

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1916.

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## Birrell Admits He Made Untrue Estimate of the Sinn Fein Movement

Ginnell, Irish M.P., Has After the British Government—Will Move a Resolution of Censure—Birrell Defends Himself From the Attacks Made on Him—Admits He Underestimated Strength of Rebel Movement

### TENBERS RESIGNATION TO PRIME MINISTER

Birrell said as he viewed the Smokey Ruins of Dublin and the Ruins of His Own Ambition There Was One Sad Hope in His Heart That This Was No Irish Rebellion

LONDON, May 4.—Lawrence Ginnell, member for the north division of West Meath, who is classed as a Nationalist, but follows the leadership of no party, greeted the announcement of the Premier that some leaders of the Irish rebellion had been shot with a cry of "Huns," and for some minutes he prevented Birrell from making his personal statement, and gave notice he would move a resolution calling the attention to the shooting of innocent men by this Hunnish Government.

Birrell, when he got a hearing, said he would have an opportunity as a private member of taking part in the debate on the Irish rising. He admitted he had made an untrue estimate of the Sinn Fein movement and the possibility of disturbances such as had occurred in Dublin, especially in respect to the mode of warfare which had been pursued, by the desperate leaders and their dupes. Therefore at the moment he learned

from General Sir John Maxwell that the insurrection had been quelled, he placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister, and it had been accepted. He wished to say to his critics that the error which he acknowledged and which had been of great and terrible consequence, had not proceeded from any lack of thought, consideration or anxiety. From the outbreak of the war, he took it only as his duty to maintain, unbroken and unimpaired, if possible the position of Ireland as a whole to a common foe, and in that aim he had been gallantly assisted by Redmond. He thought of nothing also, cared for nothing else and wished for nothing else.

It had been said in the House, continued the former Secretary, that Ireland would be a bright spot in the Empire in the country's hour of dire necessity. He hoped it might even yet be said to be sound. He was well aware the difficulties were great and the ice thin, but he considered it to be his duty to run great risks in order to maintain Ireland as herself and in the face of Europe a picture of unbroken unanimity within the boundaries of her soil.

Birrell said, when he viewed the smoky ruins of Dublin and the ruins of his own ambitions, there was one sad hope in his heart that this was no Irish rebellion and that new bonds of union might be forged. He hoped some measure of good might come out of this great evil.

This Prime Minister, in making note of Birrell's statement, said, without prejudging the decision that

## How Russian Troops Safely Reach France

Travelled From Port Arthur Via China Sea, Red Sea and Suez—Thirty Transports Were Used to Convey Troops to French Soil by the Japanese navy department.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Forty thousand Russian troops which arrived at Marseilles last Thursday and now en route to the front, did not come from Russia through ice-locked Archangel, Atlantic and Straits of Gibraltar, but via Trans-Siberian railway to Port Arthur through China Sea, Red Sea, Suez Canal and Mediterranean.

These troops, which five months ago were fighting on the Russian front, travelled 18,000 miles to fight in France.

Never in the history of the world have there been such a number of troops carried over such a tremendous distance on land and sea, and in the light of these revelations it is easy to understand the enthusiasm of the French people who poured out to greet the Russians at Marseilles and cheer them as they journey towards the battle front.

Information concerning details of the journey of the Russians was brought to this city by passengers aboard the St. Louis, which arrived on Sunday. They learned in Paris a month ago that troops were on the way to France, but were requested not to publish the news until after the Russians had arrived in France.

"If the Russians arrived in Marseilles on April 21, as the cables state," said a St. Louis passenger, they must have been on shipboard about forty days.

Thirty Transports.

It was confirmed more than thirty transports were needed to carry troops from Port Arthur, and that great trouble was experienced in having them at Port Arthur in time. Some ships are said to have been chartered from Japanese steamship companies. Another report had it that many transports were furnished by the Japanese navy department.

It appears the first consignment of Russians, amounting to 30,000 in all, is only a vanguard of an army of 100,000, for at least 250,000 of whom complete uniforms and equipment already are waiting in France. Some of them are coming, like those already arrived, from Dalny and Vladivostok, from concentration camps in Manchuria, via the Suez Canal.

First thousands of Russians arrived at Toulon from Dalny during the first week of April. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the least inkling of their coming reaching the outside world. All of them were dressed in civilian clothes and were without uniforms or equipment.

It was explained to civilian residents of Toulon who caught sight of them that they were Serbian refugees brought from Durazzo and Scutari, Albania.

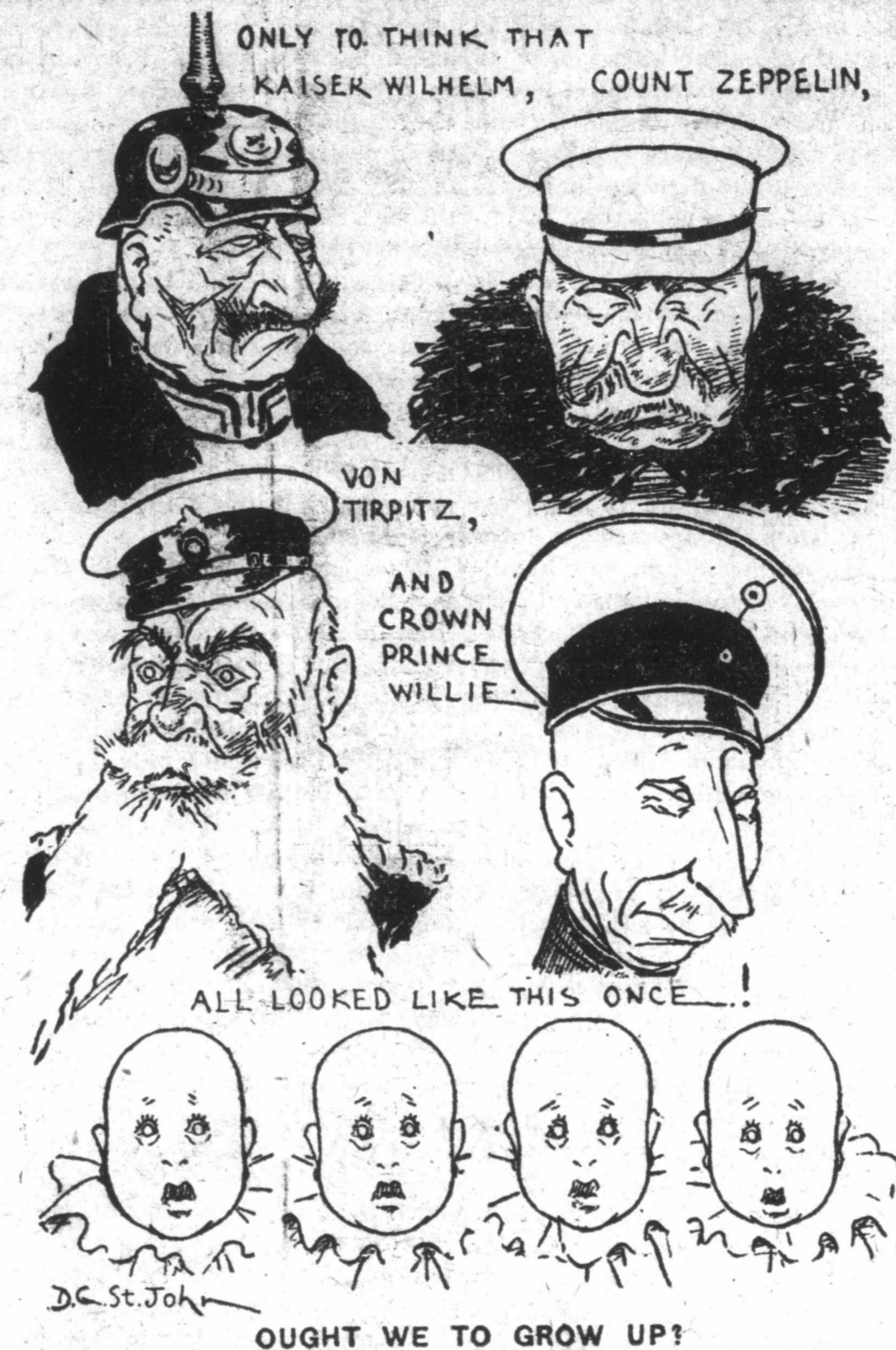
### OFFICIAL

PARIS, May 3.—An official to-night reads:

"West of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment in the sector of Avocourt. Towards the end of the afternoon our troops, by a brilliant assault captured German positions north-west of Le Mort Homme. We took a hundred prisoners and four machine guns.

PARIS, May 4.—As a consequence of French artillery preparations at Deadman's Hill yesterday, a statement says, two Germans surrendered, stating they were the sole survivors of the men in their trench. Elsewhere, west of the Meuse, there was active fighting with artillery. French artillery destroyed an ammunition depot at Grande Dune, Belgium.

An advance of the French in the district of Deadman's Hill, on the Verdun front, was continued during the night, the War Office announced this afternoon. The gains made yesterday were increased and consolidated.



### SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY

LONDON, May 3.—Serious trouble is reported to have occurred in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany on May Day, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. Vast crowds, composed for the most part of women of the labouring classes clamored for peace. A Geneva telegram to the Central News says: "During the food riots at Leipzig the police killed 3 persons and wounded 70; in the riots in Berlin it has been reported that 25 persons were killed and 200 wounded."

## Want of Ships 10 Killed May Endanger Food Supply 19 Wounded In Late Raid

LONDON, May 4.—Beresford called the attention of the Lords yesterday to the depletion in tonnage of British ships needed for trade purposes, asserting that unless it were remedied it would endanger the supply of food, and asked the Government to consult the Labor leaders with a view to obtaining more labor for shipbuilding.

In reply, Sir Edward Carson said the Government were now administering the whole British mercantile marine, amounting to half the gross tonnage of the world. Forty-three per cent. of the British tonnage, he added, had been requisitioned, for naval and military purposes; fourteen per cent. is occupied in carrying food-stuffs and raw material in behalf of the Government and its Allies; the remaining forty-three per cent. being operated by British ship-owners under State regulations. "Our ships are carrying supplies of coal, grain, food, timber, munitions and raw materials of munitions to all our Allies on an unprecedented scale," continued Carson.

"But for these supplies, France, Russia and Italy would be dependent upon their own totally inadequate resources. In several instances the shortage of tonnage has been balanced by new ships and it is surprising that we have stood the strain so well. Five hundred merchant vessels, of all sorts, are being built and the number of small craft added to mercantile marine has been more than 2,500."

### Spaniard Sunk

LONDON, May 3.—The sinking by a submarine of another neutral steamship, the Spanish vessel Vinifreda, has been reported from Corruna, Spain.

"Maud" Sunk LONDON, May 4.—The British schooner Maud of Jersey has been sunk by a German submarine.

## Casement and Other Leaders of Rebellion Promptly Dealt With

Sir Roger Will be Tried With Utmost Expedition—Clarke and McDonald of Dublin Found Guilty and Shot—Several Thousand Prisoners Have Been Taken—Serious Revolt Throughout Galway—Rebel Forces Were Shelled by Wapship

### SEVERAL GET COLD FEET TURN STATE EVIDENCE

DUBLIN, May 3.—People in Dublin were permitted to move about the city freely to-day, for the first time since the uprising. A crowd came out to view the ruins caused by the riots. Passes are still required to go through the military cordon in certain parts of the city. At those points autos and trains are searched for arms. Persons who intend to take passage on trains are scrutinized before they enter the stations. Only Dublin, Belfast and Kingston stations are open for embarkation of passengers. It is said that rebels whose cases are of such a nature that they can be disposed of at once, are being tried by court-martial under the Defence of the Realm Act. Others, who cannot be dealt with immediately, are being sent to England.

On the following day another naval vessel landed one hundred soldiers, who compelled other rebels to retire towards the castle. Encounters between rebels and small bands of police resulted in a number of casualties.

LONDON, May 3.—Among other signatories to the Republican proclamation, found guilty and shot, were Thomas J. Clarke and Thos. McDonald, of Dublin. One thousand rebel prisoners marched through the city to-day, under a strong military escort. The batch included many youths in their teens and several women. It is said that several thousand prisoners have been taken by the military.

HOLYHEAD, May 3.—Three hundred more prisoners from Ireland, of whom 20 were wounded, were landed here today, and included a considerable number of persons evidently of a somewhat higher station than those landed two days ago. Some of them were intellectuals, who heretofore have been identified mainly with the Irish Literary Movement.

Although all prisoners wore men's clothing, several of them were women, 30 or 40 of whom have been made prisoners. A number of prisoners have indicated their willingness to turn State evidence, and it is stated that some startling information will come to the Government from this source.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Normal conditions are returning gradually in Dublin. Reports received from the outlying districts indicate that the situation is well in hand. The Chief of the Fire Department estimates damage to buildings at £1,000,000, and to stock at £750,000. The number of buildings destroyed or damaged is 179.

Nothing of Importance During Past 24 Hours

LONDON, May 4.—The following official communication was issued last night:

"Nothing important has happened during the past 24 hours. Operations on both sides have been confined to artillery actions, some of them slight, some of them heavy, together with mining activity.

"To-day we blew up three miles east of Souchez, and at the same time bombarded enemy trenches. There have been fairly heavy bombardments by both sides from St. Eloi to the south, on a front of about 1000 yards, and also westward of Angres."

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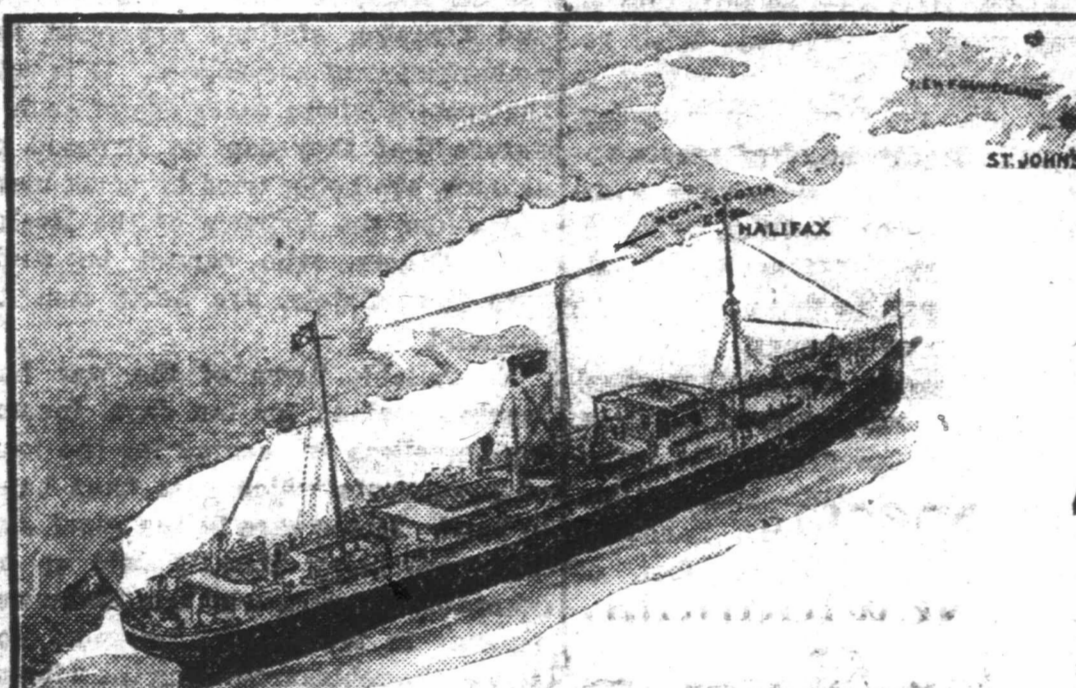
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## GERMAN EDUCATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE GERMAN MIND AS SEEN BY MR. CHESTERTON.

It is the work of German education to fill up insufficiency with self-sufficiency. In a sense it is true that the Prussian Government knows how to make its subjects contented: it knows how to make them contented with inferior things. Perhaps the most ignominiously inferior thing is superiority. If making a population of important pigmies is the greatest good of the greatest number, there is really a sense in which Germanic culture and control achieve it. Their sense of perfection makes them permanently imperfect. In the calm absence of all self-criticism there is made possible a fine flower of fatuity not to be found in any less protected land. This enormous inebriety must be touched on with humility, not to say fear. Britain and America have been tempted to such Pharsaic fooleries; but the British and American sense of humor (though the two are very different) have kept such things within bounds. But if Prussia really conquered us, we might all be like that.

It is a fatuity that finds expression in the very style and grammar. I have received a whole sheaf of German-English pamphlets, including a booklet called "War-Chronicle"; and on reading them I am chiefly arrested by the most weird weakness in the mere diction, long before I come to the universal weakness of the case. I will give only one or two instances of a sort of ill-luck in language. Thus, we must expect recriminations about destruction of buildings on one side or the other. But whichever side manages things worse, there can surely be no doubt about which explains them worse.

The first thing I find is a sentence like this: "The church of Langemarck has been completely destroyed owing to French and British shells and shrapnel, as is proved by the many holes in the walls." I can see what the man means; but in the mere logic of language it is hard to see how you make a hole in what is entirely destroyed. We must expect different versions of the responsibility for the death of non-combatants on a battlefield. According to the report of the Russians, the German troops admit that they were reluctantly obliged in the course of these attacks to shoot thousands of Russians, including many women and children." The Germans apparently say, or attempt to say, that this was because the Russians put women and children in the place of peril. But what the Germans actually succeed in saying is this: "Our guns were reluctantly obliged to demand toll of many of their lives."

Have any of my readers ever had the happiness to see a reluctant gun? I like to think of the cannon coyly shrinking from being handled by human beings, but forced by the masterful Germans to come forward and do itself justice. In my Prussian pamphlet the two sentences are put in parallel columns, somewhat innocently purporting to show that the Germans speak the truth and the Russians falsehood. All that the two sentences really prove is that the Russians at least say what they mean to say, and that the Germans cannot even do that.

Yet again, we must expect a rather entangled use of the tongue touching the negotiations before the war. But there are some statements which the Germans really need not ask us to accept, and this one of them: "Graf Metternich's reports in the Winter of 1912 clearly show that the British Ministers then frankly admitted their solicitude for Great Britain's relations with England and France." Surely not I feel sure there is some mistake. Great Britain's relations with England "continue to be favorable," as they say of the King's Speech. Other remarks on the same diplomatic topic are simply impossible to understand. What does this mean, for instance: "Of course, the present war is shown as an example for German slowness. We do not want to disturb these illusions, but must draw attention to the remarkable fact that the English proclamation as supporting the statement that the war is one of German aggression refer to faithless Italy."

Why should we show an example for German slowness? What does he mean by saying that we refer to faithless Italy? Surely he cannot mean that we refer to her as faithless. "Faithless" appears to be of the nature of a short, sharp cry, breaking involuntarily out of him in the course of the sentence. But why, then, is it a remarkable fact that we should refer to Italy? I cannot tell. As the German says in Mr. Belloc's book, "It is

Nature-Mother preserved." Now I am not picking hole, or pointing to them, in a merely supercilious and superficial spirit. I do not suggest that the German case is like the church at Langemarck, and is entirely destroyed by having a few holes in it. But I do think one can look through such holes and see something of the German mind.

This state of mind is also revealed in an extraordinary phrase used by a German military leader, General von Disfurth: "The commonest, ugliest stone put up to mark the burial place of a German grenadier is a more glorious and venerable monument than all the cathedrals of Europe put together."

When people who talk like that try to make a cathedral, it is likely to be a heap of the commonest and ugliest stones. If the General had said that the soul of a grenadier, or of a garrotter, is more glorious than all the cathedrals he would only have been saying what all the cathedrals exist to say. But since most cathedrals are not only concerned for the souls of the dead, but are full of the bodies of the dead, it is logically certain that the General was not speaking of a human body and a human soul, but specifically of a German and specifically of a grenadier.

The General really means that the difference between Germans and non-Germans is so great that German trifles are more important than non-German treasures, as a giant's toothpick might be taller than a man's walking stick, or an archangel's feather might be larger than a sparrow's wing. In other words, the General is mad. He sees something that is not there.

For a real giant could walk across Europe from the Latins to the Slavs, and right through the Germans, without seeing any difference beyond a slight dullness and tameness in the central populations. The mere external system of civilization, at least, would strike the giant's eye as pretty much the same everywhere. If he were a simple giant he would see that the civilization was common to the French and Germans. If he were a learned giant he would know it was mostly copied from the French.

But no giant in the wildest fairy tale could entertain the fancy of there being such a difference as the poor General's distinction implies—by which one dead German weighs more than fifty dead Frenchmen. He would merely wonder what such a statement could possibly mean. It only means something which always produces simultaneously the wildest thought and the weakest art. It only means self-satisfaction, which is the death of self-expression.

For it should be noted that the cathedrals also, in a sense, began with the common soldier and the common stone. But they began in a certain spirit, a spirit which is not content with its surroundings because it is not content with itself. It can never do enough for the subject, and therefore can never do enough with the substance. There is no end to what it would do for the soul, and therefore no end to what it can do with the stone.

General von Disfurth, being a German soldier and thinking there can be nothing so good as a German soldier, is content to remain as stony as the stone and as stiff as the grenadier. He can apply what is called "organization" to the stone, as to the German soldier. That is, he can copy the common ugly stone and turn it into a long row of common ugly stones, parallel to the long row of common ugly Germans whom he drills and parades in patterns. But they are not patterns that any person of taste wants to look at. If he can pick up a scrap of sculptured stone from the shattered towers of Rheims, multiplication may or may not be vexation, but certainly it is not creation. German efficiency, which makes the utmost possible uniformity over a large space, merely gets further and further from mediæval inspiration, which made the utmost possible variety in a small space. There is a stale joke about some unlettered person who said, "If you give him a hinch he will take a hell," but it is really true that if you gave the mediævals an inch they could produce a hell, with heaven and purgatory thrown in.

There are corners of carving and illuminated lettering where we have all seen them. You do not touch the fringe of this creative faculty by mere largeness or even by mere arrangement. You do not do it by turning men into mile-stones, and in the dear secret of the all-wise then boasting of the number of miles

they cover. In all such operations, however elaborate, there remains a basic satisfaction with the commonness and ugliness of the stone or of the man's mind. In this matter, if you make an idol of a stone you seldom make a statue of it.

The floundering in German phraseology to which I have referred correspond to certain floundering in philosophy. For instance, the German does not reach the point of describing a gun as being reluctant to kill a woman, through a mistake in his mechanical creed. The mistake is that he does instinctively think it is the gun that kills the woman; he is drilled to forget that it is really a man who kills her. Then his sentimentalism begins to soak through his systematizing; and the bashful piece of artillery is the remarkable result. And a brief study of the sentence about the wall with holes in it will afford the young student an excellent model of the dangers of saying a thing first and attempting to prove it afterwards.

Some letters from Professor Deissman, of Berlin, which accompany the little book are marked also by this curious collapsible style. They are further marked by a reeking cant of humanitarianism used in palliation of inhumanity, with which I will not pretend to patience. If it is really part of the Prussian's duty to butcher my brothers (and sisters), I should be very much obliged to him if he would not weep over them. He assures me that there is no hatred in his heart, the state of which organ does not interest me, because it is quite clear that, whatever may be in his heart, there is nothing in his head to stop him from going on as he does; and nothing short of a bullet in his head seems likely to have that effect. I will give one case of the curious confusion of words which in so many of these cases covers an equally curious confusion of conscience.

Speaking of some Lutheran assembly or other, he says, "The Synod expresses its grateful satisfaction that synods, congregations, and individual Christians of America have courageously and vigorously protested against the American export of ammunition for the enemies of Germany and its allies, as contradicting Christianity, and therewith connects the expression of hope that our fellow-believers across the ocean will continue to maintain this standpoint. At the same time, the Synod requests the High Administrative Body of the Church to make efforts toward the Committee of the German Evangelical Churches for a similar publication in the name of Evangelical Christianity in Germany."

I fear we must not find, in the haziness of the style, hope that the Synod is asking the Evangelical Christians in Germany not to manufacture munitions. Yet it is difficult to see how the Synod can, with any consistency mean anything except this. What is the sense of saying that an American is not a Christian if he makes a gun to be fired off, and then saying that a German is a Christian when he makes a gun and fires it off himself? Alone among the nations, the Yankees are to be the Quakers, solely in order that the Germans may be the only militarists. America is to be superior to armaments, that Prussia may be superior in armaments. But whether the Professor and his Synod mean this or mean the opposite, or mean anything at all, the quality of the diction makes it difficult to determine.

There are other passages which are not particularly obscure, but are extremely laborious, and have something indescribably amusing about them, if you read only a little of them at a time. It is one of the peculiarities of this deep-headed German way of writing that it is either impossible to see the point at all or it is possible to see the point a long time before the explanatory writer gets to it. Much of it is concerned with the higher criticism of the Bible, a sport held dear in their dark forests, and of what Professor Deissmann calls "the blessed reciprocal effect of international Biblical research."

**Tallest Man in The World Dead**

New York, April 28.—Hugo, a circus giant, who was said to be the tallest man in the world, died here Sunday of pneumonia. He was 8 feet, 4 inches high, and normally weighed 536 pounds. He was 47 years old, was born in Italy, and was known among circus people only as Hugo.

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# War Messages.

## The Owners Making Good; The Men Want a Share

NEW YORK, May 3.—Steamship owners are piled high with freight which cannot be moved. 50 steamers lie at anchor in the harbor to-day, unable to reach the wharves, because of the strike of marine engineers, which has tied up 450 tug boats engaged in such services.

In New York harbor the situation is aggravated by small strikes of longshoremen at some of the piers, and by the intimation that a general strike of 40,000 longshoremen might be called to support that of the engineers.

## Spain is Disposed to Back United States

PARIS, May 3.—The Spanish Government, says a despatch to the Temps from Madrid, is disposed to support the policy of the United States regarding submarine warfare. If America asks neutral Powers in general to safeguard their rights, Spain is willing to subscribe to the general understanding, with a view to preventing Germany from continuing the form of submarine warfare as she has heretofore followed.

## 'Too Many For Comfort'

LONDON, May 3.—A hostile aeroplane visited Deal this afternoon, coming from the direction of Ramsgate, and dropped six bombs. The railway station and several houses were badly damaged. One man was badly injured, is at present the only casualty that is known.

The aeroplane made off, flying above the clouds, and our aircraft went in pursuit.

## Trouble For Liebknecht

BERLIN, May 3.—Eight other persons were arrested at the time of the demonstration, which occurred in Potsdam Square.

As Dr. Liebknecht is a soldier, an investigation into his conduct, by a military tribunal, has been ordered, as this tribunal caused his arrest. We wore civilian clothes when apprehended.

## Lloyd George to Make Remarkably Frank Speech

LONDON, May 3.—David Lloyd George is going to make a remarkably frank speech on Saturday, rivalling in interest his now famous, "too late" address in the Commons last December. It is expected the speech will have a direct bearing on his future official life, as well as to lay bare Great Britain's position. Nothing will equal it in frankness, which has been said publicly by any Cabinet Minister since the war began.

## Took His Seat In the Corner

LONDON, May 3.—Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary of Ireland, has resigned. Birrell indicated his resignation from the Cabinet by taking the corner seat behind the Treasury benches when he entered the Commons this afternoon.

## Up to Woodrow

BERLIN, May 3.—The German reply to the American Note will not decide whether a breach will come between the U. S. and Germany, according to the "Volks Zeitung." The decision will rest with President Wilson, and will depend on the answer he is expected to make to Germany.

## Them Thirty-Eight

LONDON, May 3.—No definite date can be set for the reply of the British Government to the third demand which Washington has made for the release of the 38 Austrians, Germans and Turks seized on the American steamer China near Shanghai.

## Compulsion Bill Gets First Reading; Is Loudly Cheered

LONDON, May 3.—The Government's Military Bill for immediate general compulsion, passed its first reading in the Commons to-day. Its passage was loudly cheered.

## Huns "Ar-gonne"

PARIS, May 3.—A German attack in Argonne near Harazee, was repulsed with serious losses for the assailants, the War Office announced this afternoon. In Verdun region last night there was heavy fighting with artillery.

## Will Exchange Sick and Wounded Prisoners

LONDON, May 3.—The Foreign Office announces that Athens has learned from the American Ambassador that Germany has accepted the British proposals for the transfer to Switzerland, of British and German wounded or invalided prisoners of war for exchange.

## There Will Be No Uneasiness When the Hour Comes Here

SYDNEY, N.S.W., May 3.—The New South Wales Ministry has resigned, owing to the unwillingness of its members to put into effect the abolition of the Upper House, as demanded by the Labour Party.

## LOST MANY SEALS

The crew of the S.S. Ranger calculate that they lost nearly 6,000 seals the past spring. They killed and skinned 3,500 and for nearly two weeks the vessel in a gale of N. E. with rain, sleet and the worst kind of weather, was jammed and for this period, by the running together of the floe with the tide she was in an icy cradle with about 50 feet of ice under the ship and the same applied to the Seal. Much powder and dynamite was used to try and blast her out but without avail. Much of the killed seals in the bad weather drifted in on the Magdalen Islands and were secured by the shore folk. Fully 60 pans with an average of 100 seals on each were lost to the ship and many of these pans were later picked up with only four or five seals on each of them. Some 250 seals picked up by the Islanders will be returned, but they claim salvage on them.

## CEMETERY DAMAGED BY LANDSLIDE.

In the rain storm of Sunday night and Monday morning there was quite a landslide at Petty Hr. Clay and rock falling broke away the fences and filled the C. E. Cemetery and Mr. Josiah Chate's house was damaged by boulders and earth rolling down on it. Mr. Chate and his family fearing the house would collapse had to vacate it.

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singing ragtime songs. singing popular ballads.

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A thrilling wild animal story produced in two acts, featuring Kathlyn Williams.

"Rags and the Girl"—Maurice Costello in a Vitagraph drama. "The Widow's Breezy Suit"—An Edison sure-fire comedy.

## THE DOG.

By Miguel Zamacois, the Distinguished French Poet.—English Verse By Curtis Dunham.

"After the battle of Esternay a dog refused to leave the grave of the soldier who had rescued him."—Paris Newspaper.

One lonesome tomb the open field reveals:  
No graven stone to passerby appeals.  
No hero's name, no gallant deed enrolled,  
No epitaph—a grave, all silent, cold;  
And yet how eloquent the wordless signs

Upon that shelt'ring turf! A dog reclines  
Beneath a rustic cross, one mourning friend,  
Devotion-stricken, faithful to the end.  
A modest flag, tri-colored, flutters there,  
And on the grassy mound with tender care  
Are placed the caps of ten who sleep below.

What monument with phrases trite could show  
More clearly what this precious grave contains,  
Mute witness of a country's travail pains?  
"Ten soldiers lie within one nameless grave  
Who fought and died as one, one cause to save!"

Those soldiers' caps, the brave tricolor or there  
One pauses, thrilled, abashed, his bowed head bare;  
He grieves, yet glows with racial pride—  
His race, his land, for which these ten have died!

One moment thus, and then human note.  
True sentiment is there; who now would quote,  
"Dumb brute?" Who know what loving, poor dogs think?  
Why waits this dog, refusing food and drink?  
The diggers of this grave have dug and gone,  
And comrades of these dead are fighting on;  
The battle's roar o'erwhelms all sentiment—  
Save to a dog who loves, and is content  
To starve beside one buried soldier's cap.

The other nine are nought to him; nayhap  
He sniffs at all, but only to be sure  
Which is his Master's. Satisfied secure  
And constant to his trust, he starves and waits.

What does this poor dog think, who cannot tell  
The longings of his grateful heart?  
"Tis well!  
His cap is here, or I'd be doing wrong  
To think this sod could hold him down so long."

Those patient canine eyes expectant grow:  
"A little longer yet—then to rejoice;  
To feel his kindly hand, to hear his voice,  
To eat from his hand only, leap upon  
His sturdy chest, this bitter waiting done;  
Reward him with a poor dog's very life.  
Since life he saved for me amid the strife  
Of man with man; to well, to starve, to thirst,  
Is little enough from me to him."

Who, versed in love of dogs for those they choose to own  
As masters, feels their need of speech?  
A moan,  
A whine, a gladsome bark, a whimper here,  
A caper there, devotion without fear;  
Courage, patience—are not these enough?  
The day is done, and in the twilight chill  
The dog beside the cap is waiting still.  
He shivers; ere the dawn his eyes will glaze.

## Enjoyable Concert At Kelligrews

A grand and largely attended concert was held at the R. C. school room at Kelligrews on Tuesday night under the superintendency of the popular teacher, Miss Whalen. The manner in which the pupils conducted themselves, in their various performances, reflected the greatest credit upon the teacher, and we congratulate her upon the patience and talent displayed. The school was filled to its utmost capacity, testifying to the popularity of the management. A dance was indulged in after the concert and every one went home well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

## OBITUARY

**MRS. WM. TILLEY.**  
The death occurred on Monday last of a well known and esteemed resident of Kelligrews in the person of Mrs. Tilley, wife of Mr. Wm. Tilley, postmaster. The deceased lady had been ill for over three months and her daughter, the late Miss F. Tilley, only predeceased her almost 12 months ago. She leaves a husband, three daughters residing in Boston, and three sons, one of whom is Mr. Frank Tilley, Customs officer at Kelligrews. To the sorrowing family the Mail and Advocate extends its condolences.

## German Babies Do Not Lack Milk

THE HAGUE, April 20. (Via London, April 21).—Samuel N. McClure, of New York, has arrived here, after a three months' tour of Germany, Belgium, Poland, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey, during which he met in the countries visited high personages in all the governments and discussed with them various phases of the war.

Mr. McClure says he made it a point to investigate reports in circulation, that German babies are dying from lack of milk. He qualifies these reports as ludicrously untrue. Far from being true, he says, German babies were never in better health, and infant mortality at the present time is lower than ever before in the history of the empire. The same thing is true with regard to school children and the people generally, because health conditions are now more closely watched by the government.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, told Mr. McClure that the health of the soldiers was actually better than it would have been if they had followed the ordinary civilian occupations.

"Pro-Germans in the United States have been appealing for money to buy milk for German babies who are starving." Apparently it is all a game to excite sympathy for the Teuton case.

## NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

Kerosene Oil in 8 hooped bbls.  
Motor Gasolene in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.  
Polerine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.  
Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.  
Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.  
Motor Greases at lowest prices.  
See us before placing your order.

## P. H. Cowan & Co.,

276 Water Street.

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

A 3 REEL DIAMOND SPECIAL FEATURE TO-DAY.

**"WHEN LOVE IS MOCKED."**

A 3 reel Diamond special feature produced by the Selig Coy.

**"THE DECEPTION."**

A Lubin Drama with Ethel Clayton and Thurston Hall.

**"THE SERPENT'S TOOTH."**

A Vitagraph Comedy with Wally Van.

## MR. FRANK DE'GROOT, Bass Baritone

Singing Classy and Popular Songs.

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

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Specially Refined to meet the Newfoundland climate. Best for Motor Boats and Lamps.

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Franklin's Agencies, Limited.

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The Daily issue of THE MAIL AND AVOCADTE will be forwarded to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until December 31st next for the sum of

**ONE DOLLAR.**

The Weekly issue will be forwarded to any address from now until December 31st next for the small sum of

**THIRTY CENTS.**

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# BIRCH JUNKS

To arrive in about one week.

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333 Water Street.  
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## We Can Quote Lowest Prices

ON  
**GASOLENE, KEROSENE, AND VEEDOL MOTOR OIL.**  
—Also—  
**CUP GREASE.**

**SMITH CO. Ltd.**  
Telephone 506.

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## FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

**38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.**

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

## Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

Water Street, St. John's.



### IN STOCK:

25 Boxes WINE SAP APPLES,  
15 Brs. WINE SAP APPLES,  
5 Boxes Best GRAPE FRUIT,  
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All Choice Quality.

J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suam Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

### The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 4th, 1916.

### THE CLOSING OF THE HOUSE

THIS afternoon will end this session of the Legislature. Many important events have transpired since it opened. The Legislature has been sitting seven weeks; the work should have been completed by four weeks, the Legislature should not be in session in May in any year, unless very special reasons exist, and the proper time for the opening of the Legislature is January, any date later is inconvenient to many members; and therefore, the duties appertaining to a legislator are not always properly discharged when the House is opened, at a time when most members are otherwise very busily engaged.

The principal events of the session are:

- (a) The appointment of Mr. Kent to the Bench.
- (b) The election of Dr. Lloyd as Leader of the Opposition Party.
- (c) The decision of the Opposition forces to reorganize under the name of the Liberal-Union Party.
- (d) The clownish conduct of Mr. Cashin, Minister of Finance and Customs.
- (e) The exposure of the Speaker's methods of securing votes in Carbonear District.
- (f) The determination of the Morris political machine in the Legislature to demoralize the electorate for political purposes.

Mr. Kent's appointment to the Bench has met with universal approval, and he will, we feel sure, be true to the best traditions of the Court.

Dr. Lloyd's appointment, as Leader of the Opposition forces in the House, is considered favorably by Liberals and F.P.U. members. He has demonstrated his ability to lead the Party in the House, for there never was a Liberal Leader that proved his worth any better than Dr. Lloyd did the past session; his speeches were unexcelled in the House and his remarks were always respected by the whole House. As a debater, he is equal to the best that ever sat in the House of Assembly; he is a hard hitter, but doesn't strike below the belt.

The F.P.U. members have the fullest confidence in Dr. Lloyd; they are delighted with his leadership this session, the more they see of Dr. Lloyd, the more they trust and respect him. He possesses a clean, manly reputation, and his ability as a speaker, debater, and lawyer, is generally recognized.

As for Cashin, his reputation as a dangerous Minister of the Crown, and a terror to his Leader and Party, is generally recognized. He did very well during the earlier weeks of the session; but as soon as the estimates were finished, he broke outside the traces, and day after day turned the House into a regular bedlam.

Mr. Goodison comes out of the session a ruined man, politically; the Country has no further use for him; his reputation is now a thing of the past. His conduct in reference to Victoria Village matters was reprehensible enough, but his brazen attempt to justify it under a plea of "following the custom," and his refusal to express his regrets to the House he had wronged, was perhaps the most unwise action any member of the House ever attempted.

Had Mr. Goodison expressed his regret, and thereby showed his contrition, and demonstrated that such conduct as his was not acceptable to the House, the matter would probably have been closed. He has made his own political bed, and must now lay on it; he will injure not only himself, but his whole party, and especially the Premier. Such outrageous conduct on the part of a member holding the Speaker's position; cannot be tolerated by a free people, unless they have resolved to descend to the worst state of demoralization. The righteousness that exalted a nation has been trampled under foot by Mr. Goodison. The Union Party, and thousands of electors, will not be parties to such a crime.

The Opposition Party has performed their duty fearlessly, and it has come out of the session with added influence, and admiration. The people are quite sure now that no party that ever sat in the House possesses more admirable qualifications to rule a People and uplift a Country than the present Opposition Party. Never was its duty better performed under peculiar circumstances.

As for Mr. Coaker, he has soared above his opponents in the House and come out of the session with a reputation that is the admiration of all who love their Country and have faith in its future; he has made no mistakes, and has shown that he can be relied on in an emergency to do the right thing; he has shown his fidelity to ideals that gave him a seat in the House, and the fishermen's interests were never regarded with the favor and consideration now accorded them by all legislators.

Mr. Coaker has placed the interests of the fisheries in the very forefront of legislation, and his efforts to re-establish the ship-building industry; the establishment of permanent building plants; the inspection and supervision of the herring industry; the protection of the lives of the sealers against disasters, such as may be averted by human foresight; the encouragement of the sealers to secure the best price for fat; the supplying of Bonavista Peninsula with electric power and light; the addition of 400 worn-out toilers of 75 years to the Old Age Pension list; the securing of an additional \$50,000 for public works of pressing importance; the protection of the pit prop cutter, and the value of labor. All those matters have been attained through the advocacy of the President of the F.P.U., ably seconded by the Opposition members, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Piccott.

Mr. Piccott has come out of the session with a reputation that has raised him generally in the estimation of the electors of the Country; he is the only Minister that has added to his reputation, and demonstrated his courage to openly uphold and advocate proposals of the F.P.U. Mr. Piccott's support prepared the way for many of the splendid features of this session's legislation; he deserves the thanks of the Union men of the Country for the support he gave to Mr. Coaker's proposals during the session.

All of the Opposition members have come out of the session stronger than they entered it. Messrs. Jennings, Grimes and Halfyard are especially entitled to the esteem of their constituents, for they are fast becoming very useful members of the House.

The F.P.U. was never stronger, or more influential, than at present. Its importance and power may be estimated by the fact that on every Select Committee, but one, appointed by the House this session, Mr. Coaker was appointed. This is in itself a proof of the House's respect for Mr. Coaker's general knowledge of the Country's affairs; this is a session that may well be termed the "Select Committee" session, for most of the legislation enacted was thrashed out and adjusted in Select Committees, and therefore, the debates in the House were curtailed and time much more valuably utilized.

The Government has emerged from the session without life or vigor, and if not dead, completely, all know its death cannot be much longer deferred, while the Opposition Party has emerged victorious and with added energy and confidence, and stronger than ever in the esteem of the electorate.

### F.P.U. PURCHASE BAKERY FIT OUT

THE Union Export Company has purchased the new bakery outfit, imported last year by the Royal Biscuit Company, as advertised recently for sale by tender. It is the intention of the Company to establish a bakery at Catalina in connection with the Union business, and as the outfit was available at a bargain, Mr. Coaker struck the nail on the head and secured this splendid outfit, which is the most up-to-date in the Colony.

### OUR BIG ALLY

THE recent success of the Russians has awakened an interest in our big ally such as was never before manifested. We have in the past been accustomed to regard the Russian Empire as a nation large in area, but still, otherwise. We are only beginning to realize what an extraordinary country Russia is and the importance of the role she is destined to play in the future; economically and politically.

A recently-published volume: "Day by Day with the Russian Army," says of the general atmosphere of the Russian Army:

"It was a delight to be with these splendid men. I never saw anything like all the while that I was with the army. There was no drunkenness; every one was at his best, and it was the simplest and noblest atmosphere in which I have ever lived."

Of the attitude of the Russian peasant towards the war, the author says:

"When the news of the war came, the peasants, who were harvesting, went straight off to the recruiting depot, and thence to the church; where all who were starting received communion; there was no shouting, no drinking, though the abstinence edict had not then been issued; and every man was called up, except one who was away on a visit, was in his place at the railway station that same evening. In other parts the peasants went around and collected money for the soldiers' families, and even in small villages, quite large sums were given. The abstinence edict answered to a desire that had been very generally expressed among the peasants for some years. It was thoroughly enforced, both in the country and in the town."

Russia's economic strength is discussed by a Russian Diplomat in an illuminating article which appeared originally in the Moscow World; and from a translation of it, we glean the following interesting paragraphs:

The Russia which interns write about differs very materially from the better, truer Russia which, so far, escaped. It is not difficult to understand such an illusion; for Russia, to a great extent, is a rural, agrarian nation, while the observer sees but the urban Russia. The daily ills of urban life have thus been attributed to Russia's national system.

The fate of Russia, after all is not in the hands of the city, but of the village; and the social maladies from which contemporary Russia is suffering are not rural but urban phenomena. While Russian cities, on account of the cost of living, may be suffering from poverty, the villages are getting richer, in spite of the war and high prices.

The increased prosperity of the rural population is an astounding paradox. This prosperity is due to three reasons: First,—because of the prohibition of alcohol; second,—because the wives of the reservists receive sufficient support from the Government; third,—because the peasants are receiving high wages.

The most eloquent proof of the prosperity of the Russian villages is the added billion roubles (a rouble equals about 50 cents of our money) in Savings Banks since the beginning of the war. The ban on alcohol accounts for this billion. But the monetary billion should be multiplied several times in order to properly gauge the country's prosperity, for prohibition has raised the productivity of the country many times.

This is one of the greatest paradoxes of the age, for it has been always regarded as an axiom that during war, the productivity of a nation is diminished.

When we add to the billion of roubles saved by prohibition, the monthly allowances to soldiers' wives, and the increase in the wages of farm-laborers, the prosperity of Russian villages is readily accounted for.

In the light of these conditions, many things that were considered evils in Russian national life have proven to be signs of economic

### THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN—OF THE COLONY

### PRESENT CONDITION OF THE HERRING TRADE

MR. WHITMAN, the Managing Director of Robin Jones, and Whitman, of Halifax, was interviewed some time ago by a representative of the C.F. and in reply to a question regarding the present condition of the herring trade said:

"The demand for Nova Scotia herring and mackerel has been stimulated by the closing of the North Sea. The United States absorbed all available stocks, resulting in a bare market at the present time. This business not being dependent on water carriages the outlook for 1916 is most favorable."

"I would say that while the large demand in the West Indies and the United States has absorbed quantities of herring that was below the European standard, the general effect will prove beneficial. The improved methods introduced many years ago into Europe are slowly making headway in this country. Nova Scotia packers are finding that herring put up in the British style are much more profitable to handle than the ordinary pack."

Discussing the Scotch system of curing, Mr. Whitman says:

"That system calls for very careful handling. Many attempts at following it have failed owing to lack of proper facilities. Skill and experience are required in this method, for the result is either a well-cured pack or a spoiled pack. The herring are not split, and so very careful handling is necessary. I am of opinion that improvements that could be effected in the ordinary method of cure would bring very satisfactory results."

Mr. Whitman is in favor of the Scotch system of packing; but he utters a warning similar to that which we have frequently set forth in this column.

It is just this phase of Russian life that is the most promising at the present hour, viz.—the power of the Russian village against which the hordes of Napoleon were once wrecked. It is precisely the same factor which is now operating against the Teutonic hordes; for in the economic circumstances of Russian villages, the nation can continue the war indefinitely.

Germany cannot do anything of this nature, as her population is chiefly urban, and present economic conditions are appalling, disfigure it as Germans may. This is indeed the reason, so it is alleged by competent authorities why Germany, instead of continuing the invasion of Russia after the successes gained in Galicia turned to the Balkans in quest of human food and supplies. But Bulgaria and Turkey could spare none of the former and very little of the latter.

Russia has the material power to exhaust Germany; but has it the moral power to sustain the heroic patience necessary for it? The writer whom we are quoting says:

"The question can have but one answer. If the most important material advantage is with us, we could be conquered only because of cowardice and lack of spirit. But the masses of the Russian people will defend their country and their independence, and their courage will grow into an invincible force with the growing realization that our material reserves are inexhaustible."

"There must be courage in a people that could gain such a victory over alcohol—that unprecedented miracle which ameliorated the condition and increased the prosperity of millions of human beings. Russia begins to understand her powers and have faith in herself. This faith will lead her to victory."

The recent astonishing results of Russia in the Caucasus have brought terror into the bosom of the Teutons; and as the days go by we shall likely have to record even more brilliant feats than the capture of Trebizond.

It will be of interest to our readers to know that Russia ranks third among the fish and deep-sea food-producing countries of the world. The total yield of fish amounted in 1914 to 1,580,000,000 pounds. This, however, is by no means sufficient for the population of the vast Empire, which numbers a total population of 175,000,000. The shortage is made up by the importation of codfish and herring from Norway chiefly.

### The Governor Prorogues the Legislature

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly

I am pleased that I am able to relieve you at this, to many of you, a very busy season, from further attendance on your legislative duties. Having regard to the number of the measures upon which you have deliberated and passed into law, the session cannot be regarded as a protracted one, and it would have been difficult, keeping in view the importance of the measures, to have curtailed your deliberations.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:

I thank you for the liberal nature of the supplies granted for the Public Service. The appropriations which will be made from time to time will be expended with a view of securing the very best returns to the public. The substantial increase you have made to the vote for Old Age Pensions will no doubt be appreciated throughout the country, especially by that deserving class for whose aid the pensions are designed.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:

The further provision you have made for Newfoundland's participation in the great War in which the Empire is engaged reflects the universal desire of the country, and will be a fitting contribution to that splendid effort which Great Britain and her Allies are making towards the preservation of civilization and the establishment of permanent peace.

The satisfactory result of the seal-fishing is gratifying. The enterprise has not alone been remunerative to those of our people engaged in its prosecution, but must tend to stimulate the other industrial operations of the Colony.

In taking leave of you I earnestly hope that, under Divine Providence, Newfoundland may continue to enjoy that prosperity, with which, of late years, its people have been so abundantly blessed; and that before we meet again, the appalling War now devastating Europe may have terminated favourably to the Empire and our Allies.

### GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MAY 4

TIBBO Sahib, Indian Prince, died, 1799.

Judge Philip F. Little married by Cardinal Cullen at Dublin, 1864. First news of death of Felix Dowley and crew of schooner Queen of Swansea, 1868.

John Milly, seaman of schr. Flung, jumped overboard in the harbor, with intention of swimming ashore; he was drowned off head of Queen's wharf, 1874.

Advocate (newspaper) first issued, 1876.

Sir Robert Thorburn read colonial address to Queen, 1887.

Paris Bazaar disaster; 144 persons burnt, 1897.

Captain Richard Pike died, 1893.

Garland C. Gaden appointed

Though Russia imports these grades of fish, she exports more than \$4,000,000 worth of caviar (the roe of the sturgeon). Russia should prove a good market for our fish products after the war; and we hope that we may be able to get some of the trade of our big ally.

### The Country Now Knows How Goodison Bought His Election

Morris and Goodison Visit Powell Just Previous to Election Day—Amazing How Philanthropic and Charitable Some Men Become When They Have the Public Funds to Draw on—Will the Electors Again be Bought or Bribed With Their Own Coin?

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

The thanks of the whole electorate of Newfoundland are due to the F. P. U. for the inquiry into the expenditures or rather "givings out" of public funds in Carbonear District, which culminated in the exposures, as witnessed in the House of Assembly last week, and the subsequent very interesting performance of "whitewashing" His Honor, the Speaker, by his colleagues of the Government party.

Mr. Editor the worst phase of this "immoral" business seems to be lost sight of and that is the time when those public funds were distributed. A searching inquiry would reveal the fact that the bulk of the payments were made just prior to the last general election, and those amounts paid in 1914 were to discharge the promises made to the voters previous to polling day. Mr. Powell made the payments while Mr. Goodison got the votes and the Road and Special Grants for the year 1914 furnished the funds to reimburse Mr. Goodison's agent for the advances. No one in the district believes Powell made any money out of this business more than to sell some goods, but every voter remembers that Sir E. P. Morris, with Mr. Goodison, paid a visit to Mr. Powell in an automobile just before the election.

Mr. Goodison would leave the impression that out of the "largeness" of his heart he made the distribution, because this particular time was one of special stress with the people of Victoria. Now any-one in this district knows that to the contrary, Victoria was enjoying at this particular time exceptional prosperity. Large awards for Railroad Right of Way had been made, the railway passing through the Village while the bulk of the men, as they returned from the Sydneys and other places, were put to work upon the Line, building roads to stations.

It is quite amazing how philanthropic and charitable some men become when they have the monies of the northern district, and John Stephenson sheriff of the southern, 1847.

Railway laborers strike for more pay; ringleaders, Maddigan and Holmes, arrested, 1882.

There are thousands of other votes throughout the Colony who are now seeing things in a different light than they did in 1913.

The efforts of your President during the present session of the House of Assembly have been productive of much good and I trust duly appreciated. The work is ~~not~~ the cause admirable and ultimate success inevitable.

Trusting for space, Yours, etc., "OPTIMISTICUS" Springdale, N.D.B., April 25, 1916.

What will the electors say when the next appeal is made to them? Will they again be bought or bribed with their "own" coin? We think not. "TAXPAYER"

Carbonear, April 25, 1916.

### READ THIS!

There Are Thousands of Other Votes Throughout the Colony Who Are Now Seeing Things in a Different Light Than They did in 1913.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—This is my first contribution to your valuable paper, to which I am but a recent subscriber. Like many more I was somewhat sceptical in my attitude towards the Union and its various organs. But the lapse of time, and the close study of the Union's methods and motives have led me to think otherwise, and to-day I am thankful for its existence. I now look upon it as the guardian of the people's rights, the only antidote for unscrupulous combines, and a valuable checkmate of political corruption in high places. A

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A large shipment

Fresh Country Eggs

Selling Cheap by Case

Lots and Retail.

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We repair broken plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you. If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

**DR. A. B. LEHR,**  
(The Senior Dentist)  
203 WATER STREET.

**J.J. St. John**

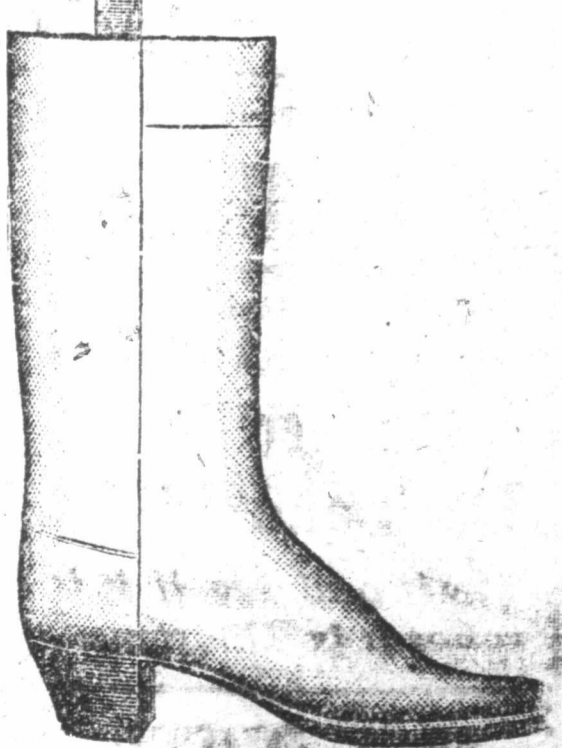
The TEA with strength and flavor is **ECLIPSE,** which we sell at **45c. lb.**

**ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER**  
20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

**SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS,**  
1s. and 2s.

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**F. Smallwood,**  
Distributor for Newfoundland.

**OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT**

(Received by Mail)

**NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.**

801 Private H. R. Haynes, 58 Monks-town Road. Admitted to 18th Stationary Hospital, Suez, Mar. 1; conjunctivitis.

609 Private Ernest Pike, Belleoram. Admitted to 18th Stationary Hospital, Suez, Mar. 1; myopia; and discharged in Unit, March 3rd.

670 Private Henry Roper, 26 Dick's Square. Admitted to 18th Stationary Hospital, Suez, March 2nd; not yet diagnosed.

1359 Private Bernard Cleary, Harbor Main. Admitted to 18th Stationary Hospital, Suez, March 2; enteritis; and discharged to Unit, March 5th.

**PREVIOUSLY REPORTED**

327 Sergt. Wm. Munston, Manchester, England. Previously reported with tuberculosis. Wandsworth, Jan. 5. Now reported fit for light duty, March 23rd.

122 Private F. A. Cloutier, Catalina. Previously reported with rheumatic fever. Wandsworth, Jan. 29. Now reported fit for light duty; granted furlough, Mar. 23rd.

568 Private A. F. Bonner, Heart's Content. Previously reported with dysentery. Wandsworth, Oct. 28. Now reported fit for light duty; granted furlough March 23rd.

1240 Private W. B. Taylor, 123 Southside. Previously reported with frostbite. Wandsworth, Jan. 5. Now reported fit for light duty; granted furlough, March 23rd.

208 Private Geo. Kane, 43 Job St. Previously reported with frostbite. Wandsworth, Jan. 27. Now reported fit for light duty; granted furlough, March 23rd.

1134 Private Albert Lee, Riverhead, St. Mary's. Previously reported sick, Suez, March 3rd. Now reported: nature of illness; lacerated wound in the scalp.

425 Private Llewellyn Norman, Catalina. Previously reported with conjunctivitis. Suez, Feb. 27. Now reported discharged to duty March 2.

1152 Private Eric Burt, Battery Road. Previously reported returned to duty, Cairo, Nov. 22; after diarrhoea. Now reported admitted to 18th Stationary Hospital, Suez, March 2; not yet diagnosed.

1239 Private E. J. Hayes, 3 Damerill's Lane. Previously reported to be discharged to Base Depot, Dec. 25; after frostbite in feet. Now reported admitted to 18th Stationary Hospital, Suez, March 2; not yet diagnosed.

1237 Private J. L. Pamphrey, Harbor Grace. Previously reported with conjunctivitis. Suez, Feb. 27. Now reported to be discharged to duty, March 1.

329 Private J. W. Moore, 31 Duckworth Street. Previously reported gunshot wound in thigh. Malta, Jan. 15. Now reported transmitted to active service, March 4.

1035 Private A. H. Young, Twillingate, N. Side. Previously reported with rheumatic fever, slight. Malta, Feb. 2. Now reported transmitted to duty, Mar. 4.

295 Private H. A. Tomkinson, Picou Landing, N.S. Previously reported gunshot wound in back, slight. Malta, Jan. 12. Now reported transmitted to duty, Mar. 4.

546 Private Adam Hayes, Topsail Road. Previously reported with conjunctivitis. Suez, Feb. 27. Now reported discharged to duty, March 4.

266 Sergt. W. M. Greene, Bell Island. Previously reported with typhoid. Suez, Feb. 23. Now reported to be discharged to duty, March 4th.

498 Private Wm. J. Parsons, Burn North. Previously reported typhoid, unknown origin. Suez, Feb. 22. Now reported discharged to duty, March 4th (after influenza).

805 Private M. E. Murphy, 26 Buchanan St. Previously reported with myopia. Suez, Feb. 26.

Now reported discharged to duty, March 4.

1117 Private Edgar C. Whitten, 25 Bartley's Hill. Previously reported with gunshot wound in foot; Montazah, Feb. 26. Now reported discharged to duty, March 7th.

172 Private H. Seward, Clarendville. Previously reported, granted for furlough, March 7. (after enteric); Now reported re-admitted to 2nd London-General Hospital, Wandsworth, March 24.

1020 Private A. W. Keating, Forest Road. Previously reported with enteric. Croysda, March 1. Now reported fit for duty; granted furlough, March 26.

783 Private Chas. Parsons, 40 Victoria St. Previously reported with diarrhoea, slight. Malta, Feb. 12. Now reported discharged to active service, March 4.

1208 Private A. Thompson, Gander Bay. Previously reported, sick, slight; Cairo, Feb. 22. Now reported discharged to duty, March 7th.

138 Private W. Thompson, 15 Larkin's Square. Previously reported sick, slight; Cairo, Feb. 17. Now reported discharged to duty, March 7.

1220 Private J. J. Pike, Avondale. Previously reported with enteric fever, Cairo, Feb. 14. Now reported discharged to Red-Cross Hospital, Giza, March 8.

1041 Private E. E. Gore, Burgeo. Previously reported, discharged from Hospital, Malta, Feb. 4 (after dysentery, slight). Now reported transmitted to active service, March 4.

964 Private G. Warford, Upper Gullies, C.B. Previously reported with rheumatism and frostbite. Malta, Jan. 27. Now reported transmitted to active service, March 4th.

106 Private W. Kavanagh, 233 New Gower Street. Previously reported with enteritis, Malta, Jan. 27. Now reported to be transmitted to active service, March 4th.

698 Private P. J. English, 66 Merry-meeting Road. Previously reported with frostbite, Malta, Jan. 13. Now reported to be transmitted to active service, March 4th.

644 Lt. Corp L. G. Bartlett, Brigus. Previously reported with Anthrax; Montazah, Feb. 28. Now reported discharged to duty, Mar. 7th.

**EXPENDITURE**

On Account of Marine Works, from June 30th, 1915, to December 31st, 1915, for the Following Districts:

TRINITY DISTRICT		BAY DE VERDE DISTRICT	
Abraham Lewis	Lower Isld. Cove	\$20.00	
Jos. Trickatt	Spout Cove	30.00	
Thos.-W. Clarke	Mulley's Cove	120.00	
Philip McCann	Gull Island	20.00	
Thos. Tucker	Burnt Point	50.00	
Wm. Doyle	Gull Island	50.00	
Jas. Hogau	Gull Island	15.00	
Jabez Sparkes	Lower Isld. Cove	20.00	
Phil. Cooper	Lower Isld. Cove	20.00	
Thos. Sparkes	Lower Isld. Cove	75.00	
Jno. Wheeler	Lower Isld. Cove	35.80	
Jas. Lewis	Lower Isld. Cove	20.00	
Isaac Avery	Grates Cove	50.00	
Andrew Hyde	Red Head Cove	20.00	
Wm. Kelloway	Spout Cove	50.00	
Eli Tucker	Burnt Point	13.99	
Isaac King	Broad Cove	50.00	
Jas. S. Crummay	River Hr., Western Bay	20.00	
Jno. M. Murray	Adams Cove	50.00	
Jas. N. Butt	Freshwater	20.00	
Wilson Joyce	Freshwater	15.00	
55 Private Geo. B. Hatfield, 17 Conation St. Previously reported with jaundice, Malta, Feb. 22. Now reported to be discharged to active service, Mar. 15th.			

**CARBONAR DISTRICT**

Ed. Chipman	Carbonar	\$200.00
P. Haw	Bristol's Hope	50.00
Ed. Chipman	Carbonar	71.50

**HARBOUR GRACE DISTRICT**

R. Parsons	Hr. Grace	\$150.00
R. Saunders	Northwater	5.00
R. Saunders	Northwater	60.00
M. M. Young	North Cove	95.00
R. T. Parsons	Hr. Grace	100.00
Eb. Hutchings	Mint Cove	15.00
T. & J. Dunn	Hr. wharf	80.00

**PORT DE GRAVE DISTRICT**

Chairman Road Board	Ship Cove	\$150.00
Wm. Richards	Barnes	150.00
Jacob Newell	Greenland	30.00
Jacob Newell	North Cove	35.00
Tobias LeDrew	Cupids	200.00
Ernest Tucker	Port de Grave	94.00

**HARBOUR MAIN DISTRICT**

W. P. Walsh	Hollyood	\$25.00
P. Healey	Avondale	5.00
Mich. Cole	Bacon Cove	15.00
Jos. Seivour	Avondale	10.00
Isaac Dave	Kelligrews	24.47
Jno. Hawco	Charles Cove	5.00
S. Clungey	Kelligrews	5.00
Rd. Lawlor	Horse Cove	40.00
Rd. Lawlor	Horse Cove	18.00
Sol. Morgan	Hopewell	42.42
Chas. Gushua	Conception Hr.	23.00
Jas. Cole	Colliers	6.00
J. Andrewa	Upper Gullies	80.00
Jno. Crawley	Chapel Cove	20.00
Wm. Keating	Conception Hr.	55.00
M. J. Healey	Colliers	8.75
L. Barran	Hollyood	50.00
Thos. Costello	Kitchuses	5.00
Wm. Keating	Conception Hr.	15.00
B. St. John	Conception Hr.	50.00
Sam. Tilley	Kelligrews	5.12
David Kenegly	Kitchuses	12.00
Thos. Hawco	Chapels Cove	10.00
Moses Cole	Colliers	20.00

(To be continued.)

**Roumania and Turkey Reach Agreement**

Berlin, April 28.—Progress is being made in the negotiations between the Turkish Government and a Roumanian delegation with regard to a convention similar to the agreement recently concluded between Germany and Roumania, says a despatch from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency. According to the Turkish newspapers both sides are showing good will and a desire to reach an understanding which will strengthen the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

**New Arrivals of BRITISH MADE GOODS! MADE BY BRITISH PEOPLE.**

Timely Purchases enable us to offer these Goods at very POPULAR PRICES. Best Values, Large Variety and sure to give satisfaction.

<b>Big Variety of LACE CURTAINS</b> in the Very Latest Designs.	<b>WHITE LACE CURTAIN NETS</b> <b>CREAM MADRAS MUSLINS.</b> <b>ART MUSLINS.</b> <b>WHITE LACE SQUARES.</b> <b>CASEMENT CLOTHS.</b> <b>WHITE SHIRTINGS.</b>	<b>BLAY CALICOES.</b> <b>WHITE SHEETINGS.</b> <b>WHITE and BLAY TURKISH TOWELS.</b> <b>LINEN and TURKISH TOWELING.</b>
<b>WHITE SATIN QUILTS.</b> <b>WHITE DIMITY QUILTS.</b> <b>WHITE HONEYCOMB QUILTS.</b>	<b>FANCY COL'D. H.C. QUILTS.</b> <b>WHITE GRECIAN QUILTS.</b> <b>WHITE MARCELLA QUILTS.</b>	
<b>WHITE DAMASK TABLE COVERS.</b> <b>WHITE TEA CLOTHS.</b> <b>WHITE TABLE CENTERS.</b> <b>WHITE TRAY CLOTHS.</b> <b>FANCY COLOURED BUREAU COVERS.</b>	<b>CORDUROY VELVETS.</b> <b>VELVETEENS.</b> <b>DRESS SERGES.</b> <b>POPLINS, CASHMERES.</b> <b>SATIN CLOTH, Etc.</b> <b>TORCHON LACES.</b> <b>FRILLINGS.</b>	<b>LADIES' BLOUSES.</b> <b>CHILDREN'S and MISSES' DRESSES.</b> <b>LIGHT FANCY MUSLINS.</b> <b>STRIPE DELAINES.</b> <b>FANCY CREPE CLOTHS.</b> <b>WHITE PIQUES.</b>

**Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.**



**OUR THEATRES**

**THE NICKEL.**

The mid-week programme at the Nickel theatre yesterday was largely attended. "The Exploits of Elaine" is a great drawing feature as all citizens old and young are deeply interested in this thrilling picture. "Rags and the Girl" a Vitagraph drama in which Maurice Costello stars, was a most impressive story and was closely followed. "Sultana of the Desert" is a thrilling picture also. The comedy is by the Edison Co. and was extremely funny. Jack Lane sang "A daughter of Mother McCree" and Bert Stanley delighted his hearers with another of his ragtime novelties. If you were unable to take in the programme yesterday be sure and go to-day.

**THE CRESCENT.**

"When Love is Mocked" is being repeated at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. This great three reel feature is produced by the Selig Company and is one of their Diamond specials. "The Deception" is a great society drama produced by the Lubin Company, the stars Ethel Clayton and Thurston Hall are featured. Mr. Hall starred last season with "The Only Girl" Company and just recently came into pictures. "The Serpent's Tooth" is a fine Vitagraph comedy, a classy production with Wally Van. See this big show at Crescent to-day.

**"DOROTHY DUFF" HERE**

The schr "Dorothy Duff", Capt. Geo. Dean, arrived here after a run of 26 days from Barbados, molasses laden yesterday. She had fairly fine weather until Thursday last, when, as the vessel was about 240 miles S. W. of Cape Race, during a gale of wind, the rigging gave out on the mizzen mast and the spar went overboard and she was worked along afterwards under shortened sail. As already reported the Florizel offered assistance, but Captain Dean determined to run along unaided. She had head winds all the way along, and the run to port was a tedious one.

Yesterday afternoon an unfortunate woman, who often appears in Court, and who is of respectable antecedents, was picked up by the police on Water Street, drunk and incapable. She was sent down for 14 days.

**V. C.**

and  
**British Colonel**

**Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.**

**TRY IT!**

**At the Royal Cigar Store,**  
Bank Square, Water Street.

**'At Home' a Most Enjoyable Affair**

At Home of Wesley Bible Class Held in Presbyterian Hall is Largely Attended and Much Enjoyed—Fine Programme of Music Rendered—Was Well Received

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind held for a long while was the "At Home" of the Wesley Bible Class held in the Presbyterian Hall, last night. It was largely attended and after some opening remarks by President E. Bursey and an address of welcome by Rev. H. Royle the following programme was excellently rendered. Selections, Band of H. M. S. Briton; solo, Mr. C. Trappell; piano solo, Mr. Gordon Christian; ventriloquist exhibition, Mr. Joseph Wheeler; solo, Mr. Chas. Hatcher; selections, Messrs. Walker and Chafe; duet, The Misses Christian; solo, Mr. H. Courtenay; harp solo, Mr. A. Walker; solo, Miss A. Evans; piano solo, Miss F. Pike.

The numbers, one and all, were splendidly given, and were received with much applause, those of Mr. Wheeler, and Briton Band, Messrs. Jago, Burley, Macklin, Laundry and Luxon, and Miss E. Pike, being particularly good. The latter is a daughter of Mr. Mark Pike, and studied at the Conservatory of Music, Boston. Her playing evoked the highest praise of all. The decorations of the Hall, arranged by Mr. R. W. Miller, were very artistic and were greatly admired. During the evening Mr. Gordon Christian accompanied the band in his usual able manner. Following the concert refreshments were served by members of the Class and lady friends, and the affair was brought to a close with an address of Mr. H. Y. Mott and the singing of the National Anthem.

**SAGONA'S PASSENGERS**

S.S. Sagona arrived at Port aux Basques 6.40 p.m. yesterday, with a large mail and the following passengers:—Capt. Randell, Mrs. L. H. Bragg, M. McKarran, L. Anderson, Rev. O'Hare, D. J. Curtin, J. Gibson, Miss Ralph, F. Watts, H. Hodder and wife, Mrs. Kirkland, Miss Neal, G. C. Harvey, F. W. Burden, L. Murphy, Charles Ayre, S. Lumsden, C. Watson, R. Barnes, G. Green, S. W. McCoy, M. A. Pottle, H. C. Grant, Miss E. J. Delgado, Mrs. W. Scott, Miss Scott, E. Clarke, Rev. Joy, E. D. Halliburton, Ed. Rorrell, W. Goes, C. Webber, A. Pomeroy, W. Way, Jas. Morgan, His Lordship Bishop Power, Miss W. Casey, Mrs. W. Costello.

**REID'S STEAMER REPORT**

Argyle left Marystown 7 p.m. yesterday coming East.  
Dundee arrived at Port Blandford 8.30 p.m. yesterday.  
Ethie leaving St. John's to-day for Port aux Basques.  
Glencoe arrived at Placentia at 4.25 p.m. yesterday.  
Kyle due at Port aux Basques this a.m.  
Petrel left Heart's Content about 11.30 p.m. yesterday.  
Sagona arrived at Port aux Basques 6.30 p.m. yesterday. Arrived at Louisburg 5.30 a.m. Tuesday. Sailed 5.45 a.m. yesterday.

**OUR VOLUNTEERS**

Yesterday the whole Battalion of Volunteers were drilled on the Parade Ground by Lieut. O'Grady in preparation for taking part in the prorogation of the Legislature this afternoon. There are now 3,696 names on the roster, with the addition of the following:

Edgar Brett, Laurecetown, Ex. B. Alex. Bateman, Rose Blanche. Robt. Burton, Rose Blanche. Jas. W. Pittman, Rose Blanche. Albert Moore, Rose Blanche. Hy. T. Hatcher, Rose Blanche. Stan Keeping, Rose Blanche. Phil Parsons, Rose Blanche. Alex. W. Penney, Port Blandford. Matthew Taylor, Hr. LeCou. M. Bennett, St. George's. Louis Woolfrey, Horwood, N.D.B. Hy. Duffet, Burgoyne's Cove, T.B. Jos. Marsh, Burgoyne's Cove, T.B. Jos. Marsh, Burgoyne's Cove, T.B. Nicholas McDonald, St. John's. Wm. Woods, St. John's. Rd. Brien, St. John's. Chas. O'Keefe, Hr. Grace. Clarence Stone, Smith's Sound, T.B. Jno. Snow, Manuels.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

Yesterday the labors of the Legislative Council for this season of 1916 came to a close. One of the most important features of the sitting being a lengthy and eloquent as well as informative speech delivered by Hon. John Anderson, when the second reading of the Revenue Bill had been made.

A feature which drew from the Chamber rounds of applause was his reference to the splendid loyalty of the Irish Nationalists in Ireland, despite the Sinn Feiners, and the loyalty and patriotism of the Irish in the Colonies, particularly Terra Nova.

The speech was one of the best ever delivered by Mr. Anderson and at its termination he was complimented on its delivery. Mr. Anderson later introduced a Daylight Saving Bill, but as it was so late in the session and it could not receive the attention such a measure deserved he agreed to withdraw it.

**Pte. Jensen Lectures On May 11th**

The many, who were unable to hear Private Philip Jensen's account of the Battle of Ypres and the experiences of our soldiers on the Western Front will hear with pleasure that he will again on next Thursday, May 11th, at 8.30, in the British Hall, give the people of St. John's an account of the fight in France and Flanders.

The Hall had already been secured from the 5th to the 21st for an elaborate photo-drama of the Creation, consisting of 500 coloured pictures, amounting to two miles of film, which runs for five consecutive nights free of charge.

The first series being over on Wednesday, Mr. Black, who has brought this excellent cinematograph from Toronto, has most generously given up his claim to the British Hall for that one night, to make it possible for the St. John's audience to hear first hand from one of their own boys what their sons and brothers are now facing in France.

**ANOTHER SHOOTING ACCIDENT**

Mr. Hy. Mott had a wire yesterday from Seal Cove, White Bay, which stated that the son of the teacher, Mr. Watson, Augustus by name, had shot himself accidentally in the morning. No particulars were received but it is thought the lad who is 16 years old was out birding when the accident occurred.

**LANDSLIDE DAMAGES RAILWAY TRACK.**

The landslide which occurred at Port Blandford on Monday brought down hundreds of tons of trees, rock, clay and debris from the adjacent hills, which covered the rails for over a mile at intervals and smashed the track in several places, driving the rails and ties down to the water's edge. About 150 men were engaged at the work of repairing and clearing up the obstruction all Monday and Tuesday, and a new section of track was laid by Tuesday evening, and trains are now running regularly over this section, which is thoroughly repaired and in order.

**RANGER'S TURN OUT.**

The Ranger finished discharging her seals this morning, turning out a total of 2,745. These included 2,721 young harps, 14 old harps and 9 bed-lamers. Gross weight 54 tons, 11 cwt., 2 qrs., 6 lbs. Nett, 52 tons, 12 cwt., and 3 lbs. Average weight of young harps 42 1-2 lbs. Nett value \$6,236.75. Her crew of 141 men should receive \$14.63 each.

**Naval Reservist Addresses the Upper House**

In Short Address Points Out Unfair Treatment Handed Our Naval Lads—A Fair Example of What the "Illiterate Cullage" May Expect From Morris and Cashin

Just when Hon. John Anderson, in his speech on the Revenue Bill yesterday, was referred in the Legislative Council to our soldiers and sailors a Royal Naval Reservist, who was alone in the gallery, interrupted, but only for a moment. Later when Mr. Anderson made further reference to our sea and land forces the man launched out into an impassioned denunciation of the manner in which the Naval Reservists are being treated. He said that those with wives and families and other dependents to support only received \$11.50 per month, that this was not good enough and that he had been sent there for the purpose of making this protest against the unfair conditions under which the naval men served the Empire.

The President ordered his removal and Const. Forsey accompanied the man, who went quietly from the gallery to the door.

This man, we take it from his remarks, acted as the spokesman for the whole Naval Reserve Force. He evidently had the courage of his convictions and made his protest in an informal, but not at all boisterous manner with the idea of exposing what all regard to be a gross injustice. The man was perfectly right in his action and contentions.

Time and again during the past two years has Mr. Coaker and The Mail and Advocate protested against the discrimination evident as between the Volunteer and the Reservist. Not alone has Mr. Coaker voiced the hardships which such discrimination imposes on the naval man, openly, but he has written both the Government and Commander McDermott on the subject, but without avail.

The naval man gets the munificent wage of 26 cents a day for fighting our battles and the Volunteer gets \$1.10. From the action of this man and it, we take it, reflects the sentiment of his compatriots. It appears to us the dissatisfaction of men with prevailing conditions has reached the culminating point and that there is a danger, if this whole matter is not readjusted, of something more potent than mere pressive protest. We grudge nothing to the brave boys in khaki, the best is not good enough for them and the same feelings we entertain for the lad who fights to uphold the flag on the waters of the world. Then let discrimination cease and uniform treatment be meted out to all.

**BOY ARRESTED FOR THEFT.**

To-day Const. Kelly brought to the Police Station a West End boy, who within the past few days stole a boat, owned by Mr. W. Campbell, butcher, from an East End wharf. He broke the lock from the chain, and taking the boat, painted it white to disguise it, so that the owner would not recognize it.

Sgt. Byrne traced the theft to the lad and also the theft of a lot of lead from the Reid Nfld. Coy. The lead was found in the boat, and the boy, who we hear, has confessed to the theft. Mr. Campbell refuses to appear against him.

**NIGHT SCHOOL CLOSED DOWN**

The night school which was held all winter in the Star of the Sea Hall closed its sessions last night. It was ably supervised by Rev. Dr. Greene and some 20 young men led by Mr. Wm. Trelligan, mostly all pupils of the Christian Bros' schools, instructed the classes in a manner which has afforded good results. The average attendance was over 100. After the school closed the teachers and some lady friends held a reunion in the hall.

**"TIM" NOT JAMES.**

We are informed that certain individuals accuse Mr. Jas. Murphy as being the author of some verses appearing in our columns recently, signed "Tim." We wish to state that Mr. Jas. Murphy is not the writer or inspirer of those verses. Ed.

**TRAIN REPORT**

Tuesday's (No. 1) left Crabbes 8.55 a.m.  
Yesterday's (No. 1) left Port Blandford 8.10 a.m.  
Yesterday's (No. 2) left Port aux Basques at 8.30 p.m. yesterday. Left Humbermouth 8.20 a.m. Due at St. John's about 10 a.m. to-morrow.

**LOCAL ITEMS**

The express is due here at 10 or 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

The whalers Lynx and Puma were offered for sale at auction yesterday but bidding was not brisk and the ships remain unsold.

**C.L.B. Inspection, Presentation and Gymnastic Drill Exhibition at the Armoury this evening at 8 o'clock. Admission: 20 and 10 cts. Music by Battalion Band.**

Last evening, an old fisherman of Brigus was taken into the Police Station for safe keeping and was released this morning.

Rev. Fathers Robert and Columban of the Passionist Order are now conducting a mission in the parish of Torbay.

An enquiry into the fire of Mr. W. Fanning's residence, Sunday night, began at the Magistrate Court yesterday, several witnesses being examined.

Quite a number of new recruits for the Volunteer Force came from Rose Blanche by yesterday's train and were met at the station by officers of the Regiment and taken to boarding houses.

Yesterday the work of erecting the cots at Donovan's was finished and the men of the Regiment, now suffering from measles, will be sent there to-day. The disease is mild and the patients are doing well.

In the case of the King vs. Roberts the special Jury is summoned for ten o'clock sharp and not the usual hour. This is done so as to finish the case as early in the evening as possible.

The stores will not close for the parade and closing of the Legislature this afternoon. There will, however, be a big parade of the Volunteers, Reservists, Boys' Brigades and Police, with three bands, and there will also likely be a march through the City.

The officers of "Ours" due to arrive here to-morrow by the express are Capt. Chas. Ayre, Lieut. G. Harvey, Second Lieut. S. Lumsden and Leo Murphy, Sgt. Major Watson and Pte. Gordon Greene. Most of them will assist in training the volunteers now here.

**St. Pierre Heroes On Way Home**

Served Fifteen Months on Firing Line in France—One of the Party Gets Two Medals—Thirty Men of St. Pierre Have Fallen on the Battlefield

A party of battle-scarred French soldiers arrived at noon from New York, en route to their homes in St. Pierre, Miquelon.

The soldiers served for fifteen months on the firing line in the Champagne district and took part in a number of historic fights. They were in the ranks of the 1st Division, 33rd Regiment.

Pte. Pierre Derible is the hero among the heroes of the French colony. Pierre's manly chest properly supports two medals, the Military Decoration and the Red Cross medal, which he won in the thickest of the fighting. He lost the sight of one eye and was fitted with a splendid artificial eye by the motherland.

Others in the party are Privates Leon Mainguy, Richard Etcheogon, Pierre Saillard, Dominique Dajouet, Charles Telechia and Joseph Cambray. The soldiers were injured in a crater fight on September 25 last.

St. Pierre, Miquelon, has sent 350 men for service in France, and thirty of these have fallen on the field of battle.

"There is lots of good fighting in France," one of the returned heroes remarked.

Local officers and soldiers, and citizens also, lost a splendid opportunity to give the soldiers of France a good send-off, but the veterans passed without a word of welcome or farewell.

They entrained for Halifax immediately after they left the Boston train.

The blue-gray baggy uniforms are quite different from the smart khaki of the British.—St. John Globe, April 27.

**C. of E. Cathedral Easter Meetings**

The annual Easter meeting of the Parishoners of the Church of England Cathedral was held last evening in the Parish room, Synod Hall, and was well represented. The Rector, Rev. Canon White, took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The accounts for the past year were presented by the Rector's Warden, Mr. Clapp, in the absence of the Peoples Warden, Mr. Davey, through illness and for whom great sympathy was expressed. The accounts showed the Church to be in a healthy condition. The Finance Committee received a vote of thanks for the good work it had accomplished the past year and was re-elected. The voting for the Select resulted in the following gentlemen being elected:

Sir W. H. Horwood, Sir Jos. Outerbridge, Mr. J. W. Withers, Mr. S. G. Collier, Mr. W. B. Grieve, Mr. C. Mc'K. Harvey, Mr. W. N. Grey, Mr. H. M. LeMessurier, Hon. S. D. Blandford, Mr. Geo. Williams, Mr. W. H. Goodland, Mr. W. M. Clapp was re-nominated Rector's warden, and Mr. Geo. A. Davey, People's warden.

The accounts of St. Michael's were also presented, together with the report of the Finance Committee, which showed the Church to be in a good financial condition. Mr. Carberry was elected people's warden, and Mr. Snow, Rector's. The meeting was a most harmonious one. The discussion of several matters and the passing of a vote of thanks to the various parochial committees. Collectors then brought the meeting to a close.

**WELL-KNOWN OFFICIAL ILL.**

We learn to-day that Mr. Wm. K. Morrissey, the well-known Customs official, was taken ill yesterday and to-day is dangerously ill. Mr. Morrissey is now 83 years old and his friends are much concerned about him.

**PRISONER FROM BELL ISLAND.**

The man who recently was referred to in the Mail and Advocate, and who committed an atrocious crime at Bell Island, was brought to the City to-day by Sgt. Cox. His wife and two daughters accompanied him, and we learn he will shortly come up for trial in the Supreme Court.

Last night in the West End a volunteer and his wife had a disagreement and the woman took refuge in the Western Fire Station. The woman alleged that her husband ill treated her but that the man alleges unfaithfulness. A great crowd assembled at the Station where the woman took refuge and there was much excitement.

**SHIPPING**

The S.S. Portia left Rose Blanche at 10.30 last night, coming east.

The S.S. Nevada's repairs were finished yesterday and she will likely get away to Sydney to-day.

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques from Sydney this morning bringing one passenger, Dr. W. A. Dove.

The S.S. Port Saunders is now doing the Bell Island, Portugal Cove and Kelligrews service, and each day numbers of passengers come and go by her.

The S.S. Florizel sailed for New York this morning taking a large outward freight of fish and oil. Her passengers were J. B. Orr, Miss M. R. Warrick, Miss Crosbie and several second class.

**WITH SCOTTISH BORDERS**

Lieut. S. Robertson writing to friends here from Mustapha, near Alexandria, under date April 2nd, says he has been appointed quarter master of the First Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borders. He left here with one of the first contingents of ours and not long since left Avr with the second draft of reinforcements.

Most of the fishermen in the nearby outports have salmon nets in the water now and there should soon be some of these excellent fish in the market.

**St. John's Municipal Council Notice to Contractors.**

THE Municipal Board proposes asking for Tenders at an early date, for constructing the new intake at Windsor Lake. All persons who are disposed to submit Tenders are requested to confer with the City Engineer within one week from this date.

By order,  
JNO. L. SLATTERY,  
Secy.-Treas.  
may4

(On account of whom it may Concern)

**AUCTION**

To-morrow, Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the North Side Premises of Messrs. Bowring Brothers Limited, about

**500 Qtls. of CODFISH.**

Salved from on board the wrecked Schooner "ORLANDO" and ordered to be sold by Public Auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

A. S. RENDELL,  
Not. Pub.  
may4,11

**GOOD VALUE**

**Smoking Tobacco, 15c. per Plug. Dark and Light.**

Try it and see if it is what it is christened.

**M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.**

**WANTED—A Man to drive an Express wagon. Must be sober, reliable, and recommended. Apply A.B.C. this office.** may4,11

**WANTED—An Experienced Dry Goods Salesman. Apply by letter, stating age, length of experience, where employed, and salary expected, to "CONFIDENTIAL," The Daily Mail and Advocate office.—may2,6**

**WANTED—A Good GENERAL SERVANT in a small family. Apply to MRS. MARK PIKE, 184 Pleasant Street.—ap29,11**

**New Show Room Open**

—ON—  
Ground Floor; no more climbing Stairs or Elevators.  
Full line of

**American Goods**

Just opened.

MIDDY BLOUSES from 65c.  
LADIES' BLOUSES from 50c.  
CHILD'S MUSLIN DRESSES.  
MISSES' LAWN DRESSES.

Beautifully trimmed with Embroidery, Insertion and Finest of Lace.

—ALSO—  
We are noted for

**Stylish Millinery**

And our New Showroom is Complete with Latest London Styles.

**Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.**  
315 -:- WATER STREET -:- 315  
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

**Metz Evacuated by Civil Population**

LONDON, May 4.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that information, which is regarded as trustworthy, has been received there to the effect that Metz is being evacuated by the civil population.

**And What of Ourselves**

SYDNEY, May 4.—The Ministry of New South Wales has decided to withdraw their resignation, an agreement being reached whereby the question of the abolition of the Upper House be submitted to a referendum.

**A "Still-Born" Issue**

DUBLIN, May 4.—Postage stamps, prepared by the short-lived Irish Republic, has been found ready for issue.

**FIRST FRESH CODFISH**

The festive cod made its first appearance at Portugal Cove for the season. The fishermen who had herding nets out got a lot in them and others fished from 20 to 30 fish each. Some of them were fine specimens, over 24 inches in length.

**LATEST**

**"The Hero of the Hour"**

LONDON, May 4.—The arrest of Dr. Leibknecht, the Socialist leader, in connection with the May Day demonstration in Berlin, caused great excitement among the workers there, and led to a fresh demonstration, which was suppressed by the police. The despatch adds, it is believed the German Government will be compelled to release Leibknecht in order to prevent a revolution.

**Zep 20 Ashore**

LONDON, May 4.—Zeppelin L-20 has been completely destroyed and driven ashore on the western side of Nasfo Frith, Norway, according to advices from Stavanger. Some of the crew have been rescued.

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