is to have possession of the Dardanelles after the war. Professor Miliukoff, the Liberal leader, speaking in the Duma this week, made the assurance of such an agreement definite when he said: "The end of March, 1915, is a date which is well worthy of remembrance by the Russian people. That is the date when a definite agreement was reached between us and our allies regarding the future of the Dardanelles."

Miliukoff is the creator of the "progressive bloc," the greatest force in Russian politics to-day, and is closely affiliated with the Foreign Office. In the course of his speech, which was reported verbatim in all the Petrograd newspapers, he said: "Our Russian interest in this war can be defined very briefly: We need an outlet to a free sea. We did not begin the war for this; but without it we shall not end it. The annexation of the Dardanelles is in no way an attempt to enlarge the Russian frontiers. Russia is big enough, and has no need for new territories. But her complete development without an outlet to a free sea cannot possibly be realized. In our time, when the old idea of continentalism is dead, when international relations demanding a seaway have become the order of the day, the State without such communications is an organism without the necessary organs."

"You can say to me, 'If Turkey had been wiser we could not possibly then have realized this aim. We would have had to wait.' But when Liman von Sanders entered Constantinople, when the Turkish War Minister became the servant of Germany and the Turkish fleet became controlled by the Germans, the whole situation changed. We fully realize what is the plan of Germany, and for what she is carrying on this whole war. It is clear to everybody that in the case of victory Germany would create in Europe a central state and would capture or subjugate Turkey economically and then politically. Berlin to Bagdad—that is the German idea; and since it has been created we have no other choice. The question now is not whether the straits will become Russian or remain Turkish; the question is whether they will become Russian or will remain German."

"We must make no mistake. The question which we are now deciding will probably be decided forever, but there will scarcely ever be such favorable conditions as there are now. The chief of these conditions is the attitude of our allies towards our national problem. Berlin to Bagdad is a real danger, not only for us, but for Great Britain, with India and Egypt, and for France, with her prospects in Syria. On the basis of this real danger and agreement has become possible between powers which for centuries were suspicious of each other."

No Waste.
"I didn't know your little boy had to wear glasses."
"Well, y'know, he's not obliged to but they were a good pair of poor dear Emory's, and I thought it such a pity to waste 'em."

abandoned an offensive that had been built upon so much would be certain to have a disagreeable effect upon public sentiment. Perhaps it will be allowed to flatten out very gradually, if the enemy will allow it. The enemy may not. There are already signs that the offensive at Verdun may pass to French hands.

Germany Cannot Replenish Army The Allies Can

Hard on the heels of the first announcement that Russian troops had appeared in France comes news of the arrival of a second contingent in the same way. Repletions may be expected, as fast as Anglo-French industrial resources are found equal to the task of clothing and equipping the Czar's contribution of human material. German comment on this unexpected addition to the strength of the enemy on the western front quite misses the point, or pretends to do so. From the fact that the French have called on Russia for men it is inferred that their losses at Verdun have been so great as perceptibly to diminish their man power. That might be true and still there would be thin comfort in it. From what source can Germany replenish her man power or make good the greater loss she has suffered at Verdun?

If the German General Staff hoped by continuous hammer blows at Verdun ultimately to exhaust the defence, and oblige the French Staff either to yield there or weaken its lines at other points, it must now be disappointed. Against the French since the Germans have gained a little more than 100 square miles of strategic ground, including one outstanding fort in two months; and now that the cost of maintaining this gallant defence is being made up in the form of Russian accessions it cannot be hoped on the German side that the resistance will be less. It is likelier to be more. Time again has baffled Germany and strengthened her enemies. The German General Staff could hardly have expected on Feb. 21, when launching the attack on Verdun, that at the end of April, having advanced less than five miles on the road to Paris it would begin to meet Russian troops. The dilemma now may be not how to take Verdun, but how to discontinue trying. Definitely to

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"DREAMY DUD VISITS HIS UNCLE'S FARM"—A reel of Comic Cartoons.
"THE SPOOK RAISERS"—A Ham and Bud Comedy with Lloyd V. Hamilton, the funniest man in the movies, and Bud Duncan.
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GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS—A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.
SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE. EXTRA PICTURES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter
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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 13th, 1916

M. P. CASHIN'S "HIRED MEN"

THE "hired men" are at it again. "Master Mariner" is losing sleep helping Michael Patrick out of the bog. No attempt is made by either of the "hired men" in The Herald to keep to the main facts of the case but everything they can think of is brought into the discussion, matters that have as much bearing on the subject as the utterances of a nigger preacher would have on bringing the present war to a speedy close. One of the "hired-but-not-yet-fired-ones" who is amusing the public the past few days with long winded orations in The Herald and who signs himself "Justice" was out on Wednesday last in a frantic effort to tell the public what a "bad man" this fellow Coaker is. This fool killer in the beginning of his letter says: "It is always remarked latterly that whenever Mr. Coaker gets after anybody in his paper a chorus of letters invariably follows over anonymous signatures, indicating that he presses the button and the 'shipped men' do the rest." Now we wonder is Cashin "following the custom" here and pressing the button and his "shipped men" do the rest for him?

The limit is reached when this bumpstuous individual who is drawing a fat salary, says: "It is amusing to read Mr. Coaker's outcries against Mr. Cashin and then to recall Dr. Mosdell's charge about Mr. Coaker and the profit of \$2 a barrel which was made by the F.P.U. on flour sold to the fishermen. Dr. Mosdell was at that time editor of The Mail and Advocate and a close friend of Mr. Coaker. He apparently knew what he was talking about and has reiterated his charge time and again without any answer being given. It would be very desirable in the interests of the fishermen if the Auditor General would investigate this charge but Mr. Coaker has never moved for any such enquiry. Can it be that it is true and that it will not bear the light that the Auditor General would throw upon this transaction? Time enough to listen to Coaker's charges against Cashin when Coaker answers Dr. Mosdell's demand as to this matter of the price of flour."

Why should the Auditor General be asked to investigate the affairs of a private concern? Would "Justice" have the Auditor General investigate the private affairs of the Reids, the Harveys, or the Bowings? Not at all; but this fool-killer, in his eagerness to score what he thinks a point against Coaker, makes such a suggestion which clearly proves that he is asked to write for The Herald and say something (anything) that will help to draw public attention off the main facts of this bounty case.

"Lornina" for his brother or not is not the case. The case is DID M. P. CASHIN get a bounty on a vessel that was built not in accordance with the Shipbuilding Act now in force in this Colony? This is the question. Not what Mr. Coaker made on flour, or lost on the "Can't Lose." "Justice" can keep up his fool-killing process but we assure him he will never succeed in blinding the people over this matter.

Now one of the reasons that "Justice" is anxious to help "Moike" in this case is that he "Justice" is very sore just now owing to the way in which his "Expert" ideas are being handled by The Mail and Advocate. We can assure him there is more coming to him, and when we are done with him he will feel so sick that he will for ever regret the day that he rushed to Cashin's rescue and placed himself in the Lion's mouth.

PATSY'S SQUEAL

THE HERALD last evening tells us that Mr. Cashin has not written the letters which have appeared for the past week in The Herald in reference to the "Lornina" bounty case. "He has not even inspired them" says The Herald man. We are sorry we cannot take P.T.'s statement in this respect, and we feel quite confident that the general public are inclined to the belief that Mr. Cashin is more involved in this matter both as regards the letters appearing in The Herald and his connection with the "Lornina" than The Herald would have us to think.

The only thing Patsy can find fault with us for last evening is for our using a harmless expression "What the devil has that got to do with the 'Lornina' bounty anyway?" This he tells us is profanity. This finding is very amusing indeed, seeing the source from whence it comes. Had we the time to turn up the back files of The Herald during October 1913 we think we would find some utterances of Patsy's which would be classed as far more objectionable than that uttered by us on Thursday.

For some time McGrath has been trying to tell the public that Canon Smith has objected to our attitude towards public matters. All we need say in reply to this, is that in 1913 McGrath was the man who culled extracts from an article which appeared in The Advocate, which article according to McGrath was made to read as a bitter attack against the clergy of this country. Our people then were fooled by this kind of sneak warfare but they are not going to be caught napping a second time.

If this is all McGrath can say in reply to our remarks relative to the bounty paid his friend Mr. Cashin, then the best thing he can do is to "forget it."

It is indeed amusing to read McGrath's appeal about abusing and vilifying political opponents. Who, we ask, has escaped his venomous pen? Not alone did he attack those laymen who opposed his political principals (if he ever had any) but he bitterly assailed prominent clergymen who refused to submit to his third degree methods. Now he has the gall to pose as a champion of both clergy and laymen.

This "Lornina" bounty matter is going to be sifted to the bottom and we can assure P.T. he will have all he can do to help Mr. Cashin when that enquiry comes.

FACING THE MUSIC

SIR SAM HUGHES has returned to Ottawa to face the charges recently made against the Militia Department by Mr. Kyte. When he took the floor in the House of Commons, he was greeted by cheers from the ministerial benches. His speech is regarded by the Government party as "full, complete, and decisive"; while the Liberals, on the contrary, claim that "many of the more serious allegations have not been controverted or answered."

The Minister of Militia has, however, been "temporarily" relieved of the administration of the militia department and replaced by Premier Borden.

A new feature has obtruded itself into the relations of "Colonel" Allison with Sir Sam Hughes; and it is now asserted that Huns bid up the prices for munitions after securing information regarding intended British orders. This statement is made by The Providence Journal which implicates Sir Arthur Trevor Dawson, managing director of Vickers Limited, of England, who came to the United States early in 1915 and made purchases of millions of dollars worth of supplies for the British Government.

The 'Lornina' Bounty Affair

THE "HERALD'S" ATTEMPT TO WHITEWASH CASHIN IS SHOWN UP.

The Question is, Was the Schooner "Lornina" Built According to the Shipbuilding Act, and was Cashin Entitled to \$824.00 Bounty? Public Demand Truth.--Patsy's (Game of Drawing the Red Herring Across Trail won't Fool People.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

DEAR SIR:—I have been following closely the articles and letters that have appeared in your esteemed paper and also those in The Herald relative to the bounty paid to M. P. Cashin for the schr. "Lornina." However, after reading the trash which was in yesterday's Herald, I cannot refrain from having a few words to say on the subject.

In the first place I am strongly convinced that the writers of the letters in The Herald are a very long way from being Master Mariners, personally I am of the opinion that the letters were either written by Michael Patrick, or Dick; in any case whoever the person is, he is only endeavoring to whitewash Cashin, the so called Minister of Finance and Customs.

Now the writer of yesterday's letter commences to blow his own trumpet by saying that his previous letter had blown to smithereens the Coaker-House charges. Now of course everyone will admit that this is not only bad policy but is also a sign of weakness. He further goes on to say that he is a genuine mariner and he applied his practical knowledge to the charges. Now I would like to ask him how in the name of common sense could he apply his practical knowledge to this subject, to my mind it could only be applied when making a survey of the vessel itself.

I have no doubt that everyone is agreed that the vessel was built by Mr. A. J. House with the intention that his brother should buy it and from what I heard about the case when in Greenspond two years ago this is a fact; but does everyone know the circumstances as regards to ownership, and under which the vessel was built. It must be taken into consideration that when the vessel was built Messrs. Silver & Co. had an agent here who under ordinary circumstances would have this matter under his personal supervision. Before the vessel was built the same agent answers the call of his King and Country like a man, and consequently the business is closed. Is it not possible therefore that the arrangements under which the vessel was built would necessarily be cancelled, providing that these arrangements did not fall in line with the views of Silver & Co.

Mr. Editor, it is easily seen that The Herald is only trying to draw the wool over the people's eyes. To my mind this report proves to me that the vessel was not surveyed during the period of construction.

"Master Mariner" goes on to say that it was only after the vessel was lost and it was impossible to study and pass upon her construction that Mr. Coaker raises his objection. Well in my humble opinion I should think the time to study her construction would be when she was building.

We also receive the news yesterday that the vessel "Lornina"

to pay for her. This of course is only feasible.

Regarding Mr. Bell's report, "Master Mariner" endeavors to put a twist in this. I understand from The Mail and Advocate that Mr. Bell reported that if certain requirements were fulfilled the vessel would then be entitled to a \$5.00 bounty, but not in the condition she was when he surveyed her. Therefore Mr. Bell's certificate did not award her a \$5.00 bounty as stated by "Master Mariner."

The question is then asked, why did not Mr. Coaker protest twelve months ago? Well now, readers, ask this a nonsensical question to common sense knows that Mr. Coaker is simply objecting to the bounty of \$8.00 per ton being paid on this vessel, and how in the name of goodness could he raise his objection without first finding out if any bounty was paid; and we all know, or at least those of us who read, that Mr. Coaker got his information by asking in the House of Assembly for a statement showing what bounties, if any, had been paid during the past year. So that it is quite clear that The Herald and its letter writers are simply groping in the dark for some whitewash.

"Master Mariner" tells us that Mr. Coaker was thinking of buying the schooner himself but owing to her not being designed to carry a motor engine, he turned her down. Now suppose for instance, she had been suitable for a motor engine, and that Mr. Coaker had accepted Mr. Bell's report that if such and such were done to the vessel she would then be entitled to a \$5.00 bounty, would it not be gross neglect on Mr. Bell's part to report such, when we are told by Mr. House, the man that built her, that her timbers were 12 inches apart instead of 5 inches as the Act calls for.

Mr. Editor, it is easily seen that The Herald is only trying to draw the wool over the people's eyes. To my mind this report proves to me that the vessel was not surveyed during the period of construction.

"Master Mariner" goes on to say that it was only after the vessel was lost and it was impossible to study and pass upon her construction that Mr. Coaker raises his objection. Well in my humble opinion I should think the time to study her construction would be when she was building.

We also receive the news yesterday that the vessel "Lornina"

cost Silver & Co. between \$8000.00 and \$9000.00, but we are not told what M. P. Cashin paid for her. It is no proof to me that because she cost \$9000.00 she must have been sound, because if I pay 40c. per dozen for eggs to-day that is no proof they are not rotten.

Now, Mr. Editor, as pointed out yesterday by "Master Mariner," if Mr. House had bought the vessel or if Mr. Coaker had bought her and used her as a coaster, there would certainly have been no outcry like this, because these two men would not have received any bounty, they would have been told that she was not built according to schedule, therefore nothing doing; but when M. P. Cashin buys her, the boot is on the other foot.

Now what is all this outcry about, is it whether Mr. Coaker lost money on the "Can't Lose" or is it whether he made a profit of \$2.00 a barrel on flour? NO, it is whether the schooner "Lornina" was built according to the schedule which allows vessels a bounty of \$8.00 per ton, and I am one of those who believe she was not built to this scale.

Now Mr. Editor, in conclusion I wish to state that I sincerely hope that your President will not let this so called Minister of Finance and Customs be whitewashed, but see that Mr. Berteau makes a thorough investigation, and if it is found that your remarks are correct, which I have no doubt they are, then I hope that even though the authorities do not punish the culprits, that every member of the Opposition will see to it that he is unseated. Why not all the Opposition refuse to sit in the House next session until he is removed?

Let us be done with this wholesale jobbery of the public moneys, and try and get men in the House who will go there for the love of their country and not for graft. Surely something can be done to stop this graft business. I have often heard it mooted that the Premier was leaving the country, would that it was only true, because I am of the opinion that this party without its leader would soon fall.

Let us then have no more red herrings but let M. P. Cashin come out and deny absolutely Mr. House's remarks, and to state emphatically that the vessel was built according to schedule.

Apologising for taken up so much space in your valuable paper.

Yours, etc., TRUTH.

St. John's, May 13, 1916.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MAY 13

FIRST English settlement in America founded (Jamestown), 1607.
Pope Pius IX born, 1792.
Governor Keats arrived in St. John's, 1813.
A young girl (Anastasia Raftus) drowned in Apple Tree Well. The well was never used after this date, 1859.
Mrs. Winter, mother of Sir James Winter, died, 1859.
Sir Arthur Sullivan, composer, born, 1842.
Gas share-lists first opened, 1844.
Election riots in St. John's, in which the soldiers fired on the mob, killing Thomas Clifford and William Fitzpatrick, and wounding Father O'Donnell, Patrick Myrick and others, 1861.
H.M.S. Lily, Capt. Kerr (who afterwards became Catholic Bishop of Bombay), arrived here, 1866.
George H. Cole appointed Magistrate to Trinity, 1873.
John Loughlan, son of late Charles Loughlan, died, 1874.
John Cole (jockey) died, 1877.
Augustus O. Hayward appointed Vice-Consul for Brazil, 1878.
Patrick F. Carbery, auctioneer, died, 1880.
John P. Shea's grocery burnt, was insured for \$6,000, 1888.
Alan Goodridge, founder of the firm of A. Goodridge & Sons, died, 1884.
Foundation stone of Methodist College laid, 1886.
John Brennock, Petty Harbor Road, died, 1893.

MAY 14

A temperance society was formed this day by Mr. Kellogg. The first officers were: Andrew Milroy, President; Kenneth McLea and S. G. Archibald, Vice-Presidents; W. L. McKay, Secretary; William Pitts, Treasurer; Committee: J. J. Rogerson, John Woods, Samuel Creed, William J. Ward, James Seaton, William Lash, George F. Bown, Ebenezer Barnes, James B. Sawyer, John M. Brine, 1849.
David Sclater born in Scotland, 1814.
Robinson's and Hoyle's stables burnt, presumed by political malcontents, 1861.
First division of coastal service began—Hawk going west and Tiger north. Prior to this, one boat did both services, going north and west on alternate trips, 1872.
Steamship Hawk, Capt. Arthur Jackman, lost 22 miles off Cape John; crew taken on board the Nimrod, 1876.

REID CO'S STEAMER REPORT

Argyle left Placentia 5 p.m. yesterday for Merasheen route.
Clyde left Lewisporte 12.40 p.m. yesterday.
Dundee left Lewisporte 5.50 a.m. yesterday.
Ethie due at Port aux Basques this a.m.; arrived at Port aux Basques 10.30.
No report from Glencoe since leaving Burin noon Thursday going West.
Home left Lewisporte 12.40 p.m. yesterday.
Kyle is due at Port aux Basques to-day.
Petrel left Clarendville 12.30 p.m. yesterday.
Meigle on her way to St. John's. Sagona arrived at Bonne Bay 7.35 p.m. yesterday, going North.

TRAIN NOTES

Thursday's No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques 6.10 a.m.
Friday's No. 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Kyle.
This morning after a three days run from Sydney with a cargo of coal consigned to the St. John's Gas Light Co. The "Ethel" was purchased in Lunenburg and will be a fine addition to our local fleet. She will be used in the foreign trade. Capt. Hancock reports foggy weather and rough water on the run down but saw no ice anywhere. The captain leaves this evening for home to prepare for the Labrador fishery. Both himself and crew are well and we wish them the best of luck.

The fine new schr. "Ethel" recently purchased by Capt. W. J. Hiscock of Brigus, arrived in port

has retained the "stars" of the Canadian Bar, Messrs. Nesbitt, LaBarr, Ewart, and Foster; while other famous lawyers have been retained by the Government and the Opposition. Meanwhile the improvised House of Commons will be a more attractive centre than any movie or other show in the Dominion Capital.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, May 12.—About 500 yards of British trenches in Vermeles were captured by the Germans on Thursday night, but later the British in a counter attack took a portion of their lost ground, according to a British official this evening. The communication says that yesterday, after heavy preliminary bombardment, the enemy succeeded in capturing about 500 yards of our front trenches north of Vermeles. We regained a portion of the lost ground by a counter-attack made during the night.

To-day there has been no further infantry action, but considerable artillery activity was shown in this neighborhood. Further north, opposite Guiney, the enemy's positions. Otherwise there has been nothing but artillery duels at various points on the front, principally in the western region of Thiépval, Neuve Massines, Voormezelle, St. Eloi, and east of Ypres.

Are Prisoners of Turks at Damascus

LONDON, May 13.—Colonel Hon. Charles John Coventry, previously reported missing, is now ascertained to be a prisoner at Damascus, with 29 officers and 230 men of the Worcester-shire Yeomanry. They were captured by the Turks at Katia on Easter Sunday.

Col. Coventry is second son of Earl Coventry. He was married to Lily Whitehouse, of Newport, R. I., in 1906.

Reichstag Turns Down Budget Tax On Tobacco

LONDON, May 13.—The German Government has suffered a defeat in the Reichstag, which has voted against a tobacco tax, says an Exchange Telegraph Company's despatch from Amsterdam. The tax was stoutly opposed by Socialists.

The defeat wrecks Dr. Hellwig's, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, taxation scheme.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Prospero left Herring Neck at 12.30 a.m. to-day.

Hon. J. D. and Mrs. Ryan, who had been in Ireland and the United States, returned by the Stephano.

Mrs. D. A. Ryan, who had been visiting the States, returned by the Stephano.

Mr. Peter Cowan, who had been on a business trip to Canada, and the States, came back by the S.S. Stephano.

Mr. Fred Canning of Barr's, who had been on business in New York, returned by the Stephano.

The Ethie arrived at Port aux Basques at 10 a.m. to-day with 113 packages mail and 9 cars, freight.

The Lucania is loading for Oporto at the Monroe Export Co. The Portia left Burin at 11.25 a.m. to-day.

The Reid Co's sprinkler was out watering for the first time and did good work over the belt and Water Street-lines keeping down the dust.

Commissioner J. J. Mullaly, who had been on a run to Omaha, Neb., returned by the Stephano. The Commissioner visited Sioux City and saw the Indian reservations.

Mexicans Fight Another Battle

Mexico City, May 8.—The City of Cuernavaca was captured by the forces of General Pablo Gonzales yesterday after twelve hours of fierce fighting.

The information was brought to the war office, last night, by a special messenger, who carried the report of the Commanding General.

According to these advices, other cities in the state of Morelos, have been captured by the Constitutionalists, who advanced from the states of Puebla and Mexico, in accordance with the general plan of attack.

This is the first time since the days of President Madero, that the capital of Morelos has been occupied by forces other than those of Emiliano Zapata, and the victory is being celebrated here, as one of the most noteworthy of the past three years.

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

Its Not HOW You Buy--Its WHERE

ANDERSON'S SPECIALS! -- ANDERSON'S SPECIALS!

HEADWEAR for the Girls.

STRAWS WITHOUT A FLAW

With Colored Band and edge of straw same color as band; the newest... 45c.
With Pale Blue Girdle and edge of same color... 25c.
With Band in Red, Green, Saxe, Pink, and White—the Hat for every day... 50c. and 80c.
Here is something Special in Straws, there is an art shown in the trimming of them... \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.80.

Waterproof Hats

May means rain, so prepare.

In Cape Ann styles we have colors Navy, Fawn, Grey—and has a different color band to brighten them up.
In a shape something like a Motor Bonnet we have colors Maroon, Grey, Saxe, Fawn, Navy, Black. This one has an elastic band running half-way around to keep it on in rainy windy weather.

They are all one price,
25 cents.

BELTS!

For Father, Mother and Child.

FOR MOTHER

White Pique and Linen Washable Belts... 15c.
Moire Belts, in Pink, Sky, Saxe, Deep Cream... 25c.
Plaid and Bulgarian Silk Belts, the very latest... 40c. and 50c.
Satin Belts, in Navy, Green, Black, White and Saxe... 40c.
The Latest Black Glaze Belt—very wide... 25c.
Black Silk Belts, all widths and styles... 45c. to \$1.50.

FOR FATHER

The Adjustable Leather Belt, in Black and Brown... 20c.
The Roxlyte Belt, Black, washable, 20c.
Other kinds too numerous to mention at prices from... 40c. to 85c.

FOR THE CHILD

The Black Glaze Tunic Belts, for the Buster Brown suits, Special... 7c.
Black and Colored Glaze and Fancy, in wide or narrow... 25c.

FOOTWEAR for Mother & Miss

FOR MOTHER

We have a range of famous brands in Black, to quote a few we have the **Beatie, New England, Diamond E., Red Cross, Banner, Winifrid**; all sizes.
Prices: \$2.50 to \$3.30
Button or Laced.

In **Tan Boots** we can give you lines in both Laced and Button, at prices from
\$2.00 to \$2.70

We have also a **White Canvas Shoe** in high or low heels.
\$1.70

FOR MISS

In **Black** our stock is about complete in Boots, included in our stock are lines such as **Hummer and Our Daisy**; sizes, 11 to 2.

Prices: \$1.20 to \$2.20

In **Tan**, besides our regular stock, we have just stocked the **Bostonian Tan Boot**—the latest shape; sizes 11 to 2.
Bostonian... \$2.20 to \$2.60.
Others... \$1.20 to \$2.20.

SHIRTS and PANTS For the Working Man.

THE KHAKI SHIRT

The Shirt that can stand any wear.
Prices: 80c., \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.40.

THE BLACK SATEEN SHIRT

The economy Shirt with collar attached.
90 cents.

REGATTA SHIRTS

At any price, with or without collar.
All sizes.

STRIPE FLANNEL SHIRTS

With or without collar, at any price you wish to mention.

In Pants:

The Khaki Pants for your daily work. We can give you any size.
Prices: \$1.40, \$2.25, \$2.50.

Corduroy Pants, that will wear like iron.

Price: \$2.00

Tweed Pants, all patterns, all sizes, all prices.

\$1.50 to \$4.50

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

ELLISTON HOLDS PATRIOTIC WEEK

The Affair Proves Splendid Success.

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir.—The W. P. A. at this place held a tea at the Orange Hall on Monday and Tuesday of Easter week. We are glad to say that it was a success. Some of our young people co-operated with the ladies and gave excellent concerts but the following will give the readers of *The Mail and Advocate* a good idea of the enjoyable time: **Solos.** "Redwing" and "Down on the Farm"—Miss Nellie Clouter. "In the Gloaming" and "Juanita"—Miss Nora Tilley. "The Call to Arms"—Mr. Geo. Gough. "The Soldiers of the King," "Tipperary," "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall," "The Sweethearts that we left in Newfoundland"—Mr. T. E. Clouter. **Duets.** "Beautiful Bells of Long Ago"—Miss

N. Clouter and Mr. T. E. Clouter (tenor).

"The Olden Story"—Miss N. Tilley and Mr. T. E. Clouter (tenor). **Quartette.**

"Rule Britannia"—Misses Clouter, Tilley, Messrs Clouter and Gough (bass).

Musicals.

"Sunset Waltz," "Majesty Waltzes," etc.—C. Tilley (organist), T. E. Clouter (violin).

The choruses were patriotic and beautifully sung. The above list was divided for the programmes for three nights. Amongst them were played lively airs from the Boys' Band, such as "Tipperary, Elliston No. 1, Napoleon's March," etc.; violin selections by Mr. Robert Tilley, and comic songs by Mr. E. Baker.

Mr. Baker is our comedian and when his turn comes he always brings down the hall. He moreover performed the role of chairman in a capable manner, inviting any who would address the audience to do so. Rev. W. H. Dotchen and Mr. J. E. Coles embraced the opportunity and delivered suitable addresses.

A vote of thanks was tendered the ladies of the W. P. A. and the "Troupe" and heartily given by the enthusiastic audiences. It is not often that Elliston receives such a series of interesting entertainments.

The money raised will be to purchase wool for to knit into socks by the patriotic ladies of the place. The effort made by all concerned has indeed been a commendable one, and they all will have the pleasure of knowing that the money raised will go to comfort some of our noble soldier lads at the battle front.

Well done, Elliston.
PATRIOTIC OBSERVER.
Elliston, April 29, 1916.

Very Annoying.

"My wife fairly hates that woman."
"Why so?"
"Oh, they swap presents every Christmas, and the other woman never fails to get a shade the best of it."

Discovered.

Archie—How does it happen that Smith hasn't that habit of talking to himself any more?
Bert—He caught himself cheating at solitaire and hasn't spoken to himself since.

Enjoyable Concert and Comedy Sketch is Given Fogo People By the Choral Class

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir.—On Thursday in Easter week the members of Miss Scott's choral class gave us a most enjoyable concert in the L. O. A. Hall which was filled with a very attentive audience, Mr. A. Cook, S.M., ably taking the part of chairman.

The greater part of the evening was given to a comedy act, "My Awful Dad," which lasted an hour and a half, and was full of fun throughout. The different characters were splendidly taken and provoked much laughter.

Special mention should be made of Miss Annie Hyde (Mrs. Biles), Mr. Jack Jones ("My Awful Dad"), and Mr. R. R. Cook (the son and a rising young lawyer), who acted their parts to perfection. Mr. Harvey Torrance was a great favourite as Mr. Lorekin.

Another very interesting item and the one which pleased most of all, was a "Scarf Drill" done by the young ladies, who looked very prettily in their flowing robes, mob caps, coloured sashes and scarfs. Perfect time was kept, and the audience was delighted with the graceful way in which the drill was performed.

The Choral Class is noted for its splendid part singing, so we must not forget the Glee and chorus—"Blow Harder Blow" and "Rule Britannia." These revealed the excellent training which Miss Scott gives her class. We were much struck with the perfect harmony, and regret that we older ones cannot profit by her talent.

Miss Scott's rendering of "Mother Machree" accompanied by herself on the harp was beautiful. With her sweet voice she always charms her audience, and this time proved no exception. Miss Lizzie and Mr. Arthur Earle (both vocal pupils of Miss Scott) gave us a rare treat in their solos. Miss Earle's "Land of Hope and Glory" in her beautiful soprano, filled the hall and charmed all present. Mr. Earle has a magnificent bass voice, and Fogo people were glad to hear "The Mighty Deep" and "The

Pirate" from him. The two comic items were loudly applauded. Anything humorous is sure to please. The first "Upper Ten and Lower Five" by Messrs A. L. Earle and R. Bugden went well and evoked much laughter. "Matrimonial Sweets" by Miss Lizzie Earle and Mr. Arthur Earle was exceptionally well performed.

During the interval home made candy was sold. We are quite sure that much time and energy were spent to produce such a concert and too much praise cannot be accorded Miss Scott and her class for the interesting and amusing evening enjoyed by all.

We understand that the proceeds, amounting to \$45.00, go to the N.F. Cot Fund for our wounded soldiers.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor.
OBSERVER.

Fogo, May 6, 1916.

SERBIANS HAVE ACQUIRED A NAVY

New York, May 8.—A news agency despatch from Rome says: The Serbian Government to-day acquired a navy for the first time in history, though no foot of Serbian territory is nearer than eighty miles to the sea, and the entire country is overrun by enemy forces.

The purchase of the destroyer Velika was officially announced by the legation here. The Velika will be used to escort troopships carrying the Serbian forces from the Island of Corfu, where they have been recuperating, to Saloniki. Each of the allied powers will present Serbia with two other units before the end of the war, giving King Peter the nucleus of a navy.

Recent despatches from Switzerland reported that the Swiss, also lacking seaports, were preparing to build a merchant fleet to insure supplies of food-stuffs reaching the little republic when other nations are at war.



DUE TO-DAY

By S. S. "SHEBA,"

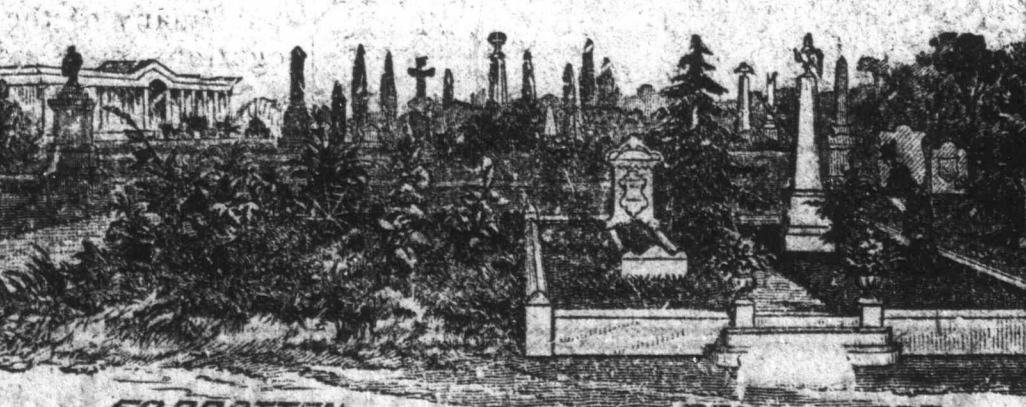
19,000 Barrels

VICTOR FLOUR

CAMPBELL & MCKAY

SKINNER'S MONUMENTAL WORKS

Established 1874—and still growing stronger.
St. John's, N.F. - - - 329 & 333 Duckworth St.



On hand a large selection of
MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES

Our new catalogue of Photo Designs now ready for Outport customers. Thousands have testified their satisfaction with our Mail Order system of buying Headstones and Monuments.

N.B.—None but genuine Frost-Proof Tested Stone Sockets supplied with all orders; refuse imitations now in the market. Give us a trial order and get the best there is. Price List sent to any address on receipt of postal.

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED,

Have just received a full stock of

**DORIES
and
DORY OARS**

Write Us for Prices.

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

Baseball League Meets To-night

Will Consider Motion Made by Manager of the Clubs—Arrangements to be Finalized for Annual Reunion on Tuesday Night

A very important meeting of the Baseballers will be held to-night at the office of the Vice-President, Mr. Hawvermale, to discuss Mr. W. J. Collins' motion to rescind for the playing season of 1916 the residential clause governing players.

At present it appears that it is necessary for one to be a bona fide resident of the Colony for three months immediately preceding the beginning of the series, and Mr. Collins, on behalf of the Clubs, wants the League to abolish this rule for this year in view of the shortage of playing material due to the rosters of his and other clubs' being so much reduced through enlistments.

His motion is for each Club to be permitted to play who it likes irrespective of any term of previous residence, provided that such players are, or intend to be, permanent residents so far as their present knowledge goes. As this is a matter which vitally affects all the Clubs in the League it will have to be very carefully decided upon either pro or con.

The fixtures will also be drawn, and the umpires and officials selected.

Arrangements will also be finalized for the Annual Reunion of the League to be held at Wood's West End Restaurant on Tuesday night at 7.30. Any player, or supporter of a team, or enthusiast of the game generally, who is desirous of being present and who has not secured a ticket from either of the managers of the various Clubs, should communicate with Mr. T. V. Hartnett of the Imperial Tobacco Co., who is Secretary of the Functions Committee.

MORE NEW SCHOONERS

Two fine vessels, the 'James Anderson' and 'Aeolia', 53 and 91 tons respectively have been purchased by business people of Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands. They are fine vessels built in Nova Scotia and will be a great addition to our local fleet.

LANCE CORPORAL HUNT BETTER

Lance Corporal Hunt of St. John's who was wounded in the Canadian force in the historic battle of Ypres is in the military hospital, Epsom, England, and is gaining strength rapidly. His many friends here will be glad to hear of this. He received a bullet which came very near killing him, as it grazed his spine, and but for his excellent strength and fine physique George might have gone under.

A PATRIOTIC FUNCTION

Next Wednesday the beautiful silk flag given by Mr. Selby Hawkins will be unfurled at Mr. Grace. The ceremony will be performed by His Lordship Bishop Jones and the pupils of the high school will sing a new patriotic song set to music by Mrs. Dr. Anderson.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.
Of all the funny comedies at the Nickel theatre "The Jitney Elopement" with Charlie Chaplin in the principal character was the funniest ever given at the Nickel yesterday. The theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity both afternoon and evening, and all voted it one of the best shows ever presented in St. John's. The Chaplin comedy kept the audience in roars of laughter, and those who were unable to attend yesterday should be sure and go. The children should not miss it to-day. The extra performance this morning at 10.30 will give all the little ones an opportunity to attend. The show will be the same this morning as this afternoon. Extra pictures will be shown.

THE CRESCENT.
The usual big week end programme is on at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day, new songs, new pictures and new music. A great Indian war feature in two reels is "The Battle of Elderbush Gulch", produced by the Biograph Company. The pathetic child story "Not Wanted" is an Edison production. "Dreamy Dud Visits His Uncle's Farm" is a reel of funny cartoons, and the Ham and Bud comedy, "The Spook Raisers" is one of the funniest yet. Mr. Frank DeGroot sings two numbers. On Monday a powerful two reel drama "The Law of Love" will be shown.

COD AT CAPE.
As we stated a few days ago there is a good sign of fish at Cape St. Mary's and the prospects are bright. The Barry's of Red Island got 20 atls in two days and other boats had 10 to 15 qtls. Herring bait is plentiful and a good fishery is expected.

ANNUAL MEETING BALLY HALLY CLUB

The annual meeting of Bally Hally Club was held yesterday. There was a large attendance and the following officers were elected.
Captain—Mrs. R. G. Winter.
Secretary—Mrs. Gosling.
Golf Committee—Mrs. Gosling, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Chater, Mrs. Rennie, Miss Parker.
Tennis Committee—Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. H. Outerbridge, Mrs. (Dr.) Paterson, Mrs. Rennie, Miss E. Hutchings.

WESTERN FISHERY REPORT

The following reports were received by the Board of Trade yesterday under May 6th:
From R. Furpeaux (Rose Blanche to Hr. LeCou)—The catch to date is 9,100 qtls with 300 for last week. Forty-five dories and skiffs and two boats are fishing. There is a good sign of fish on the Rose Blanche Bank, about 20 miles off and a few herrings are obtainable for bait. Several small schooners during the last week were on the Rose Blanche Bank and found cod of a large size plentiful. No schooners are fishing here now as all have left for the Gulf fishery.
From T. Ford (Channel to Port aux Basques)—The catch is 5733 qtls and for last week 150. Prospects are poor and there is only a fair supply of bait. Twenty-two dories and skiffs and five boats are fishing.

"Creation" Photo Drama

The showing of part 2 of "Creation" to-day includes three films, all in striking contrast, but each one full of realism that never tires—(1) The humbling of the haughty Parach, thru the death of the "first-born," and the triumphant exodus of a nation of slaves. (2) King Saul, forsaken by the Lord, in consultation with the Witch of Endor, and subsequent death of Jonathan and defeat of Saul's armies. (3) The death of the "Shunammite's Son and his bringing back to life by Elisha—one of the most beautiful of all the films and so suggestive of the world's resurrection hopes.

If you did not secure a copy of the Scenario given out by the users at close of former showing of this part, last Saturday, you will not regret getting one to-day, it contains all the features you will hear to-day.
Many are enquiring when part 3 will be shown again, because of its dealing specially with the birth of our Redeemer, the central figure in the world's hope. The beautiful pictures which illustrate every phase of his life's work—the annunciation, adoration of the "wise men," the Shepherds and the Almost endless procession coming over the hills to pay homage to earth's future King. Later, His miracles, death and resurrection. This part at 3 and 8 p.m., Monday.
SPECIAL—Tomorrow, Sunday, Pastor MacMillan's illustrated lecture, "Faith," at 3 p.m., British Theatre. Seats free, no collection.

"Fair Play" Defends Constable Forsey

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Having been an eyewitness to the fracas that occurred on last Tuesday evening re the arrest of a man for drunkenness, I want to say a few words in justice to Const. Forsey. From the time that the police took the said prisoner in charge, I emphatically deny that he was not assaulted by said Const. in anyway, also he was handled by him very decently.

As regards to "Citizen" writing in the Telegram of the 11.5.16, I think he is only writing on the evidence given by the witnesses, and if he had been on the scene he would not condemn the actions of Const. Forsey, neither would he say he over-stepped his duty. I write this in justice to the above mentioned constable, as regards to his duty I don't think he needs to be taught by outsiders.
I write this with all due respects to Const. Forsey, as he has been wrongly blamed. "Fair Play is Bonnie Play." Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor.

"FAIR PLAY."

St. John's, May 12, 16.

THE "STEPHANO" HERE

The S.S. Stephano, Capt. Smith, arrived here to-day at 4 a.m. with a full general cargo and deck load. She had a fine passage. Her passengers were:
From Halifax—T. Andrews, T. Cornick, Mrs. D. A. Ryan and daughter, J. H. Fitzpatrick, L. Bartlett, Hon. J. D. and Mrs. Ryan, T. Thorburn, F. and Mrs. Barron, W. J. Mahoney, R. G. Coleman, Mrs. M. Wing and 19 second class.
From New York—Mrs. D. Baird, F. J. Canning, P. H. Cowan, J. E. Grant, R. H. James, Miss V. O'Drayer, T. Smythe, L. M. Trask, W. R. Evans, N. H. Barton, G. F. Davis, W. R. Stewart, L. M. Christie, C. M. Rodgers, W. W. Lane, J. C. Quahim, Mrs. J. Morris, J. J. Mulally, J. W. Anderson, W. A. Carroll, C. A. Bersley, E. Wetherell, Mrs. S. Gowlow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Glennie and two children, F. J. Connors, Miss E. Fitzpatrick and eight second class.

GOOD VALUE

Smoking Tobacco, 15c. per Plug. Dark and Light. Try it and see if it is what it is christened.
M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

CHURCH SERVICES

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist.
Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11 (choral). Other Services at 11 a.m. (first Sunday at 10 a.m.), and at 6.30 a.m.
St. Michael's Mission Church (Casey Street)—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month; and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
St. Thomas'—Men's Corporate Communion 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell. Evensong and Sermon, 6.30; Preacher, The Rector; Subject: "The Vision of Holy Waters."

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m., Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.
Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.
St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Other Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

METHODIST.
Gower St.—11, Rev. F. H. Langford; 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon.
George St.—11, Rev. C. A. White-mars; 6.30, Rev. F. H. Langford.
Wesley—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.
Presbyterian—11 and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland.
Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

S. A. Citadel (New Gower Street)—Sunday, May 13th—7.30 a.m. Prayer Meeting; 11.30 a.m., Holiness Meeting; 2.30 p.m., Salvation Meeting; 7.30 p.m., Revival Service, Monday, Cadets; Tuesday, Public Meeting; Wednesday, Soldiers' Meeting; Thursday, Special Self-Denial Meeting, Adjt. and Mrs. Brace, commanding.

ST. THOMAS'—The men of the Parish are cordially invited to attend the Corporate Communion Service at 8 o'clock, to-morrow (Sunday) morning. The other services for the day will be as usual.

GEORGE STREET—At George St. Church the Sunday School Anniversary Services will be held to-morrow, Rev. W. H. Thomas occupies the pulpit in the morning, and Rev. N. M. Guy, M.A., in the evening. At the afternoon session Mr. Arthur Mews will occupy the chair, and Rev. Frank Langford, B.A., will give an address. Rev. Mr. Langford is the Educational Secretary of the Methodist Church, and this is his first visit to this country. All the services will be bright and attractive, with special music and other features, and will be largely attended.

GEORGE STREET—The Methodist Volunteers will parade to George St. Church, Sunday morning.
GEORGE STREET A.B.C.—The Class is uniting with the Sunday School at the Anniversary Services, which takes place to-morrow, and will occupy the eastern gallery in the morning, afternoon and night. A chorus will be rendered by the Class in the afternoon and night services, and it is hoped the members will attend in large numbers.

COCHRANE ST.—Rev. F. Langford, B.A., will preach in this Church at the evening service. Mr. Langford is an enthusiastic in his work amongst young people and all who come on Sunday evening will be assured a profitable and inspiring message. All visiting friends will be made welcome in our new Sunday School room.

WESLEY—Sunday will be observed at Wesley as "Mother's Day." In the morning the Pastor will address young people; and in the evening will take as his subject, "The secret of a Nation's Greatness." Visiting friends in the City are heartily invited, and the Volunteers are specially asked to attend. At the close of the evening service a reception service for new members will be held; all the members are expected to be present.

ADVENTIST—Subject: "Will the World be Converted to Christ during the Millennium?" All welcome. Evangelist, D. J. C. Barrett.
HEAVY THUNDER AND LIGHTNING STORM
The schr. 'George Wheatley,' Capt. Semson, which arrived here from Flat Islands reports that yesterday in that part of Bonavista Bay there was a terrific thunder storm. The lightning was very vivid and the thunder peals deafening, while a regular hurricane of wind blew. The storm lasted about a half hour.

Goobie's New Store Opened

It was our privilege and pleasure yesterday to visit what might well be considered, one of the brightest and best appointed stores on Water Street and which opened to-day for business. This store is situated on our main business thoroughfare, just opposite the post-office, and yesterday a Mail and Advocate representative was courteously shown through it by the progressive proprietor, Mr. W. R. Goobie, whose name in business circles in St. John's is now firmly established. Formerly part of the extensive premises of E. Duder, it was later occupied by Mr. S. Garland stationary, but since coming under the control of Mr. Goobie it has been thoroughly renovated and remodelled and is a store of which the owner might well be proud. The stores will be known as Goobie's Variety Stores.

Beautiful Interior.
Mr. Goobie had the interior completely stripped, new and artistically designed doors and ceilings were added, new and beautifully polished counters were placed there, excellent fixtures set up, several very handsome show cases added and the general surroundings are very attractive.

Very Artistic Adornments.
The entrance to the store is in itself an attraction, the flooring of the vestibule containing an engraving in handsome lettering of the name of the firm, while the main apartment on the ground floor reflects the aesthetic taste of the owner. The predominant colour is white, the ceilings and walls being done in enamel and the decorative work which abounds is of a highly artistic tenor.

Beautifully Illuminated.
The prevailing colour makes for brightness but this is emphasized at night when the new electric lighting system installed is operative. It is of the most modern order and consists of seven massive Chandelier lights, pendant from the ceiling with three hanging over each of the counters and with one of particular brilliancy in the center of the store.

Beautiful and Varied Stock.
The beautiful, lavish and varied display of goods conform with the very rich and neat surroundings. Dry and fancy goods of every texture and infuse variety, a profusion of boots and shoes for all ages and sexes, purchased in the United States by Mr. Goobie, and a collection of other lines too numerous and varied to detail fill the shelves of this excellent emporium to repletion. These are all new purchases—in fact the whole stock is new—and most certainly be most attractive to purchasers.

Attractive Features.
Attractive features connected with the store are the offering of special inducements to wholesale purchasers and the observance of special bargain days, and the very room basement will be furnished properly for this feature. Mr. J. T. Rose who has had charge of the Placentia Branch will superintend the store and Mr. D. Piley will supervise the Western branch store. Mr. Goobie in person overseeing both. If business acumen coupled with enterprise, ability and commercial integrity give an index of success then the owner of this store will both merit and achieve it. The Mail and Advocate in congratulating Mr. Goobie feels that it can presage for him a continued and ever increasing share of public patronage.

The Terra Nova returned from Bell Island yesterday where she took 100 tons of ore as ballast. She leaves for Gambo to-day to load pit props for England.

WANTED, immediately, a FIREMAN, must be strictly sober. Steady employment. Apply in person to THE EMPIRE WOOD WORKING COMPANY'S office, may13,16

V. C. and British Colonel
Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.
TRY IT
At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

LOCAL ITEMS

It is expected that His Grace Archbishop Roche will leave by the next Stephano coming from New York to St. John's.

The Christian Brothers of Mount Cashel beg very gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of \$20.00 from the Hon. Geo. Knowling.

Tickets for the Grand Performance in aid of Holy Cross Schools, Casino Theatre, Wednesday, May 17th, are selling fast. Get yours to-day and avoid disappointment.

Mr. K. R. Prowse's newly acquired premises on the South Side is being put in first class shape and is considered to be one of the most valuable properties on that side of the harbor.

The Church Lads Brigade will hold a church parade to-morrow afternoon, attending Divine Service at the Church of England Cathedral. It will also be attended by the members of the Cathedral Men's Bible Class.

I wish to remind my Outport Friends that I have left the firm of R. C. Rendell & Co. and now they will find me at The British Store, 406 Water Street, opposite Knowling's West End. FREDERICK ROSE, may13,17,20

Neither off this port nor along the Southern Shore has any cod yet been taken though at the same date last year there was a good sign. Thaps are now out in Witless Bay and other places.

The 'Paragon' Arrives

Another fine schooner purchased in Gloucester by Mr. Coaker, the "Paragon," arrived here this morning from Boston after a run of eight days with a general cargo and deck load of gasoline and kerosene to the Union Trading Co. She is a very fine vessel of handsome lines, substantially built of American oak and is well found in every respect and is a vessel of 115 tons gross. Capt. House, her skipper, gives the vessel unstinted praise, says she is a very fast sailer and Thursday night in a blow he had a chance to test her sea-going qualities. She is another fine addition to our local fleet of craft and will be used in the general trade of the Colony.

BIG RECEPTION FOR DARDANELLES HERO

(Special to Herald)
WESLEYVILLE, May 13—The Dundee arrived this morning. She had on board Joseph Samson, a hero from the Dardanelles. He met a great reception—blowing flying, wharf crowded, guns firing and crowd cheering; other papers copy.

JAMES BISHOP, Customs' Officer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Rev. Mother Superior, St. Michael's Convent, Bevidere, gratefully acknowledges receipt of cheque for twenty dollars (\$20) from the Hon. George Knowling towards the funds of the orphanage.

SUCCEEDS CANON FIELD

We are informed that Rev. Arthur Stirling of Tillamgate has been appointed to succeed Rev. Canon Field as Rector, at Bay Roberts.

SELLING OUR FISH AT FORCED PRICES

The Marine & Fisheries Department had the following wire to-day from Oporto:—"Sales began yesterday at prices forced by the Government."

VOLUNTEERS PARADE TOMORROW

The biggest church parade of volunteers yet held will occur to-morrow when the men in training will go to the various churches, and over 600, we hear, will be in line. They will be headed by the C. C. C. band and after service a parade will be held through the city.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the volunteers were engaged at indoor exercises. Three recruits came along, viz.—A. R. Kendall, St. John's; Jos. Andrews, St. John's; Jos. White, Petty Hr.

There is quite a rash on now at Bay Bulls where numbers of men are getting ready the site of the New Packing Company's fishery premises. Several wharves and buildings are being demolished and work on their plant will commence, when Messrs. Howley and Ellis return here from New York. A large amount of building material has accumulated at Bay Bulls.

Dreyfus Wins Name as a Hero.

Army Scandal Victim Doing His Bit for France

Paris, May 6.—"A charming little town, perched on top of a hill, on the edge of a forest which recalls memories of Jean Jacques Rousseau. Lunch time. In a restaurant near the station an artillery major has just arrived. If it were not for his uniform he might be taken for an old book-worm who had breathed all his life the dust of a library. But suddenly his face lights up with a smile as other officers, already there, rise to make room for him, shake him warmly by the hand and rebuke him for being late. The same little scene occurs almost every day.

"This way, major," some one says, "always late! Can't you ever be dragged from your work?"
"This officer is a man whose name eighteen to twenty years ago divided the world in two, placing the champions of truth and justice on one side and the partisans of lies and iniquity on the other."

So wrote a Paris weekly paper the other day in revealing the present situation of Alfred Dreyfus, and the writer's somewhat florid style in no way exaggerates or distorts the plain truth, as the writer is able to certify, thanks to a visit to the little town, near which is built one of Paris' protecting forts.

Alfred Dreyfus, victim of a terrible error of justice in 1894, was pardoned by the President of the Republic, after being condemned by two courts-martial and then found innocent by the supreme court, the court of cassation.

Would Re-Capture It.
Fogarty (a moderate drinker)—"I'll bet ye th' Roostians are bogging 't' feel th' loss iv yodka."
Flathery (warmly)—"Don't ye wairds, any shlap over it. Mar-rk me wairds, they'll retake it again before long."

FOR SALE!
Schooner 'Florence B.'
Built at Lunenburg, 46 tons, 9 years old, sails and running gear in splendid condition.
For further particulars, apply at **Steer Brothers Office.**

Chance of a Lifetime
I have for sale 3 Second Hand Square Bodied Waggon and one Single Seat Buggy. Nicely upholstered. All in perfect running order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to THOMAS CARNELL, Carriage Builder, George's St.—may11,13,16

FOR SALE—The Schr. "AMAZON," fitted with an auxiliary engine of the Remington type, 70 h.p. Vessel well found, in good condition, and adapted to the trade of the country. For further particulars apply to HENRY J. STABB & CO.—may10,12,15

FOR SALE CHEAP
About 100 Gramophone Records. Will be sold in any quantity desired. Apply to M. H. FINDLATER, Ordnance Street, City, may11,13

WANTED—A teacher, A.A. Grade, for the Methodist Superior School, Bonavista; salary, \$375.00. Also Teachers for Canale and Bayley's Cove Schools; salaries, \$180.00 each. Apply with testimonials to the CHAIRMAN of the Methodist Board of Education Bonavista.—may9,11

WANTED—An Experienced Dry Goods Salesman. Apply by letter, stating age, length of experience, where employed, and salary expected, to "CONFIDENTIAL," The Mail and Advocate office.—may13,16

WANTED—At once, a Reliable Housekeeper for Hotel at Aguathens, Port-au-Port. Apply H. McFatridge & Son, Ste. phenville Crossing, Nfld.—may9,11

WANTED—An Office BOY. Apply in own handwriting to FRANKLIN'S AGENTS, LIMITED.—may10,16

New Show Room Open
—ON—
Ground Floor; no more climbing Stairs or Elevators.
Full line of **American Goods**
Just opened.
MIDDY BLOUSES from 65c.
LADIES' BLOUSES from 50c.
CHILD'S MUSLIN DRESSES.
MISSES' LAWN DRESSES.
Beautifully trimmed with Embroidery, Insertion and Finest of Lace.
—ALSO—
We are noted for **Stylish Millinery**
And our New Showroom is Complete with Latest London Styles.
Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.
315 WATER STREET 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.