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Contraband Cargo On Lusitania

Great Liner Had Many Tons Copper and Brass Wire, Ammunition and Other Articles of Contraband

New York, May 8.—The Lusitania's cargo was valued at about three quarters of a million dollars, and contained a large quantity of war supplies.

Despite the fate of the Lusitania the Cunard line permitted the Anchor liner Transylvania to sail last evening for Liverpool.

The first intimation of trouble to the Lusitania was published by the Cunard company shortly after 1 o'clock as an "unconfirmed report" that the Lusitania had been torpedoed, and was based on a message which the company said it had received at 11.41 a.m.

"We regret to advise an unconfirmed report that the Lusitania was torpedoed by a submarine at 2 p.m. Friday, ten miles south of Kinsale, and sank 2.30 p.m. We have no news yet as to the safety of passengers or crew."

Latest reports to New York now place number of Americans on board the lost ship as 400 with probably 200 among those who lost their lives.

British and French Official Reports

London, May 7 (official).—The Lusitania was sunk off the south coast of Ireland this afternoon, presumably by submarine.

General French reports the recapture by us of further trenches on Hill 60. There is little other news from France.

The Russian Government report success east of Manna railway, the Germans in a counter-attack leaving about 1,000 dead. The battle between the Vistula and Carpathians continues with great obstinacy.

Russian success near Stril has developed, 2,000 prisoners being captured.—HARCOURT.

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 7.—A German attack was launched yesterday evening in the Argonne at Bagatelle. It completely failed. On the rest of the front north of Ypres and in the Vanquois there was violent artillery fighting.

Kaiser Considers Italian Question In War Council

London, May 7.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Copenhagen telegraphs that the Kaiser held a war council in Berlin yesterday, when those present included Von Bethmann Hollweg, Herr Von Jagow and the navy and army authorities.

The main concern of the Council was the Italian question, which is considered to be most grave.

Stephano Sails

The Stephano sails to-night for Halifax and New York, taking the following passengers:

For New York.—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Logan, Mrs. F. McNamara, Mrs. A. W. Kennedy and Mr. F. Goodland.

For Halifax.—R. A. and Mrs. Brehm, G. C. Saunders, W. W. Lane, F. F. Ester, G. Spare, W. B. Fitzgerald, Mr. McGally, Mrs. D. White, Master White, Miss Isabel Stone, Miss Fyde and 30 second class.

New York's smallest theatre is the Braham Playhouse, seating only 226 persons. The stage, however, is large enough for the ordinary play.

The Cunard Liner "Lusitania" Torpedoed Off the Irish Coast

It Is Feared 900 Lives Were Lost "Centurian" and "Candidate" also Sunk on the Same Coast

New York, May 7.—Agents here of the Cunard Steamship Company received from the Liverpool agents this afternoon an unconfirmed report that the Lusitania had been sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast.

Halifax, May 7.—Sinking of the Lusitania confirmed. She was torpedoed.

London, May 7.—So far there has been no report of loss of life on the Lusitania. Believed all saved.

London, May 7.—The Cunard Company definitely assert that all passengers and crew of the Lusitanias are safe. The ship floated two and a half hours after being struck.

Halifax, May 7.—There is nothing definite yet of the Lusitania disaster. Cunards repudiate the despatch published early in the evening and reported as given out by the Cunard office at London that there was no loss of life.

New York, May 7.—The Cunard Company at 9.15 p.m. received the following message from Liverpool:—Queenstown wires that First Officer Jones thinks that from 500 to 600 were saved.

Queenstown, April 7.—A steward who landed here in one of the first boats, said he feared 900 lives were lost. The captain of the Lusitania was W. T. Turner.

London, May 7.—There were 183 American passengers all told aboard the Lusitania, according to a compilation made late to-day by the Cunard office. The British numbered 458.

Other nationalities made up the remainder of 1,255 passengers aboard. Of 1,255 passengers aboard, 290 were first cabin, 602 second, and 361 steerage.

London, May 7.—It is stated that the British Admiralty is not withholding any verified facts regarding the Lusitania, but declines to pass despatches based merely on rumour. It is expected the Admiralty will issue a statement as soon as authenticated facts are available.

Queenstown, May 7.—The Lusitania was seen from the signal station at Kinsale to be in difficulties at noon. She had completely sunk by 2.33 p.m. This indicates that the liner floated for two hours after what was evident by the beginning of her trouble.

New York, May 7.—The Cunard Co. announced to-night at 8.29 o'clock that they received the following message from Liverpool:—"Admiralty have had message from Queenstown saying that between 500 and 600 have landed at Queenstown, including many hospital cases, some of whom have died. Also, that a number landed at Kinsale."

New York, May 7.—The Cunard S.S. Company at 9.45 p.m. received the following message from Liverpool:—"Queenstown wires that the Stranocock is landing 100 passengers and crew. It is reported by the Admiralty that the travelers Dock and Indian Empire have aboard 300; and tug Flying Fish about 100, and three torpedo boats 45, and four dead."

Portia left Pashthrough at 6.30 a.m. going West. Eagle is in Greenspond held up by ice conditions.

London, May 7.—The steamer Centurian has been torpedoed by a

German submarine off the Irish coast. Crew saved.

Another vessel of the same Company is the Centurian was attacked about the same time.

London, May 7.—The Harrison liner Candidate (5,858 tons) was sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast. Crew saved.

Queenstown, May 8.—The tug Storm Cock has returned here bringing about 150 survivors of the Lusitania, principally passengers, among whom were many women, several of the crew and one steward.

Describing the experience the Lusitania's steward said—"Passengers were at lunch when the submarine came up and fired two torpedoes, which struck the Lusitania on the starboard side, one forward, and the other the engine room. They caused terrific explosions."

Captain Turner immediately ordered boats out, as the ship began to list badly immediately. Ten boats were put into the water, and between four and five hundred passengers entered them. The boat which I was in approached land with three other boats, and we were picked up shortly after four o'clock by the Storm Cock. I fear that four officers were saved. They acted bravely. There was only fifteen minutes from the time the ship was struck until she foundered, going down, how, foremost. It was a dreadful sight. Other steamers with survivors are approaching Queenstown.

Japan's Attitude Towards China

London, May 7.—In an outspoken editorial article, the Daily News vigorously condemns Japan's attitude towards China. It says:

"Japan's demands in their new, as in their old form, invite the three-fold judgment that they conflict with the established rights of other powers, they violate the principle of equal rights, and they are inconsistent with either the integrity or sovereignty of China. The net effect of acceptance by China would be that China would in time become something very like a dependency of Japan, and Japan would have it in her power to drive a wedge between north and south and deny at pleasure to a central government, military means of asserting its authority."

"Now that the foreign office has so far unmet itself as to allow us to know what is being demanded of China, perhaps it will unbend a little further and let the country know how it regards those demands. Not only are British material interests involved, but also our relations with regard to other countries."

"There need be no surprise that the Chinese are disappointed at the revised version, which does not fit in with Count Okuma's hints of serious modifications. There is not a people in the world, however mild in temper, which would not be stirred to the very depths by such demands as Japan is now pressing. The European war has given Japan a tempting opportunity and possibly no other great power would have resisted it, but there is a wisdom in moderation as well as in promptitude, and the Japanese government would do well to consider whether it is taking a long view in exploiting its chance so miserably. There is the future as well as the present to be taken into the reckoning."

Portia left Pashthrough at 6.30 a.m. going West.

Eagle is in Greenspond held up by ice conditions.

London, May 7.—The steamer Centurian has been torpedoed by a

Sinking of Cunarder Stirs United States

Gravest Crisis Since Outbreak of the War Now Faces United States Government—All Eyes Focused on Washington

Washington, May 8.—The destruction of the British liner Lusitania, with the loss of many lives, has shocked officials of the United States Government and spread profound grief in the National capital.

Although it was not known how many, if any, of those lost were Americans, the view was general that the most serious situation confronted the American Government since the outbreak of war in Europe.

Warning by the United States that Germany would be held to strict account for loss of American lives whether they were aboard belligerent or neutral vessels when attacked, has focussed attention on the White House where President Wilson until late in the night, read despatches with grave interest. The President has made no comment.

Secretary Bryan, Counselor Lansing, Senators and Members of the House who were in the city, waited up until a late hour for definite news of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated ship.

Officials said facts and circumstances would have to be obtained by careful investigation during the next few days, before any announcements could be made by the American Government. The disposition among high officials was not to take hasty action, but to await the British Admiralty's report and results of the investigations of Ambassador Page.

Although the Congress is not in session, Chairman Stone, of the Senate Reform Relations Committee and other members of the Committee are now in the city. It is expected they will be consulted by President Wilson before he decides on a policy to be pursued by the United States.

Allies Capture Important Height

Have Occupied Hills Commanding Soudin Dere Fort Which Covers Killid Bahr

London, May 7.—An Athens despatch to the Daily Mail says that the Allied troops after short engagements which caused heavy losses to the Turks, captured the heights facing Soudin Dere Fort four miles west of Killid Bahr. Possession of these heights promises the speedy reduction of Soudin Dere which covers Killid Bahr.

The Allies later continued their successes, turning their attention to a section of the Peninsula between Gabatepe and Sed-dul Bahr.

Fierce Fighting On Gallipoli

Tide of Battle Ebbs and Flows—Allies Drive Back the Turks Some Distance—Operations Costing Heavy in Life

London, May 7.—The Daily News says that fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula has been of the fiercest possible character. Up and down the rugged coast the tide of battle has ebbed and flowed with the net result that the Allied troops have driven the Turks before them from Seddul Bahr and spanned the Peninsula along the line of trenches for some ten miles from its tip. Further on north-west they have dug themselves in near the sea, at a number of points, and they have also forced their way six or eight miles inland and attacked the Turkish fortresses. These operations have been costly, for the ground is extremely difficult.

The Turks are employing the best German trained and led troops, but the degree of the success achieved warrants very high hopes for the immediate future.

Kyle got away from North Sydney for Port aux Basques this a.m.

Argyle arrived at Placentia at 7.45 p.m. yesterday and sailed to-day on Red Island route.

Sagana left Humbermouth at 7.30 p.m. yesterday.

Neptune now on dock is having a new propeller placed in position.

There are now some 45 recruits on board the Calypso.

PUBLIC ATTITUDE ON WAR CHANGING

Munitions Needed More Than Men, Great Britain Now Believes

J. L. GARVIN'S VIEWS

A Continuous Overwhelming Storm of Shell Needed for Victory

London, April 29.—James Louis Garvin, editor of the Observer and Pall Mall Gazette, and undoubtedly one of the few men in the world meriting the title of "expert," gives the following authoritative statement of what Britain is doing in the war and of her unpreparedness at the beginning.

The important feature of Mr. Garvin's summary is an unequivocal contradiction of a sentiment which seems to have been pervading the minds of not a few neutral observers that Englishmen were losing some portion of the perfect confidence they had shown during the first half year of the war. Mr. Garvin said:

Let us admit that there is a marked change in the attitude of the people as expressed in the daily press. The reason is a simple one. In the past two months we have realized finally the cost of victory and at the same time we have come to a new and thorough understanding of the means of victory.

We have been thinking too exclusively of raising volunteer armies to the number 3,000,000 men. That number is already assured. In that way we have already done the biggest thing ever done under a voluntary system. Paraphrasing a famous word of Nelson's "we know now that only munitions can annihilate."

All the recent experience of the war has proved that. In talking we must come back to it again and again. We had greatly enlarged our capacity for turning out munitions. But we had to set about enlarging requirements that rose beyond all previous conception even of experts and supply must be raised to an extent that civilian imagination can hardly grasp.

Must Have Cultivated Shell

To win the war there must be a continuous overwhelming storm of shell before infantry can drive home the issue. Thousands upon thousands of guns must vomit millions upon millions of explosive projectiles. We want munitions in mountains, as it were, and we are now going to have them. But that is where public criticism came in to help Mr. Lloyd George.

By comparison with the new view of the secret of victory which France not Germany, was the first to grasp and apply, we in Britain, in spite of our vast industrial resources, were not turning out anything like enough of the stuff. Our democracy had not understood that its work at home raised to topmost pressure was absolutely essential to the success of our soldiers at the front and to all the armies of the allies.

A deeper sense of the inexpressible horrors the war has brought to Europe is sinking into the minds of all classes, and they appreciate the need of our responding to the calls made upon us on a scale that could not have been conceivable until six months and more of the workings of the German military machine had forced the conception upon us.

Germany has proclaimed that this is a life and death struggle. We don't proclaim it; we know it. When the Germans overwhelmed us with their great superiority of artillery fire at the battle of Mons and again and again during the retreat to Paris we had no comment to make, but worked.

Later, at Neuve Chapelle, after we had pulverized the enemy with our artillery, the Germans declared there had never been known in the history of the world anything comparable to the blasting devastation of our 300 guns on less than a two miles front wrought in their defenses. Hardly one of those 300 guns existed when the battle of Mons was fought.

Need Army of Labor

We know now that there must be an army of labor behind the army in the trenches. And it is this knowledge that has given rise to our national uprising to put right some existing conditions among the work-

Roosevelt Sees Red

Thinks United States Must Take Action to Save National Self Respect

Syracuse, May 8.—Roosevelt, after learning the details of the sinking of the Lusitania, made this statement:—"This represents not merely piracy, but piracy on a vaster scale of murder than any old time pirate ever practised. This is the warfare which destroyed Louvain and Dinant, and hundreds of men, women and children in Belgium. It is warfare against innocent men, women and children traveling on the ocean, and to our own fellow countrymen and countrywomen, who are among the sufferers."

"It seems inconceivable that we can refrain from taking action in this matter, for we owe it not only to humanity, but to our own national self-respect."

Survivors of Lusitania Disaster Number 634

Washington, D.C., May 8.—A despatch received by the State Department early to-day from Lauriate, at Queenstown put the number of rescued of all nationalities from the Lusitania disaster at 634. The Consul's latest message adds the names of four Americans saved to those mentioned in his previous despatch, making a total of 51 Americans saved. A few others were rescued, he said. Several unidentified bodies have been recovered.

Mr. C. Bowring Among the Saved

Messrs. Bowring Bros. had a message to-day stating that Mr. C. Bowring of the New York Branch, who was a passenger on the Lusitania, is amongst the saved.

States' Press Condemns Sinking of Cunard Liner

New York, May 8.—General denunciation of the sinking of the Lusitania appears in the newspapers of the United States. The act is repeatedly stamped as piracy, a great nation running amok and calling it military necessity. A phrase in the editorial of the New York World typifies the majority of comments that efforts upon public opinion in this country will more than counteract the success of the undertaking. As asserted by most of these newspapers:

German newspapers justify the deed and declare that the passengers were given fair warning by German Embassy in widely circulated advertisements, published just before the liner sailed. They regret 'he loss by they say that Germany is fighting for her existence.

A Good Idea

At last night's meeting of the Municipal Board, Messrs. Mullaly, Ayre, Anderson and McNamara were delegated by the Chairman to enquire into the proper placing of our camber along the different streets, so that any rights of citizens or any inconveniences of the past may be definitely death with. The Committee to handle this matter are gentlemen fully competent to deal with the situation, and which no doubt will be finally settled to the satisfaction of all.

The question largely discussed along the streets to-day is the sinking of the Lusitania, and where the U.S. will stand in the matter. To be neutral or not to be? That's the question.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate winds, and fair to-day. Sunday southerly winds, showers West Coast, fair on East Coast. Cape Race (noon)—Wind north, fresh, fine and clear. white painted bar at about 10 miles south, bound in. Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.45. Ther. 49.

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- Bran, Yellow Meal,
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- Mixed Oats
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- Calf Meal,
- in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.
- Boneless Jowls,
- Pork Loins
- Ribbed Pork,
- New York Beef,
- Sinclair's
- Spare Ribs, the best.

J. J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

Swindlers Flourish in Stirring Times

Paris, April 26.—An exhaustive enquiry conducted by the judicial authorities of Paris as the result of complaints made by the public has revealed, the *Matin* says, that out of 147 charitable organizations formed since the war began 76 are swindlers. Thirty-five of them are reported to be conducted by men who were released from prison just before or after mobilization.

Two of these "philanthropists" in particular attracted the attention of the investigators. While they were destitute when the war began, they now have handsome town and country residences, luxurious automobiles, and are the hosts at sumptuous dinners. The receipts of their "charities" are said never to have fallen below 2,000 francs (\$400) a day since they began operations in September. It has also been discovered, according to the *Matin*, that among these exploiters of the public are several Germans and Austrians who were successful in gaining their release from concentration camps.

Magistrate Pachot, who conducted the enquiry, in his report, divides these fraudulent enterprises into two classes. The first is described as purely commercial, although operating under the cloak of charity. Not only is cash solicited, but the gift of articles of various kinds, under the pretence that the articles thus obtained will be sold and the entire proceeds distributed among the wounded, the sick and refugees. The humbug of these organizations, it is said, nets at least 500 francs (\$100) daily.

The second class sends out collectors, who are given 30 per cent of what they get as commission. Some of these collectors are said to have admitted making from 100 to 150 francs (\$20 to \$30) a day. Most of these "charities" have succeeded in obtaining the patronage of prominent persons through misrepresentations. The names thus used greatly facilitated the work of raising funds. Prosecutions will be begun, the *Matin* says, as the result of the investigations.

Alleged British Deserter Surrenders

New York, May 1.—An Englishman, who, posing as Sir Henry L. Stirling, Bart., K.C.M.G., arrived at Boston from England in February telling a romantic story of travelling 12,000 miles to marry the original of a picture he had fallen in love with, and who subsequently came here and said he was commissioned to purchase a submarine detector for Great Britain, last night admitted, according to the federal authorities that he is Henry Carlton Carlyle, a deserter and abscorder of funds from the British army.

Carlyle, who was taken into custody on a charge of using the mails to defraud, told the authorities, that he is a bigamist and that when the U. S. government is through with him he expects to be surrendered to England and shot by that government for deserting in time of war.

He is charged with taking money from young women on a pretense of engaging them as a travelling secretary to an English nobleman and companion to a titled lady.

Post office inspectors and assistant United States district attorney Stanton took his statement last night. Carlyle who is 30 years old and was born a Mitcham, Surrey, England says, according to the confession given out by the federal officials, that as pay sergeant of a howitzer battery attached to the 46th and 47th brigades of the Royal Field and Horse Artillery he deserted on January 11th, taking about \$3,700, and that, although married he bigamously married a Scotch girl who supposed she became Lady Stirling.

He claims, the authorities say, to have lived with at leading life here until his funds became so low that he inserted advertisements in the papers for a female travelling secretary, always requiring the applicant to advance money.

Argentine Republic Refuses to Sell

New York, April 27.—The Argentine Government, it became known here this morning, recently has refused offers from European countries for the purchase of the super-dreadnought *Moreno*, which was built at Camden, N.J., and which is to sail for the Southern Republic to-day. One offer, it is said, came from Greece, the bid being about \$17,500,000. It is understood that the Italian Government also tried to buy the battleship. The *Moreno*, one of the largest warships afloat, was built at cost of \$12,000,000 but a possible profit of \$6,000,000 failed to influence Argentina. Manuel A. Molina, acting Consul for Argentine overtures here, confirmed and reported overtures for the purchase of the warship, but would not say which countries made the offers. "I know that all of them were rejected by my country," he said.

Discuss Question Of Early Election

Ottawa, April 28.—The Cabinet council Tuesday afternoon discussed the question of an early election, but it is understood came to no decision. There is a distinct cleavage among the ministers as to the wisdom of an early dissolution, in view of the present war situation. The Rogers group is keen for an election by summer, if not in June, then in September. Premier Borden, Sir George Foster, Hon. Martin Burrell, General Hughes and the Quebec ministers are unwilling to take the plunge while the issues of the war are so uncertain.

It is said, the ministers met in two opposing groups to discuss the situation and review arguments both for and against an early election.

There will be another meeting to-day. Present indications seem to point to an indefinite delay in deciding when the appeal to the people shall be made. A June election seems to be fading into the background, and Hon. Robert Rogers is not likely to have his way this time.

RECORD ALTITUDE FOR HYDRO-AEROPLANE

Pensacola, Fla., April 30.—A new world's record altitude flight of 10,000 feet in a hydro-aeroplane was made here late yesterday by Lieut. P. N. Bellinger at the naval aeronautical station.

In one hour and twenty minutes Lieut. Bellinger made his ascent, which, so far as official data shows, never has been equalled, and he took sixteen minutes gliding back to earth. Greater altitudes have been attained by aviators in aeroplanes not encumbered with a boat.

In Water He Sets Broken Leg as Boat Tosses

London, May 3.—A surgeon of a British battleship in the North Sea has written of one night's experience aboard ship during a gale in which a seaman received a broken leg.

A twenty-one foot torpedo, evidently without its warhead on, broke loose on the upper deck and a squad of men were trying to make it fast when a huge sea swept over them. There were many minor injuries and several men narrowly escaped being washed overboard.

The seaman whose leg was broken was carried to the bakehouse, and thither with great difficulty the surgeon and his mate made their way.

"With the aid of a small packing case lid," the surgeon writes, "and with a handkerchief and the baker's apron we made some temporary splints and bandages and fixed the patient on top of one of the dough mixing troughs, with a heavy sack of flour on one side of him to prevent him rolling to port, a bulkhead being on his other side; and so we made him as comfortable as circumstances would allow. During this time the ship was plunging and lurching from side to side, with all sorts of corkscrew movements and rolling from twenty-five to forty degrees. There was quite a ton of water in the little compartment rushing about wildly and adding to the general uproar of the storm, so that it was only by shouting that we could make one another heard, except during occasional momentary pauses in the violence of the ship's motion. At every roll of the vessel the water was up to our knees.

"I found it was necessary to hold on to a ring in the bulkhead in order to prevent the patient and the flour bag by his side from being flung to the deck at almost each heavy roll or lurch to port. This became extremely tiring after an hour or two, and discovering that the baker had a hammock stowed away we managed between us to get it slung, and with considerable difficulty we succeeded in transferring the patient to it. During the following hours at different times one or other of us was flung down violently into the water, in which there were now floating and rushing about all kinds of objects which had broken loose and fallen into it."

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America, Japan and the Pacific

JAPAN asks for nothing better than this:

That the United States should "arm" the Pacific—fortify Pearl Harbor in Hawaii ("the most wonderful and most vital sheet of water in the world"—so pronounced by an American naval officer, an expert and who has made a special study of the Pacific situation) fortify it adequately, dredge its entrance, defend it on the land side with adequate fortifications, etc.; also that she should make an up-to-date naval station of Subig Bay in the Philippines in whose possibilities almost all the American officers from Admiral Dewey down have confidence; and maintain on the Pacific a navy good enough to look anything afloat in that part of the world square in the eye and tell it to go home and be good.

The simple fact is that if all the American possessions in the Pacific were well fortified and defended and if the American Pacific fleet were twice as strong as that of Nippon, then Japan can build an additional battleship or two without furnishing a highly noticed feature to the Sunday newspaper. She can then protest against whatever there is to protest without fear of giving oravical market California a draught of eloquence. Then America would look upon the actions of Japan calmly and judge them sanely. In a free country like the United States where majority is the sovereign, what Japan is afraid of is excitement. She has seen the birth of the Spanish War. Japan was not afraid of the superb battleship fleet which America sent to our shores in 1908; we welcomed it, feasted our eyes on it; lantern-paraded through the streets of Tokyo in honor of its coming; feted its officers and men beyond our poverty-stricken means and sent them on with "Dodo mata o-ide kudasa!" Yes, if America had, right now, the whole strength of the British navy on the Pacific, no one could be more highly pleased than Japan.

What Japan is afraid of is the utter unpreparedness of the United States on the Pacific. Rather, the knowledge of the bad condition among the people of the United States. The consciousness of power might have motivated a war in the past. But certainly not one-tenth as often as the pancy excitement which is ever the logical companion of the unprepared.

And for the life of her, Japan can not see why or how it is that America does not at once create a big enough navy for the Pacific. The historic chip-on-the-shoulder Monroe doctrine is certainly no shy violet of a pretension. It is pretty big—as big as the two Americas. And a nation's armal strength looks becoming on her only when it is nicely tailored to its pretensions and dignity. The United States is amply able to have a formidable navy on the Pacific. Such a luxury might be expensive of course. It can not be a whit more so than the Philippines, though. And it is infinitely more vital to the peace of her national mind than that thankless white elephant in the South Seas. America needs a great Pacific fleet based at Pearl Harbor, Subig Bay, Puget Sound, San Francisco, San Diego. She is amply able to create and maintain it. Why not have it then and at once? Only Japan feels that it is not quite fair to drag her into the thing every time an American patriot gets up in Congress for the aforesaid noble cause—and faces the press gallery. As a matter of simple and everyday fact, Japan has little to do with the American scheme of defense on the Pacific. It is none of her concern—for this all important reason: Unlike Russia, unlike Germany, the United States is not looking for a new empire in the Far East. Therefore, Japan has never worried about America. But America has about Japan—all along. For example this: You read it some years ago: It was the Friday morning, the seventeenth of March, 1911:

"Every nation on earth except our own believes that Japan is preparing—and has already prepared—for a war with the United States . . . Leading Japanese statesmen now believe and say that JAPAN as a great world power CANNOT CONTINUE TO EXIST UNTIL SHE POSSESSES NAVAL SUPREMACY IN THE PACIFIC. . . . JAPAN CAN NOT HAVE that supremacy in the Pacific without FIGHTING THE UNITED STATES. Therefore JAPAN WILL FIGHT (I presume that I need not say that capitals are not mine.) Japan knows that she is better able to fight now than she has ever been . . . She knows that the United States will never be so ill prepared to fight as now. . . . Japan knows that when the Panama Canal is completed and fortified the great navy of the United

States will be double in value. . . . And therefore Japan knows that she must fight, if at all, before 1915 when the canal is to be finished."

Well, the great Panama Canal is finished. The kid year of 1915 is piping lustily in the cradle. And the Japanese war—the vile heathen attack on the domains of the peace-loving United States—is . . . oh, yes, it is right there, still flaming in all the colors of volcanic rainbow in the prophetic vision of the able and above all very logical editorial writer.

Years before the above quoted editorial was published; that is to say, in October, 1907, an American patriot sounded a warning saying:

"Japan must now regard the time as ripe . . . It is not necessary to bring up the report, undenied, that Japan was negotiating for the purchase of an island of the Dutch East Indies abreast of Manila; that Japanese engineers were found locating bases in the highlands of Luzon from which to signal to Formosa, and the Japanese inspectors have swarmed over all the defenses of the island. . . . That a party of Japanese from Formosa have taken Parau, one of the small uninhabited northern islands of the Philippine group. It is clear that Japan has made all her preparations for invading the Philippines.

For the immediate future, therefore, our motto must be: "Build ships and eat dirt."

On the heel of such an array of evidences, thoroughly established and authenticated as facts over seven long years ago, it might be a bit of monumental impertinence on the part of Nippon to say anything at all on her own behalf. Still, this is as good a time as any for her to make some sort of statement. And no answer will be half as good as to point to the completed Canal, to the utter minus of a Japanese attack, and to ask the gentleman from Alabama just what came out of all the formidable array of Japanese activities against the Philippines. And after that assure her American friends that the cup she drained at San Francisco over immigration, landownership et al was the bitterest that her national pride has ever quaffed. She might add, too, that she is not so particular as to what sort of "dirt" she might be made to eat at the hands of California, now that she is getting used to it.

The editorial writer of the New York "American" was right in saying that Japan will strike—if at all—before the Panama Canal will have been completed. Mr. Hobson was right in saying, 1907, that Japan must regard "the time as ripe." The trouble was that both of these gentlemen were wrong on one little point—Japan has or has had no such fancy idea as committing a national harakiri by attacking the United States at any time.

Not, mind you, that Japan thinks that America will blow her off the map before breakfast if war should come. Not that she thinks it impossible for her to get Hawaii. Japan indeed thinks that she could get the Hawaiian and the Philippines, the Samoan and other islands of the Pacific belonging to the United States and that rather easily. Indeed, she does not quite see the American occupation of Hondo, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido, etc., she has never yet lost a single moment of sleep. Japan knows that she can take Hawaii—unless things change radically. She knows the American temperament; how impatient, it is in matters of national honor. Or all that Japan has to do is to take Hawaii; fortify it formidably, garrison it with ample force; leave the Philippines as a bait and then sit down in her well sheltered and gun-fenced waters, become a trifle more extravagant in mines and submarines and watch what miracles the American fleet would be capable of in operating six thousand miles from the home base. That is, if America be the only power to reckon with. But it isn't. There is the rub.

The fact is Japan could never see the United States in the light of a menace. She has always looked upon the American-Japanese war talk as something rather useful to professional newspaper humorists when they get very hard up for jokes to fill up his column. It is not difficult to take this view of the thing when we are told that Japan is actually trying to fight her best friend she has ever had, international-politically speaking and by far the best customer she has, for the sole ecstasy of hoisting another white elephant into her almost broken back. (In the September 12th issue of the "Weekly," this aspect of the situation has been covered somewhat at length.) This explains the opening paragraph of the editorial leader of the "Yorozu Cho" (very modest both in size and price, but nevertheless commands perhaps the

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ablest editorial pen among all the dailies of Tokyo) in the issue for the 24th of May, 1911:

"We have always thought that the America-Japanese war is a curio only to be found in America, England, Germany, France and other European states. Is it possible that it is going to make its appearance in Nippon also?"

That is to say, some four years after Captain Hobson's stirring series of articles had made their appearance through American dailies, the editor of one of the liveliest metropolitan newspapers in Japan, is shocked to find that any of his countrymen should put on a bluff of taking an old chestnut as that seriously, even for election purposes.

The above may strike an American as something new, although it is three and a half years old: cable tolls between America and Japan is still expensive—except for a circulation-boosting sensation beat of a war rumor. Moreover the above news would appear to him as a puzzle. He would ask the most natural of questions:

"If the American-Japanese war talk is a mere joke with you, what about your feverish war preparations? Against whom are you arming—again

what possible eventualities? After the war with Russia, when the one fleet to be feared by Japan had been destroyed, when the vessels captured in the war constituted a substantial increase in the Japanese navy, when the heavy burdens laid upon the people by the war called for economies, especially in view of the fact that by the treaty of Portsmouth the expected war indemnity was denied to the victors it would have been natural for you to take a little rest. Did you give your tax-burdened people a breathing spell? Why, you increased your naval and army appropriations more than ever before. Just what was and is your idea?"

The answer—very simple and equally apparent—is Russia. Of course there are people who say that the Russo-Nippon war ended with the Portsmouth Treaty—some American newspapers and the gentlemen of peace societies among others. Russia evidently does not take this view. Before the war (which she could not see how it could possibly come) she used to throw five hundred ruble cement blocks into the waters of Dalny Bay joshing herself with the fine idea that she was laying the foundation of a new Empire in the East. To-day—in fact immediately after the war, she

changed all that. She has been (or was in the years following the cessation of the war) sending out to Siberia, settlers at the rate of 50,000 a month according to the "Novoe Vremya," giving them one hundred rubles in cash, freeing them from taxes and military services for a specific period of time, furnishing them agricultural implements free of charge and a cheap railway transportation out to the East. Now this is a fairly thick handwriting on the wall for any one to read. And Japan is not the most careless of readers of this sort of messages.

Naturally enough, there is not a single optimist in Japan who is optimistic enough to think that Russia is through with us. Now to fight Russia at the end of six-thousand mile single track railway is one thing. To fight her with the thoroughly double-tracked trans-Siberian service and with the few millions of her well-seasoned pioneers planted on the spit, rooted and acclaimed in the very theatre of operations, is quite another matter. Japan knows it. She has been acting rather naturally—in the light of this knowledge. This is the reason why no one—not even as clever a man as the editorial writer of the Hearst papers, can ever trans-

late her actions in terms of horse sense logic: they do not tune with the fancy fandango of an American Japanese war.

But what of our naval expansion? The above stated reasons might explain the army expansion of Japan, but her navy, is she really afraid of the Russian navy? Not exactly. The Japanese impatience for a large navy (and this article was written on the very day when the Imperial Diet of Nippon was dissolved over the question of the military increases in the 1915 budget) is cradled and has its being in the following considerations:

The command of the Japan and the China seas is vital to the life of the empire—just on general principles. Her wealth in coast line—including those of Sawhalin, Formosa, Korea, etc.—is absurdly embarrassing. The number of the ships in her present navy is equally embarrassing in its poverty, in times of need. Moreover, bringing this generality (which does not glitter at all in the haunted vision of the Japanese) to a particular and practical possibility, Japan had not and has not lost sight of the German navy. She has watched the melodramatic role of the Kaiser all through the trying days of the Russian war. She

knew that he was playing politics with Russia. She knew also that the German emperor did not dislike to see Russia crippled at the hand and expense of Japan. With all that, she knew also and moreover that the Kaiser would much rather talk the real business, namely the partition of the Chinese empire—so dear to his Germanic Majesty's heart—with his brother the Tsar than with a lot of heathens like the Japanese. Between the two—that is to say between the Japanese and the Russian—the Kaiser would not hesitate a minute to take his choice. This also Japan knew. And she thought this—does to-day think so—very natural on the part of the Kaiser. It is pleasant to dream of dwelling in friendly tune with one's neighbour. And the present war affords nothing, to the Japanese way of thinking, that would alter her opinion on this point. Perhaps something like this might have been lurking behind the gorgeous lantern parade through the streets of Tokyo the other day in celebration of the fall of Kiau-chau.

NOW that the one formidable German naval base in the Far East is in the hands of Japan, what is she worrying about?

He—especially a power which is ticketed as ambitious by its brother powers—who puts his trust in what to-morrow might or might not bring forth, is a sadder gambler than a Wall Street plunger on one point margin. Japan knows his and knows, also that a radical shift in the grouping of powers might come like a thief in the night and with the suddenness of a turn of a kaleidoscope in the hands of a capricious child. We know that to-day Great Britain is our ally. "Alas we must remember," said our Premier, Count Okuma, in urging the military expansion of the empire at this time, "that the solidarity of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance depends upon the strength of this Empire." We have already had a poignant hint in the peace rumor between Germany and Russia which was published a few days ago. There are people in Japan—be they right or they wrong—who hold that the party with whom Europe has to settle up her books in the end is neither the Kaiser nor Austria. And even if Germany and Austria be present on the judgment day, the White Master of the North,

(Continued on page 6)

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ST. JOHN'S, NFD., MAY 8, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Despotism

EVERYWHERE on the globe, wherever a British paper is published the valor of the allied soldiers is being sung, and we are continually being reminded of the cause for which they are fighting.

We are told that they are battling to uphold the right and to save the world from the grinding despot heel. Here in this country even petty despots themselves are loud in their acclaim for right and fair play for which they believe our soldiers are bleeding, whilst they themselves are committing deeds of violence against their fellow men, in the name of the law, and instances of this are legion. To the many and varying examples of petty tyranny we have no intention of turning for a theme, but we purpose to select one, the latest effort of the tyrant brood, to crush the manhood of our long suffering country.

A few days ago we gave publicity to a letter that must have stirred the hearts of the struggling masses, and confirmed their resolve to fight this battle for individual liberty.

We now refer to that manly letter respecting the treatment meted out to the seafarers of the steamship Terra Nova.

That a law could be found on our statute books making punishable an quiet and peaceful insistence on their right, of a portion of any ship's crew such as that movement among the Terra Nova's crew, is an insult to twentieth century intelligence, and is a relic of a barbarous time when men were regarded as slaves who had no rights of their own.

We presume it was in the name of the law that those men were sent to jail, if so, it is about time that such a monstrous enactment be forever done away with.

To have sent men to jail because they insisted on a discontinuance of an unprofitable voyage is a crime against the spirit of the times, and we should blush for very shame that we have laws making it possible.

According to the story of the men, and we see no reason to doubt it, their captain had sacrificed all chances of the men getting any seals to make the trip profitable, and they made up their minds to come home.

They had other reasons too, which the stirring letter of J. Squires (spokesman for the strikers) sets forth, and why in the face of the quiet demeanor of the men and their plainly justifiable request, they have been found guilty of misdemeanor and sent to jail like felons is hard to fathom.

The treatment handed out to those brave men, is just an instance of what might happen did the powers of greed and oppression but get the upper hand and throttle the rising spirit which is spreading its uplifting influence through out the masses.

Such petty acts of tyranny as this cannot but have one result, and that is to bind more closely together the bands which knit our fellow toilers together in the name

of freedom. The prison cell has no terrors for the man who is worth anything, and thousands in this country to-day are prepared to suffer imprisonment rather than relinquish their title to freedom.

The prison cell is a healthy spot for the nurture of the rising spirit of independence, and the more jailing the stronger grows the cause, for the cell is a fitting place in which to reflect, and the reflecting man is a danger to the tyrant and the sure destroyer of all tyranny.

"Lusitania"

THE Cunard Line's proud boast that they have never lost a passenger, has at last been dispelled, and it is now almost certain that by the sinking of the magnificent ship "Lusitania" several hundred human lives have been snuffed out.

No fault of the good ship, no fault of her commander or owners has resulted in this shattering of a worthy pride, but a German submarine's deadly torpedo must be held to account.

The ship of course entered waters that are known to be dangerous, and in this sense only might the owners feel some responsibility. Shipping has been warned from the danger zone, and if current reports be true, passengers by the Cunard received many admonitions of impending peril, before the ship set sail from New York on her fateful journey to Ireland.

The Lusitania was one of the largest ships ever put afloat. She registered 31,550 tons gross, and was launched in 1907.

Leaving New York on May 1st, she carried 1,388 passengers, among them being many noted persons.

Of these it is supposed 900 have been lost.

Some Illegal Payments

LAST September the Opposition Party decided to forego their sessional indemnity and the Government members did the same. The Premier intimated in the House that the officials of the House had decided also to forego their sessional salaries. This was done in order to aid the Colony in her hour of need.

We learn that Mr. Furlong has received \$400 from the Contingencies Vote, as payment for services in drafting the Death Duties and Stamp Bill. If this is so it means that he might just as well have taken his sessional salary as Solicitor of the House, for such work as drafting those Bills is properly the work of the Solicitor of the House.

The members and officials of the House gave their bit to aid the Colony last year, while the Governor so forgets the respect due his high office and the people of this Colony as to take \$2500 in monthly payments granted by the Legislature to cover travelling expenses and while about \$500 was expended as such and legally due, the proportion of the \$2500 for 10 months has been drawn illegally.

Never will a poor man again respect the man guilty of such an action. If a poor man took a barrel of flour from a store to feed his starving family he would be arrested and jailed for six months or longer, but a Governor can break a law he was called upon to respect and receive money illegally, equal to the value of 200 barrels of flour and be called a noble patriot by the Graball merchants organ.

The fact that Messrs. Kent, Lloyd and Morine stated from their places in Parliament that the Governor receiving this money had broken the law and was guilty of a breach of the Audit Act is all the people want to know about what sort of a gentleman now resides at Government House.

That a paper in this city or any country could be edited by a man dishonest and dishonorable enough to defend such an outrage is but another instance of what a power the devil has over some men, even when the world is engaged in fighting the Armageddon of Wars.

This paper is owned by fishermen who have to pay for all in this country, whose tea, sugar, flour, tobacco, rum, butter and every article of clothing, with every ounce of groceries used, is taxed to the tune of \$17 for every member of his family, and they consider that when a man is paid \$12,500 a year as salary, he could very well dispense with giving away to a temptation to pocket another \$2000, that did not belong to him—and when such deeds are committed against the common weal of the land—be he Governor or Judge—this paper will not hesitate to bring such wrong-

doing home to the guilty party.

Never since Governments were elected have any administration fallen as low in moral degeneracy as the one now in power, and there never was a bigger grabber of public monies than the gentleman who holds the strongest whip over the utterances of the Graball organs.

The fishermen from North, South, East and West will one day teach Morris whether he can unlawfully give away to a Governor \$2000 of their hard earned taxes and not receive his deserts.

Governor Davidson, we are sorry to say, does represent the King, but that gives him no right to take the hard earned taxes of the fishermen unlawfully and then ask them to overlook the wrong because he represents the King.

No man is expected to respect or honor what is dishonest, illegal, or dishonorable, and if a Governor is not honorable, honest and straight, it is his own fault, and if he does wrong willingly and knowingly, he must take the consequence of his misdoings.

This paper don't intend to attempt to please Graballs or Gratters, be they Judges, Premiers, Ministers of the Crown or Governors. No money can buy this paper; no influence can dictate to it; no man dare walk into our office and demand that such a line of conduct must be followed. The fishermen's dearest privilege today is the right they have to read their own paper, and to have the God-given privilege to publish to the world their own opinions and ideas, and to do so is to them the breath of life, and nothing but death will now deprive them of this blessing.

A Test Case

ON Tuesday the important case of L. Noseworthy vs. W. A. Munn—intended as a test case to secure a legal definition of what price is meant by the phrase "Current Price of Fish"—will come before the Supreme Court. Messrs. Morine and Kent appears for the plaintiffs.

The case will be of great interest to Conception Bay, as it is claimed by the men that last year a combine fixed \$3.60 as the current price, after \$4.00 had been offered and many has been paid \$4.00 and some received \$4.30. The Court will be asked to decide whether \$3.60, \$4.00 or \$4.30 should be fixed as the current price. The fishermen claim that the current price has always been the highest price, while the exporters say it is the price fixed by a majority of the exporters.

The Bill passed by the House of Assembly this session, which is now being kicked about like a football in the Dumping Chamber, is intended to protect the interests of all concerned in the matter of fixing a price on an article that often cannot be valued for weeks after it has passed out of the hands of the sellers—the fishermen.

It is now generally understood that the Government wish the Bill to be killed because it came from the F.P.U., but that they dared not oppose it in the House of Assembly because of the opposition amongst the members of the Government representing Conception Bay Districts. The Government therefore allowed it to pass without opposition in the Lower House and passed on the word to its friends in the Upper House to kill the Bill, which they intend to do.

The fishermen of Conception Bay will therefore hold their members responsible for any harm that may come to the Bill in the Dumping Chamber, for if Morris wishes he can have it passed.

The Logging Bill is also receiving treatment similar to that meted out to it by the Dumping Chamber last year and it is likely to be ousted once more. This year's Bill is the outcome of the deliberations of a Select Committee of the Whole House and is a perfect and reasonable a measure as is possible to draft on such a matter.

Even Mr. Jennings' innocent amendment to the Saw Mills Act, which is intended principally to protect the areas reserved in Green Bay under the provision of last year's Act, has been before the Dumping Chamber for over two weeks but so far it has not been permitted to pass by those overlords and upstarts whom Morris have implemented in that useless Dumping Chamber.

Go ahead, gentlemen, oust the whole bunch and next year you will have three times as many more to oust, for every such action will but strengthen the hands of the people who have now about decided that the time has come to cut out this useless and ornamental branch of the Legislature.

Messrs. Coaker and Jennings Speak to the Logging Bill

Point Out Some Important Changes That Have Been Introduced Into Last Year's Bill—Logging Industry Growing in Importance, and Deserves Carefully Planned Regulations

APRIL 15, 1915.

MR. COAKER.—Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the hon. members of this House to several changes made in the Logging Bill of last year. Section 3 provides for a sleeping compartment and an eating compartment, and it does not make it necessary to have mattresses as was the case in the bill of last year. By this section sleeping berths shall be subject to the approval of the Government Inspector.

Section 4 provides that any complaint against the inspectors for neglect of duty be signed by one hundred or more loggers. In last year's bill the number of signatures necessary was but fifty, but now the number has been made one hundred to eliminate the possibility of unfounded charges against any Inspector. All signatures moreover must be signed in the presence of a witness who shall prove the same by affidavit. This would make the inspector careful in the performance of his duties, and leave him to the tender mercies of the loggers in case of trouble. Section 8 of last year's bill has been completely cut out of this year's bill.

In section 12 of last year's bill it provided that all camps shall be covered with board, sheathed with felt and otherwise made watertight. In this year's bill this applies only to those camps that shall be constructed hereafter.

I have had protests from the companies about section 9. They say that last year the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company lost \$7,000 in expenses connected with the running of the Hospital and Doctors. The men they say are willing to pay 40 cents per month, and they are willing to keep and operate a Hospital if the men will contribute this much. As the men are willing, Mr. Speaker, I see no objection to inserting this section.

Section 10. Last year we overlooked the Government Inspectors. In this bill it is provided that should they be there a night or two the employers are to find them board and lodgings at their own expense; and also the representative of the men when such is requested.

Section 11 deals with the fines to be imposed for breaches of this bill. Of course, it is taken for granted that the employers so liable shall be warned and given notice that what they are doing is incorrect, for it would be unfair to have them committed without having received this; for example, if there should be fault found with the cooking, if such a thing occurred it would certainly be made right when reported.

An attempt is now being made to create a large industry on the West Coast. If that Company matures they are going to manufacture sulphite pulp, and they expect to handle 250,000 cords of pulpwood a day. To do this they will need 1,200 men. If they employ that number of men it will bring the total number that will be engaged in logging in Newfoundland up to 4,000. That will be a larger number of men than at present pros-ecute the seal fishery; and it is necessary for us to pass bills here providing for the health, accommodation and food of the men who go to the seal fishery for a month in the year, then it surely ought to be incumbent upon us to make provision for 4,000 men who go up in the woods and stay there for five months of the year. I believe that the time is coming when the fishermen who go up in the lumber woods must go with their minds made up to remain during the whole season, otherwise they will come out with very little money; and if the camps are comfortable, clean and tidy they will be able to do better work and give better satisfaction. Now, I hope that the bill will become law. If there is any information that is required by any hon. member when we are in Committee, I will be very glad to furnish it.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Mr. Coaker, the Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Employment of the Men Engaged in Logging" was read a second time, and it was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Second Reading of the Bill "An Act to Amend 4 George 5th, Cap. 17, entitled "An Act in relation to Saw Mills."

MR. JENNINGS.—Mr. Speaker, the first section of this Bill refers to clause 6 of the Saw Mills Act. This section is for the purpose of rectifying a difference of interpretation. As the law reads at the present time "The Governor in Council shall have the right to reserve, by proclamation in the Royal Gazette, such sections or areas of Crown land as may, from time to time, in the public interest, be deemed expedient, and to prohibit the cutting of timber on such lands for milling purposes, and the penalty for cutting timber on such lands shall be fixed and determined in such proclamation; provided, however, that no such reservation shall be made until public notice has been given to those residing in and near the locality in which the land proposed to be reserved is situated." Now, a great many are under the impression that "milling purposes" only applies to milling operations, and does not prohibit a private individual from going on those reserves, cutting a certain amount of timber, and taking it to a mill to be sawn. Now, as the House will easily see, if the Act were interpreted in that way, and cutting by private individuals permitted, it would in the end bring about the same result as milling operations on any particular reserve. As a case in point, I may say that a certain man in the district of Twillingate had two men and a horse operating on Thwart Islands last year, in spite of the fact that the Island has been reserved for a number of years. The amount of timber cut (I got the figures from the man who scaled the timber while passing through on my way here) was 509 logs of from 20 to 30 feet in length, amounting to a total of 28,000 feet of lumber. We protested against this man's operations and he replied to the Department of Agriculture and Mine something to this effect, that he was only cutting a small amount of timber for building purposes. Now, I think anyone will quite understand that that amount of timber was not intended for building purposes alone. It is to meet conditions of this kind that I have brought in this amendment. It reads as follows:—

1.—The words "milling purposes" in Section 6 of the Act 4, George V., Cap. 17, shall be held to mean sawing or otherwise manufacturing at a mill. The penalty for cutting timber on any lands reserved under the provisions of said section shall not be less than twice the value of such timber when sawn or manufactured, and shall be recovered in a summary manner from the owner of such mill by any person who shall sue for the same.

Section 2 is an additional clause. It is as follows:—

No person shall have any right of property in any timber cut on any Crown Lands except under the provisions of a license, duly issued, unless he shall within one year from the date of cutting remove such timber to a place of safety under his control.

That is for the purpose of meeting conditions of this nature; I am sorry to say that a large amount of timber has been destroyed, in the district of Twillingate at any rate, by men who have cut it and left it where it has fallen and allowed it to stay there and rot, and it is for the purpose of putting a stop to this that I have inserted this clause. I beg to move the second reading of the bill.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Mr. Jennings, the Bill entitled "An Act to Amend 4 George V., Cap. 17, entitled "An Act Respecting the Operation of Saw Mills" was read a second time, and it was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Committee of the Whole on Bill, "An Act Respecting the Naturalization of Aliens."

On motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on this Bill.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Parsons took the chair of the Committee.

JOHN HAS IT ALL RIGHT

There is a lot of hard work to be done, and if John Bull has the spirit of his forefathers in him, he will go on grubbing, but he will also do the work that is mapped out for him. If need be, he will cut the booze and hoist his country up a notch higher.—Providence Journal.

Mr. Kent's Able Speech On Administration of Local Affairs

Friday, April 16, 1915.
 "An Act to amend the law respecting the Administration of Local Affairs."

MR. KENT.—Mr. Chairman. It is hardly to be expected that we can give mature criticism on the bill now before us at the present time. I feel bound to express my regret at what I consider a mistake, that this subject has not been brought down to more defined lines during the year, that has elapsed since the resolution was brought in here last year dealing with local affairs. However, I think it will be a much greater mistake for us to allow this present session to go by without some substantial effort being made on our part to reform in some measure the system by which is governed the local affairs of the Colony. For I do not think that the present system is a system at all. I am surprised that it has worked along for so many years. It has been a subject of universal complaint. For the money expended, the returns have been small. There seems no sense of responsibility in those controlling the expenditure, and I think that if a greater measure of local responsibility is adopted in the elective system, the results will be considerably better. There are several reasons making this imperative, one of the first of which is that if the people themselves in the localities affected by these local boards have control of their own affairs, they will take an interest in their affairs. This will totally annihilate the system of what are commonly called "family grants." Our system ought to be if possible so arranged that the management of local affairs should be entirely removed from political influence, by which I mean from being affected by the party politics then prevalent in the country.

I think these matters should be fully discussed in the House in order that the special committee which the Prime Minister is about to appoint should have the full benefit of our argument, which should develop the salient features and important details of the scheme, as I believe nothing else can, but the whole House, where we have the opinions of representatives from all over the country. We must at least evolve a measure which will be workable until a more lasting measure will be produced, and first of all I think we ought to adopt an election system whereby members of the Board should be elected by duly certified electors. As regards the actual working of this bill, I think it would considerably facilitate matters were the following method adopted; that there be two classes of settlements, large settlements and smaller settlements. If the smaller settlements so desire they can amalgamate with and come under the jurisdiction of the larger settlements. If they are not desirous of such cooperation they may be granted local boards or councils of their own. Now, of course a minimum size must be arrived at, and I would suggest that instead of a hundred electors as suggested in the Bill, that say, eighty electors might petition the Governor-in-Council, describing the area which they desire comprised under the jurisdiction of a Board and that, if that petition is signed by say 40 per cent. of the people in that area or district, the Governor-in-Council should issue a proclamation making that section an area; and if the petition is so signed it ought to be acted upon unless reasonable argument lies against it to the contrary. Take for instance the case of one large settlement with several smaller settlements under its proposed jurisdiction. In that case I do not think the petition ought to be acted upon unless signed by say fifty per cent. of the electors of the smaller area.

Then of course we have the difficulty of deciding the manner in which the election will take place. In default of proper machinery for this I would suggest, that a meeting of electors, of which due notice should have been given, should be arranged. This meeting should be presided over by a Justice of the Peace, or some person in authority. The candidates will then be elected in the usual way. It would be desirable that as far as possible these elections should be held at the same time,

or on the same day all over the country every second year, say in the month of January, so that the elective council will come into existence on the first of February or thereabouts. This Mr. Chairman deals with what might be termed the larger settlements. This system might be found feasible throughout the country. I have not however had much opportunity of thinking these things out at great length.

A variety of matters of course will come under the jurisdiction of this Board such as questions in connection with roads and Marine affairs in their respective districts. I think also that questions relating to the keeping of dogs, should be placed under local control. Then, of course, there are other questions which we discussed last year here, such as the question of special grants and so forth, main line and others. These are subjects which would have to be considered in connection with each locality individually, for you will have to be acquainted with the conditions prevalent there before any thing definite can be decided upon. Of course the question of special grants is different. These are intended to provide for special needs which arise during the year in every locality. Cases of exceptional necessity involving the allocation of extra money may be considered in the same way, but in any case, when the money is allotted, the responsibility of all disbursements should devolve on the shoulders of the representatives of each locality. In St. John's of course it is different, and I need not go into that. I merely offer these as suggestions, and my mind is open to argument on both sides. Many matters relative to the working out of the machinery relative to these affairs will have to be decided upon later. The Act of 1898 which was, I think, introduced by Mr. Morine solves many technical difficulties and likewise the later bills brought in by the Prime Minister will I think throw light on these questions. I have no fixed opinion on these matters and my mind is open on the whole subject, and I merely state the ideas I have evolved from general knowledge and the discussions on these points that I have had lately with various people for the purpose of getting such information and opinions as may assist me in the personal of this one thing that no fixed or everlasting form of local government can be settled during this present session. It is a matter that ought to be taken up seriously by the members interested during recess but I would suggest that this elective system be adopted as far as possible as soon as can be conveniently done. The total elimination of parties and politics will be the first step necessary for success and the results which are expected to accrue from its adoption, and then Mr. Speaker, I believe that we will at last begin to realize satisfactory returns for the time and money that these matters have involved, and immediate attention will be able to be given to the very unsatisfactory state of affairs prevalent at the present time.

Truth

Every man is not a proper champion for Truth, nor fit to take up the gauntlet in the cause of Verity; many, from the ignorance of these maxims and an inconsiderate zeal unto Truth, have too rashly charged the troops of Error, and remain as trophies unto the Enemies of Truth; a man may be in as just possession of Truth, as of a city, and yet be forced to surrender; 'tis therefore far better to enjoy her with Peace, than to hazard her on a battle.—Sir T. Brown.

Classic Brevity

An English corporal who won the V.C. went home wounded and received a purse of £245 from the townspeople, a marble timepiece from the officers and men of a reserve regiment, and a cheque from an Irish oration. "I did my best," he said in making a speech. "Bernadotte is proud of me, I am proud of Bernadotte, thank you."

NO WAR TALK IN SALOONS

The Attorney-General of Alberta has forbidden all "war talk" in the saloons of the province in the interests of public peace.

BARGAINS in High-Class New Hat Flowers

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS will be very fashionable this year, and will be profusely worn on stylish millinery.

The latest popular fad of wearing a neat bunch of Artificial Flowers on the left breast will gain in favour with careful dressers as the season advances. Many of our patrons have already adopted the newest fad and have made their selection from our vast stock of

5000 Artificial FLOWERS

We have just completed marking this lot, and amongst the five thousand are some beautiful bunches, sprays and wreaths.

These were fortunate in securing a bargain, and you are to have the benefit at Removal Sale Prices.

Here you can select splendid Hat Flowers—kinds that have a natural appearance, such as Mignonette, Carnations, Lilac, Jonquils, Sweet-Pea, Daisies, Violets, Sweet-William, Moss Roses, Full Blown Roses, American Beauty Roses and a variety of other flowers that only a botanist can rightly name.

The rich, artistic colourings and the particular arrangement of each spray, bunch or wreath combined with excellent qualities, will certainly appeal to lovers of Artificial Flowers, and cause a tremendous rush for these Bargains.

Come in and see what you can pick up for fifteen, twenty or twenty-five cents. You'll be pleased. Come early. Come to-day.

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

RED CROSS LINE.

INTENDED SAILINGS.

FROM ST. JOHN'S—S.S. Stephano, May 8th.
FROM NEW YORK—S.S. Stephano, May 15th
Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax and Boston.

FARES INCLUDING MEALS & BERTH ON RED CROSS STEAMERS:

	CLASS		2nd CLASS
	1st	Single	
To New York	\$40.00	\$70.00	\$15.00
To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00	18.00

Connections at Halifax for Boston: (1) Plant Line Wednesday. (2) Dominion Atlantic Railway through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth, thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co., Ltd. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route. Full particulars from

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.
Agents Red Cross Line.

A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS

To-day, April 21st.

"PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality.
Try a pound or two sliced our way.
BANANAS, CELERY, TOMATOES.
NEW YORK CHICKEN,
NEW YORK SAUSAGES,
NEW YORK CANNED BEEFS,
LONG ISLAND DUCKS.

Fry's Cocoa

CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS.
IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks.
IRISH BUTTER, 28 & 56lb. boxes.
"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2lb. slabs.
"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 56lb. boxes.
Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES.
40 crates GREEN CABBAGES.
20 cases NAVAL ORANGES.

'Phone 379 W. E. BEARNS

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

Yesterday at the House

FRIDAY, May 7th, 1915. The House met at 3:15 p.m. and the shortest sitting of the session ensued.

MR. BEAULIEU presented petitions on the subject of Total Prohibition from Springdale, Tilt Cove and Ex-loits, all in the district of Twillingate.

The questions on the Order Paper were considered and deferred.

Committee of the Whole on the General Hospital Bill reported the Bill as passed with amendments which report was adopted and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The St. John's Municipal Act and Act respecting Stamp Duties were deferred till Monday.

The Bill for the establishment of a permanent "Marine Disasters Fund" was introduced by the Premier who said that the purpose of the Bill was the extension of the work of present Disasters Fund.

He read the various sections of the Bill and stated that there was a fund of this description in all countries, and he drew the attention of the members of the House to the Report of the Disasters Committee which he

tabled and which contained many interesting facts of the work already done.

MR. KENT, Leader of the Opposition thought there could not be two opinions as to the desirability of such a fund. He spoke of the funds that have been already collected and how far they should be diverted from the original intentions of the promoters and donors, whose opinions would have to be considered. Mr. Kent thought that the general principles of the Bill were good and the details would of course be discussed in committee. The matter was referred to committee of the whole on Monday.

THE PREMIER gave notice that he would ask leave on Monday to introduce a bill relating to the Newfoundland Patriotic Association, also that he would move the House into Committee on Resolutions concerning an agreement between the Government and the Newfoundland American Packing Co. in relation to the establishment of cold storage and other fishery matters.

M. Kent, Fire Extinguisher	287.50
M. S. Lawlor, extra services	193.50
B. Lewis, extra services	219.99
J. Y. Lee, repairs to typewriter	24.70
Atlantic Bookstore, Stationers	346.15
S. P. Brodorski, extra services, etc.	180.00
James Baird, Led. caps, etc.	544.94
J. A. Burke, painting	132.40
American Bank Note Co.	225.35
Dorke & Lawrie, advertising	29.99
J. Black, Registrar of Stipendiary	59.85
Dr. A. Campbell, Quarantine fee	452.00
A. Coaker, Clerk in Registrar's Office	466.66
W. Caldwell, typewriting	420.00
G. Crockett, extra services	210.00
J. D. Dwyer, extra services	213.98
J. Curran, extra services	30.00
M. H. Clarke, extra services	229.00
Mark Chaplin, uniforms	317.00
P. Collier, rent	130.00
J. Clouston, hardware	57.55
W. J. Clouston, hardware	40.75
Christmas Post, advertising	20.00
Christmas Chronicle, advertising	35.99
P. D. Carey	27.20
M. A. Devine, printing	146.00
L. Daly, extra services	46.60
J. J. Evans, advertising	87.00
C. Ellis, uniforms	485.00
Evening Herald, printing	364.00
J. Samson, extra services	181.80

John Carrigan	8.00	Patrick Flynn	13.50
P. & T. Chesman	3.00	Benjamin Foote	0.10
Thomas Clayton	150.00	John Foote	151.49
Stephen Coady	4.50	John Fullford	9.50
Albert Coffin	29.00	Fatk. Fullford	13.50
George Coffin	22.50	Alex. Gabriel	108.51
R. Collett	1.50	Arch Gilbert	39.50
Thomas Council	1.50	Doug. Gilbert	15.00
H. Courtney	3.00	Fred. Gilbert	10.00
Wm. Courtney	23.50	James Gilbert	168.50
W. Courtney	17.00	John Gilbert	150.00
John R. Crocker	5.00	Wm. Gilbert	22.50
James Denny	2.00	James Giles	5.00
L. Diamond	95.20	John Giles	5.00
Denis Duddy	1.50	Thos. Giles	2.50
John Dowden	9.00	Wm. Giles	3.00
J. Doyle	30.00	J. Goldworthy	2.75
Thomas Dunphy	4.50	R. Goldworthy	2.00
J. Dunphy	4.50	James Green	7.50
Gabriel Eady	30.00	John Green	4.50
Thomas Eady	4.75	John S. Green	18.50
Wm. Eady	190.00	Joseph Green	7.50
John Emberly	41.00	Josiah Green	6.00
John Ennis	19.50	Wm. Green	19.50
Joseph Ennis	13.50	Edward Hanlon	12.00
Wm. Flynn and others	26.70	Jeremiah Hanlon	10.50
James Flynn	20.00	John Hanlon	12.00
		Philip Hanlon	13.50
		P. Hayden & Wm. Flynn	6.00

Particulars Respecting Telegraph Interruptions That Happened Last Year A Discredit to the Department

Last Monday Mr Coaker complained in the House about the manner in which the telegraph lines were interrupted and the length of time it took the Dept. to locate the trouble and make connections. He subsequently mentioned several instances which happened last year, giving the following particulars:

Branch Lines—	July 8th.—	Interrupted to Northern Bight, 1 day.
Jan. 3rd.—	Interrupted to Brooklyn, 1 day.	
Jan 7th.—	Interrupted beyond Brooklyn, 2 days.	
Jan 7th.—	Interrupted to Salvage, 2 days.	
Feb. 11th.—	Interrupted to Gander Bay, 1 day.	
Feb 26th.—	Interrupted to Change Islands, 2 days.	
Mar. 16th.—	Interrupted between Cambo and Gander Bay, 3 days.	
Mar. 19th.—	Interrupted to Wesleyville, 2 days.	
April 15th —	Interrupted between Clarendville and Brooklyn.	
April 15th.—	Interrupted to Western Cove, 2 days.	
April 27th.—	Interrupted to Wesleyville.	
April 30th.—	Interrupted to Greenspond.	
May 6th.—	Interrupted to Change Islands, 3 days.	
June 18th.—	Interrupted to Musgrave Hr., 2 days.	
June 18th.—	Interrupted to Trinity.	
June 20th.—	Interrupted to Merton's Hr., 1 day.	
June 27th.—	Interrupted to Musgrave Hr.	
July 6th.—	Interrupted to Musgrave Hr., 1 day.	
July 6th.—	Interrupted to Hr. Breton, 1 day.	
Oct. 3rd.—	Interrupted to Sandy Pt.	
Oct. 3rd.—	Interrupted to Herring and Twillingate, 2 days.	
Oct. 4th.—	Interrupted to Musgrave Hr., 1 day.	
Oct. 5th.—	Interrupted to Salvage, 1 day.	
Oct. 9th.—	Interrupted to Bonne Bay 1 day.	
Oct. 17th.—	Interrupted to Tilt Cove, 1 day.	
Oct. 18th.—	Interrupted to Coachman's Cove, 1 day.	
Oct. 18th.—	Interrupted to Hr. Breton, 2 days.	
Nov. 9th.—	Interrupted to Sandy Pt.	
Nov. 19th.—	Interrupted beyond Parsons' Pond, 3 days.	
Nov. 21st.—	Interrupted beyond Musgrave town.	
Nov. 22nd.—	Interrupted to Port Rexton, 1 day.	
Nov. 23rd.—	O.K. to all offices, Noon 25th.	
Nov. 23rd.—	Interrupted between Old Pelican and Bay de Verde, 3 days	
Nov. 25th.—	Interrupted to Port Saunders, 1 day.	
Nov 26th.—	Interrupted to Base Verte, 4 days.	
Nov. 28th.—	Interrupted to Bonne Bay, 1 day.	

These facts are anything but creditable to the department and should be investigated. It looks as if Mr. Coaker was not too severe when he asked the government to retire the present man in charge and to replace him by the best valuable man in the service.

\$25,000 annually is being spent for repairing, and the time has come for an up to date service that should never be interrupted longer than five or six hours at the longest.

Grabs From Customs Contingencies

"Herald" Gets \$3,640 -- Piercy Johnson \$1,086

The Customs' contingencies for last year again bear evidence of more grab and graft. Quite a few heeled were taken into consideration. The ment that bark loudest for the Morris Party may be noted in the list. They are after the patriotism that pays.

The Herald had a grab of \$3,640 out of the Customs contingencies—that is only one-seventh of the Herald's total grab. There seems to be a lot of caps used, judging from the bill for \$544 paid Jas. Baird; about \$2,000 was paid for uniforms. Dr. Campbell got \$453 for quarantine fees. Several got increase in wages under guise of extra services. Some full salaries were paid from this vote.
M. H. Clarke seems to have been given a nice slice for extra services, \$219.00. It is those contingencies votes that makes the heeled fat. The hanger on loves to linger around the grabs secured from these contingencies.
How long oh Lord, how long must this graft and boodle continue. How long will it be before such rascality and legalized robbery of the poor man's toll shall end. This list shows an expenditure of over \$12,000. The King's Printer, printing, 108.65
Kavanagh's drug store, mucilage, etc., 88.90
Furlong & Conroy, professional services, 41.25
J. H. Farrel, uniforms, 584.36
S. Garland, extra services, 139.92
S. E. Garland, stationers, 139.92
J. B. Gleeson, advertising, 17.00
Gray & Goodland, stamps, etc 52.20
A. Goobie, extra services, 45.00
S. Peet, 190.00
G. Herald, 109.00
Holly Leaves, advertising, 40.00
F. Hanley, glazing, 5.60
Harvey & Co. freight, etc., 66.89
E. J. Horwood, soap, etc., 26.42
International Bureau, Pension Fund, etc., 252.06
P. Johnson, cabinets, etc., 1686.91
W. H. Yetman, uniforms, 100.00
W. Kelly, extra services, 9.80
Kelly Publishing Co., 16.10
T. Kelly, extra services, 133.32
King's Printer, printing, 108.65
Kavanagh's drug store, mucilage, etc., 88.90

Some Dredge Supplying Grabs

Phillip and Geo. Lake, Services on board of the dredge at Fortune	\$40.00
E. G. Lake, 25 tons coal	189.00
Moore & Co. sundries	12.63
John Munn, meat	124.70
British Marine & Varnish Co. paint	408.20
Mullally & Co. coal	209.10
Nad. Produce & Co. coal and insurance	5452.80
W. G. Pippy, repairs	929.23
Wages and Labour	1763.67
T. A. Pippy, repairs	120.60
F. Piercey, coal and labour	452.50
Pope's Furniture Factory, mattresses	9.00
Reid Nhd. Co. repairs	1820.51
M. S. Sullivan, steel, wire and rope	256.48
Edward Sinnott, groceries and provisions	273.57
M. W. Shortall, uniform and cap	40.00
Tessier & Co. wharfage	165.00
H. J. Taylor, diving, fastening doors	70.00
James Hancock, side lights	50.00
Jesse Whiteway, mattresses	39.20
E. Wall, net work	206.45
J. & W. Winsor, 36 tons coal	296.40
William Woods, network	8.40
R. N. Winter, 80lbs. beef	12.00
W. E. Bearns, provisions and groceries	452.22
W. H. Bartlett, expenses, incidental	150.00
Bowring Bros, guns, locks, etc.	39.71
James Sparkes, watchman	59.00
G. F. Bishop & Co.	1226.90
Alpheus Barbour, photage at Newton	15.00
William Campbell, meat, provisions	108.14
E. Collishaw, engine oils	76.43
L. V. Cashin, coal and provisions	336.25
Colonial Cordage Co. rope	124.70
Mark Chaplin, uniforms	42.45
M. A. Duffy, groceries and provisions	1340.13
E. J. Fitzgerald, services, surveying expenses	1080.39
John Day, coal, Lamaline	199.14
Thomas Farrell & Sons, beef and groceries	44.12
John Foote, payment labour at Lamaline	73.55
Alan Goodridge & Sons, rope and groceries	335.60
Daniel Green, Newtown	5.00
W. H. Hynes, coal	886.05
R. C. Hopkins	541.13
Samuel Harris, Grand Bank, labour	35.83
L. R. Giovanini, Lamaline	75.20
Job's Stores, Ltd., anchor	47.71
G. Kinsella, blasting	22.00
W. F. Kelly, birch boat cover	61.52
C. F. Lester, cartage	30.00
Agriculture Accounts—	

PLACENTIA BAY

Postal Telegraphs Dept.

Patrick Boland	\$ 132.78
Steph nBoland	95.90
William Bolt	9.00
George Boucher	25.50
Harold Boucher	9.00
Bertie Brown	3.00
Ephraim Brown	19.50
H. C. Brown	18.90
James Brwn	167.80
James Brown, Jr.	117.50
John Brown	3.00
Malcolma Brown	166.00
Ralph Brown	3.00
Thomas Brown	141.00
James Brinston	3.50
J. J. Brinston	1.50
Samuel Brinston	4.00
Thomas Burton	100.00
H. Butler	4.35
John Carrigan	4.50
Joseph Carrigan	6.00

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JUST RECEIVED:
5 Tons Spun and Ordinary
Lowest Prices.

Burrell's English Mixed Paints
All Colours.
Linseed Oils, Turpentine
1, 2 and 3 Ply Roofing Felt
Galvanized Buckets, all sizes
Cordage, Herring Nets, etc.

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FOR SALE

Motor Boat "DASH"—Length 20 ft., width 4 ft. 9 in., depth 2 ft.
Motor Boat "SILVER DICTOR"—Length 26 ft., width 6 ft., depth 3 ft.
One STEAM LAUNCH—Length 26 ft., width 6 ft., depth 3 ft.
WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN. For particulars, apply to

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IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE OUTPORT PEOPLE WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO FOLLOW THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WHICH OPENED APRIL 7TH, WE WILL SEND THE DAILY ISSUE OF "THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE" TO ANY PERSON FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR FOR THE SUM OF ONE DOLLAR, AND THE WEEKLY ISSUE FOR THE SUM OF THIRTY CENTS.

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THE SOONER YOU INSURE the better for you. You know it, and this is only to remind you that the knowledge will do you no good unless you act upon it. Let us write you a policy to-day and have it over. You'll feel better and sleep easier.

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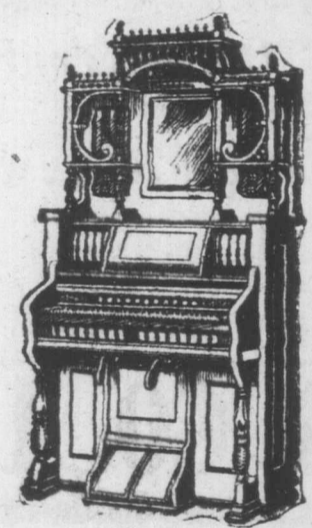
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Manufacturers, at right prices, of Bolts and Nuts, Horse Shoes, Railway Spikes, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire and Staples, Mild Steel, Galva. Telegraph Wire, Galva. Bar Iron, Pig Iron, Lead and Waste Pipe, Iron Pipe, Fence Wire, Tacks of all kinds, Shot and Putty.

America, Japan and the Pacific

(continued from page 3.) playing the star role, would outshine them both. For after all is said and done, the military over-lord of the earth of to-day is Russia. Clinging to the jumping off edge of the extreme East is a string of not very fertile islands called Nippon. She has succeeded in winning the enmity of both Russia and Germany and also of China. She is straining her every effort to patch up her armor as well as she might. The United States—fourteen times as big as she in area and twice in number of people and prospering as no other people on the face of the globe, and heaven only knows how many times richer than Japan—sitting six thousand miles away thinks that the little heathen is spilling for a fight with her. Japan would certainly laugh, if it were not so downright heartrending.—Adachi Kinnosuke in "Harper's Weekly."

Practical Tribute To Our Reservists

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Sir,—I see in the papers that five or six hundred Newfoundland have volunteered for the Navy. After the expiration of the war I am willing to take on deck crews for all our Atlantic mail ships, six or eight in number, permanently under two years agreement paying them sea wages plus a bonus of £5 per annum for good behaviour, etc. These men will be constantly employed. If you care to put this before them I beg that you will do so.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Sg.) A. MAITLAND KERSEY, Manager-in-Chief Services.

Admiral Superintendent, Royal Naval Reserve, Admiralty, S.W.

Obituary

MR. W. J. RYALL

"Cheery and kind, liked and admired by all, a friend to each, and a citizen of unblemished name"—would be a sufficient obituary to the memory of Mr. Wm. J. Ryall who died last night at the General Hospital. On Monday afternoon last, seeing the seriousness of his patient's case, Dr. Fraser decided on an immediate operation, and the deceased was hurried from his home to the Hospital, where a very serious operation was performed on the head, the sufferer having an abscess on the brain.

It was hoped that after the ordeal all might be well, but alas for human skill. Mr. Ryall gradually sank, and death followed last evening. Deceased was one of our best known and respected citizens, he had a host of friends of all creeds, and classes. As a musician he shone in our local circles, having from early years evinced a great inclination towards the profession of music. He also had considerable skill as an artist and some of his paintings and drawings deserve a place among the best amateur production. His every latest portrait was that of His Grace-Elect Monsignor Roache, which was executed in color.

Mr. Ryall was a nephew of the late Dean Born of loving memory, and to whom was very much attached. A widow and seven children, two brothers (Thomas and Valentine) and a mother are left to mourn the loss of this good husband, son and brother. To them the Mail and Advocate offers sympathy—May his soul rest in peace.

MRS PHILIP MALONE

Many friends in the city and elsewhere will be sincerely sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Philip Malone, which occurred at family home (Quidi Vidi Road) yesterday afternoon.

The deceased was loved by all who knew her, she had many endearing qualities, and homely virtues, but first and foremost amongst all, was a winning and pleasing disposition that was insuperable in its happy effects. Those who called her friend, truly found her so in the more substantial and tangible proofs of a sincere and loyal friendship.

Mrs. Malone was indeed a good and exemplary mother, a faithful wife and a true friend. In deeds of charity and benevolence she was always a foremost though unobtrusive patron, and no work undertaken on behalf of charity or the church was forgotten by her aid. She has done her duty well, her years were not immune from those cares and anxieties which is the common lot of all, but ever faithful to life's duties, to her love of home and its demands, and with her soul left into merciful hands of God. She passed into the, fortified and gladdened by the last sacrament of Mother Church.

A large family (a husband, two sons and six daughters) are left to mourn this good parent's loss, and to them this writer offers sincere condolence, and in which the Mail and Advocate joins.

"MEMORY"

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Oother services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.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's—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer. Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion on the Second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m. Virginia School Chapel—Even'g Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 p.m. Other Services at 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. Brookfield School Chapel—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

METHODIST

Gower St.—11 and 6.30, Rev. D. Hemmeon. George St.—11 and 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy. Cochrane St.—11 and 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh. Wesley—11 and 6.30, Rev. H. Royle. St. Andrew's (Presbyterian)—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

Adventist—There will be a regular Temperance at the Cooks Town Road Church Sunday evening. Eld. W. C. Young will preside. Subject of address: "Shall we be satisfied with anything short of Prohibition." Recitation: "The Wreck of the Skiffier" by E. Butler. All seats free.

Volunteers

Another increase in the recruiting last evening, eight names being recorded. Those are: John Galpin, Codroy. John Reid, Codroy. Phil Collier, Codroy. Goward Sams, Codroy. Thos. Moore, Grand River, St. George's. Rd. Ffield, Trinity East. Geo. Attwood, Jamestown, B.B. Elijah Mercer, Upper Island Cove. The Roll now numbers 1,746.

Precipitant Needed

When it became known at New York yesterday that the Lusitania had been sunk by a German torpedo, there was great excitement, and on Wall Street—the great money—a small panic followed.

A message to Messrs. McCurdy and Co. reads:—"News that the passengers of the Lusitania were saved caused a sharp rally, as the market had feared otherwise, in which case the United States would certainly have been involved with Germany. The market is likely to be unsettled for the immediate future," as Uncle Sam has been in the immediate past.

Catholic Citizen's Meeting at Casino

The Catholic citizens of St. John's are holding a meeting in the Casino to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock when the matter of fittingly acknowledging the elevation of His Grace Archbishop-Elect Most Rev. E. P. Roache to the Archiepiscopal See of St. John's, will be discussed. Our new Archbishop is held in great affection by his people, and they thus wish to express their pleasure in a tangible form at his distinguished elevation.

Anniversary Service

The annual Anniversary Services in connection with George St. Sunday School will be held in the Church to-morrow, when special sermons will be preached at the morning and evening services. The afternoon service commences at 2.45 p.m. Special music and exercises have been prepared and all friends are invited to be present. The evening service will be of a special nature and the pastor will deliver an address on "The Young Man and his relation to the Church. Parents are asked specially to attend and thus encourage the good work.

DEATHS

RYALL.—On last evening after a short but painful illness, William J. Ryall, aged 40 years. Funeral Sunday afternoon from his late residence, Colonial Building. Friends and acquaintances please attend without further notice.—R.I.P.

Civic Commission

The City Commissioners held their usual weekly meeting last night at the City Hall.

Chairman Gosling presided and the members present were Messrs. Ayre, McNamara, Mullaly, McGrath, Morris, Anderson and Withers.

J. P. Blackwood acknowledged copy of Engineer's report concerning Capt. Joliffe's property on Le Merchant Rd., and asked the Board to reconsider its decision and in this respect the Board is not prepared to go further.

Mr. Blackwood also wrote on behalf of J. P. McLoughlan about land on Le Merchant Road, and the Board will consider the matter after consultation with the Premier.

Mr. H. J. Fitzgerald complained of dangerous concrete foundations on vacant lot in Bate's St., and the matter was referred to Engineer.

Mr. George Macklin asked for a light at Macklin Place and it will be considered.

Capt. W. Strong and others, Mundy Pond Road, asked for water and sewerage.

Will be attended to when finances permit. P. Flynn, complained of filthy drain in Stephen Street.

The Engineer will submit a plan suggesting improvement.

Mrs. E. Cole asked that attention be given dilapidated sidewalk, Cookstown Road.

The Engineer will report. Patrick Parrell applied for position as assistant caretaker of Winsor Lake No such position vacant.

A. E. Canning submitted price of planting trees in Ordinance Park. Referred to East End Park Committee.

Mrs. P. Donnelly, Water Street East, asked the Board to remove motor engine from Dr. Howlett's surgery, which was a domestic annoyance.

The Engineer reported that Davey Brothers had encroached on city land in Long's Lane.

They will have to remove fence, and re-erect it subject to Engineer's directions.

Smith Co's, Ltd. forwarded plans of proposed building in Smith's Cove.

The Engineer will deal with the matter.

The Chairman informed the meeting of two complaints made by tenants that the roofs of their houses were leaking and the owners will be sent a copy of Bye-Law dealing with the matter.

The law in this respect will also be amended, giving the Council further power to deal with owners of houses paying annual rental up to \$100.00.

Mr. C. J. Fox, Secretary P.C.A. Association, asked the Board to make regulations governing horse traffic over city inclines, and he will be written to effect that the Association draft a regulation to be submitted to the Legislature.

After the adoption of various reports and passing of pay rolls, the meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

George Street Sunday School

George Street Sunday School will hold its annual Anniversary in the Church, on Sunday. Sermons will be delivered morning and evening in the interests of Sabbath School work. At the afternoon service, which will commence at 2.45 o'clock, the scholars will assemble. Special music and exercises have been prepared and all friends are invited to be present. In the evening a service of a special nature will be held during which the pastor will deliver an address on "The Young Man and His Relation to the Church." All parents are asked to make a special effort to attend and thereby encourage the faithful workers in their work.

Game Fish Club

The annual meeting of the Game Fish Club was held on Thursday evening, when Dr. Keegan as President, Mr. C. McK. Harvey as secretary, and last year's committee were re-elected for the coming term. It was decided on motion of Mr. Harvey that all members serving abroad be continued as honorary members, also that the roll be increased to 100, in view of the many applications for membership. The motion that Mr. R. A. Brehm be made an honorary member was carried unanimously, and after the reading of the usual reports which showed the Club to be in excellent condition, the meeting adjourned.

Premier's Birthday

The Right Hon. Sir E. P. Morris to-day celebrates his 56th anniversary, having been born in this city on May 24th, 1859. The Mail and Advocate joins the Premier's many friends in wishing him many happy returns.

LOCAL ITEMS

The funerals of the late E. J. Malone, W. J. Ryall, and Mrs. Phillip Malone, take place to-morrow.

Lieuts. Shortall, Mellor and Bartlett take up duty to-day, training the volunteers.

Two gentlemen filled with good spirits, or bad, were arrested last night and will explain matters to his Acting Honor to-day.

The R. N. Co'y have received word that Sydney Hr. is again blocked with ice, and that the Bruce and Kyle will have to make Louisburg at terminus 'till the Sydney port is again free.

At the morning service in St. Thomas's Church the Rector will preach on "The Supreme Question," and evening Revd. W. E. R. Cracknell will be the preacher.

The work on the foundation of the new bank goes on apace, and numerous piles now being driven into the ground, will be covered by a concrete surface. The erection of upper works will commence shortly.

The choir under the leadership of Prof. Hutton, and which will render the music at the ceremony of the consecration of His Grace-Elect, is now practicing each night. The choir is made up of male voices only.

Great preparations have been made by the T. A. people in connection with the T. A. Band dance, which takes place in their hall, Wednesday night next. The event promises to be most enjoyable and a large gathering is anticipated.

The steamer expected from Cardiff to load pig props at Placentia has not yet arrived there, but is hourly expected. There are now some 150 car loads of props on the tracks, which will be transferred to the boat, whilst another large pile of the timber is stored near the pier.

A man who was intended to go by last evening's train became insane at the railway station, though not violently so. Some friends who were with him, took him in charge and had the poor fellow driven to his home, where, we learn he has since become slightly better.

A Record Contest

Last night there was a record house at Rossley's. The high-class and talented artists, Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke, are the finest artists ever seen here, and as for their voices, well they are singers that really sing.

The contest was a huge success, and there were many competitions. Mr. Rossley intends to show the audience another novelty sooner, that for pure originality has never been equaled. One thing, the Rossleys always have something new to put forward. The 1st. prize was won by an elderly gentleman who was a first-class dancer, the gentleman's name, Taylor, 2nd prize won by Miss Perry, 3rd prize by Miss Georgina Squires, there were so many competitors all could not take part. The children's contest takes place today at the matinee. Humdreds turned away last night.

"Ours in the West End"

There was as usual a good house at the popular little theatre last night. The pictures are all new and of the very best, and the two singers were loudly applauded.

At the Nickel

The bill at the Nickel to-day is for the children. True, but the big children too may see it to their advantage, and enjoy it equally as well as the little ones. Gehest Parker's great story "The going of the White Swan" is a most charming film, whilst that very funny comedy drama "An Embarassing Predicament," which really is embarrassing, is just going to make you throw off that serious face. See the Nickel to-night.

The Lion and the Mouse

Commencing with a 3 o'clock matinee and concluding with to-night's performances, patrons of the Casino will bid farewell to the beautiful photo-play "The Lion and the Mouse."

On Monday next two exceptional features are to be offered to the picture-loving public. Firstly, the splendid drama "The Daughters of Men" in five parts, and secondly by the extremely funny farce comedy, entitled "The Billionaire" in three acts. These attractions conjointly making the most excellent evening's entertainment of its kind ever offered anywhere.

St. John's Municipal Board.

Notice to Rate Payers.

The Collectors will call at the following localities next week:—

EAST END Monday, 10th—Water Street. Tuesday, 11th—Duckworth Street. Wednesday, 12th—Gower Street. Thursday, 13th—Victoria and Prescott Streets. Friday, 14th—King's Road and Cochrane Street. Saturday, 15th—Henry, Bell, Bulley and Boggan Streets.

WEST END Monday, 10th—Water Street. Tuesday, 11th—New Gower St. Wednesday, 12th—Hamilton and Pleasant Streets. Thursday, 13th—Brazil's Square, Springdale and John Streets. Friday, 14th—Lime St., Carter's Hill and Young Street. Saturday, 15th—Patrick St., Le-Marchant Road and Leslie St.

P.S.—Parties who owe Rates up to December 31st, 1914, are hereby notified that if payments are not made, on the days specified herein, the amounts will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

By order, JNO. L. SLATTERY, Secretary-Treasurer.

SHIPPING

S. S. Tabasco is due from Liverpool on Monday next.

S. S. Nascope with a cargo of deals for Browhead, got away from St. John, N.B. on Thursday last.

Schr. Nellie M. Taylor is due from Barbados with a cargo of molasses to Morine & Co'y.

The Bonaventure has gone from Louisburg to Montreal with a cargo of steel products shipped by the Dominion Iron and Steel Co'y.

St. Bonaventure's College Meeting

A preliminary meeting of the Council of the Alumni of St. Bonaventure's College, was held recently at the College, to arrange matters for the annual meeting. The Association extended an invitation to His Grace the Archbishop-Elect to become their guest on the morning after his consecration. His Grace, for himself and his distinguished guests, the Delegate Apostolic to Canada and Newfoundland, the Bishops of Harbour Grace and St. George's as well as those from the Maritime Provinces who may be able to attend, has accepted the Alumni's invitation, and will be their guests at the annual re-union.

The Archbishop has signified his intention to celebrate his first Arch-Episcopal Mass in the College Chapel for the Association. He will be attended by two distinguished chaplains, and the Mass will be served by two of the most prominent laymen in the island. The Delegate will be the celebrant at the Benediction immediately after Mass, and will impart the Papal Blessing. During the ceremonies a trained choir will render appropriate music.

Breakfast will follow immediately after Mass, and the most brilliant gathering that ever met under the roof of old St. Bon's will enjoy a social hour.

After breakfast the President will extend greetings to the new Archbishop and his distinguished visitors, and then Archbishop and Delegate will make short replies.

A very artistic souvenir of the event has been prepared, and everything points to the fact that the Association will establish a record this year that will be hard to beat in future.

Magistrate's Court

Before Morris and Knight, J.P's. A drunk and disorderly citizen was fined two dollars.

A resident of Cook Street for having a vicious dog in his possession was fined five dollars, and for having the same without carrying a license fined two dollars.

A fisherman of Logy Bay, convicted for furious driving, had to deposit five dollars in the court treasury.

The prisoner Sexton held for six months imprisonment without the option of a fine, and then to find securities in \$100.00 or have another term of three months.

RHODES' SCHOLARSHIP 1915

All applications for this scholarship must be lodged with the undersigned not later than Saturday, the 15th of May.

The applications must be accompanied with ten copies of testimonials.

A. WILSON, Secretary, C.H.E. may6,4i

A CORDIAL INVITATION

When getting your supplies this spring, look for the Bear on your Rubber Boots. Demand "Bear Brand" Patent Process Boots. You may see plenty of rubber boots that LOOK as good, but if you want to see how much better Patent Process boots are, call in to our sample rooms in New Martin Bldg., and we will be most happy to show you. We have the boots there cut open, so that you can see what the inside of the sole is like and how strong the uppers are.

Remember, you must not judge the cost of a pair of Rubber Boots by the amount of money you pay, but by the price as compared with the number of months' wear. By that test, our boots prove cheapest.

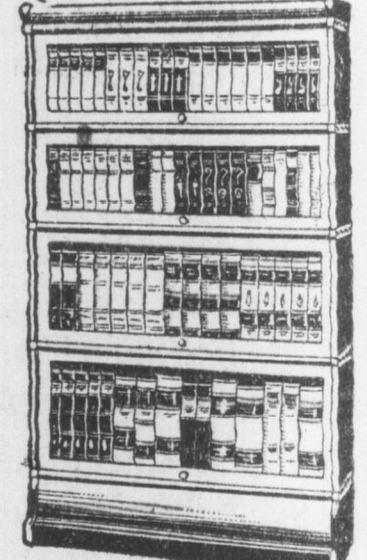
CLEVELAND TRADING CO., St. John's. ap5,ws,1f

REMOVAL NOTICE

M. F. MURPHY, Barber, wishes to intimate to his numerous friends and patrons that on and after Monday, May 10th, he will occupy his new Tonsorial Parlors.

439 WATER ST., next door to Slater's Jewelry Store.

D. J. MERCER, Manager. my7,8,10



HOUSE-CLEANING

time is again the fashion and with it the nuisance of moving heavy pieces. Our patient wives should never be burdened with the labor of dusting and moving our books while

Globe-Wernicke

dust-proof book-case sections are so cheaply obtainable. The cost of a section is less than that of many of your books. Why not ask prices?

PERCIE JOHNSON, Agent Globe-Wernicke

FOR SALE—One Horse

7 years old; weight: ten to eleven hundred pounds. Will be sold on Monday, May 10th, at WILLIAM VEITCH'S, Holyrood, C.B. John Nolan.—may7,8

FOR SALE—At bargain prices—in splendid condition—

One Knox Gasolene Hoisting Engine, with winch complete; two Second Hand Kerosene Marine Engines, 6 and 4 h.p. respectively; also Trap Boat, 26 ft. long, 6 1/2 beam. Apply by letter to P.O. BOX 83, St. John's. Nfld.may7,11

WANTED—At Once, 20

Good Pants Makers, to work in factory and outside. BRITISH CLOTHING CO. LTD., Duckworth Street.—may7,11

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS