

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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OFFICIAL

British

London, June 7.—General attack on Turkish trenches in the Southern area of the Gallipoli Peninsula took place on the 3rd of June, supported by the Fleet. Considerable advance was made at many points, but, owing to heavy barbed wire entanglements at one point, which prevented the advance, a considerable portion of the captured ground was subsequently abandoned. Four hundred prisoners were captured. The net results was an advance of 500 yards, and two lines of Turkish trenches captured along a front of nearly three miles. The new positions are now being strengthened.

The French Government report continued severe fighting near Arras. Many German attacks were repulsed with considerable gains at various points. South of the Aisne two successive lines of trenches and enemy works were captured with 200 prisoners and three guns.

A zeppelin raid occurred on the East and South-East Coast of England on Friday night and again on last night. The latter caused two fires. Five persons were killed and 40 injured.

A zeppelin shed near Brussels was bombed and set on fire by our airmen last night. The flames reached a great height. It is unknown whether there was a zeppelin inside.

A British airman bombed a zeppelin between Ghent and Brussels, this morning. At 6,000 feet the airship exploded and fell burning to the ground. The force of the explosion turned the British attacking monoplane upside down, causing the pilot to descend in enemy country, but he restarted his machine, and returned safely.

The town of Amara on the Tigris, has been captured, about 700 men surrendering. Total captures to date, about 80 officers, 2,000 men, 13 field and naval guns. Further surrenders are expected.

The Russian Government report continued fighting in Galicia.

BONAR LAW.

French

Paris, June 7. Official.—An attack by our southeast of Hebutern has been completely successful. We carried by assault, two enemy lines at Tont Vent farm, taking 400 un wounded prisoners, of whom seven were officers, and capturing some machine guns, the number of which has not yet been established. Several hundred bodies of German dead were found on the ground.

Young Canadian Destroys a Zeppelin

London, June 7.—For the first time on record a zeppelin in the air has been destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Reginald Warneford, a young Canadian Sub-Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, who mastered aeroplaning only this summer, has performed the feat, and to-night is somewhere within the British lines, while the zeppelin lies in ruins sprawled on the roof-ground of an orphanage near Ghent. Falling there a blazing mass, after being struck by the young aviator's bombs, its crew of twenty-eight were killed, as were also several occupants of the orphanage buildings.

Constantinople In Dire Straits Says A Correspondent

Paris, June 8.—All information reaching here from Constantinople says a correspondent at Athens, agrees in representing the situation in the city as almost desperate. The Young Turks are in dire straits. They are only being upheld by the insistence and ceaseless efforts of the German Ambassador and Enver Pasha, War Minister.

MUNITIONS BILL EVOKES DISCUSSION

In English Parliament—Liberal Member Pregel Thinks Bill Gives New Minister

Too Much Power—Conscript Labor Bill Meet With Much Opposition

IT IS LIKENED TO PRUSSIANISM

London, June 7.—Fredk. G. Kellaway, Liberal, asked whether the Government has the power of stopping the campaign of the group of newspapers which endeavoured to prevent men from joining the Army by refusing to publish Kitchener's appeal for more men and violently attacking its conditions; whether the Government is aware that these attacks came from the same source as did recent attacks on Kitchener. Tennant, the Under-Secretary for War, replied that the action of these journals had stimulated the response to Kitchener's appeal, and he believed the men required would be rapidly available. Tennant's answer was greeted with cheers.

Kellaway asked an assurance from the Coalition Government that this malignant press will not be able to continue its attacks on the leaders of the Nation. Tennant said he thought this action was not necessary.

Home Secretary Somon moved the second reading of the bill, establishing the Ministry of Munitions, and explained that the new Department would concern itself with the supply of munitions, but that the fighting departments would determine the nature, extent and urgency of their needs. The Home Secretary said the Army wanted as many shells as organized industry was capable of producing as quickly as possible.

Lord Robert Cecil made his first appearance in the Commons as spokesman for the Foreign Office to-day. Replying to the question whether Britain had sent to China and Japan a note similar to the American note, as to the Chino-Japanese treaty, Lord Robert said that both the Japanese and Chinese Governments were aware of the views of His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The Munitions Bill evoked some opposition. Pregel, Liberal, advanced the argument that the bill gave the new Minister unlimited power. He was virtually dictator as to the supply of munitions. He could, if necessary, take the most radical steps in the coal fields. Snowden, Socialist, announced that if any attempt was made to thrust forced labor on the country, he would oppose it at every stage. Dillon, Nationalist, said that before you say 'dictator,' we are entitled to know what his powers are to be. Certain newspapers are applauding the ideals of Prussianism. We must take care that the war does not result in the establishment of Prussianism in this country.

Crooks, Labor Leader, said the House could not make a greater blunder than to believe that the country would submit to conscript labor. Simon replied that the bill had no such aim. If such powers were desired, it would be necessary to ask the consent of Parliament. Sir Henry Dalzel, Liberal, said that any attempt to crush trade unionism would merely retard the output of munitions, and probably lead to a revolt on the part of Labor, which would be reflected in the trenches across the sea. The House went into committee and agreed on the financial resolutions, authorizing the salary for the Minister of Munitions not to exceed \$25,000 yearly, and the salaries of the under secretaries. The House then adjourned. The munition bill must be read again in the Lords, but agreement on the financial details assures its passage.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL AUBERT.

Paris, June 8.—Admiral Aubert, Chief of the General Staff of the French Navy, is dead.

NO RELAXATION OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE RUSSIANS IN GALICIA

Battling Their Way Eastward Driving Hosts of Czar Before Them—Now Nearing the Russian Frontier

Encircling Movement About Lemburg, Duplicating That Around Przemysl—Germans are Active Around Libau Where Big Battle is Expected—French Continue Their Nibbling But Contest Hardly More Than Trench Warfare Beside Terrible Conflicts Being Fought in Galicia.

London, June 8.—If the Germans transferred troops from East to West, as reported, they have held sufficient men on the Eastern front to continue without relaxation, the offensive that carried them and the Austrians almost across Galicia. The forces which pinched Przemysl into surrender are battling their way eastward and according to both German and Austrian official communications are, at one point, in the south-east, hardly more than 60 miles from the Russian frontier. Troops which swept through Stry have continued further East until they are 30 miles beyond that town and equally beyond Lemburg, the position of which appears perilous.

Further north they are 18 miles east of Przemysl, so that roughly speaking there is an encircling movement around Lemburg, duplicating that of Przemysl. The Germans are also on the offensive in the Baltic Provinces. Their official statement records crossing the river Windau, south-east of Libau.

London, June 8.—The Germans are active north, north-east and east of Libau. Military authorities expect heavy fighting at Mostyck, where the Russians will make a determined stand. There is hard fighting, causing heavy losses on both sides, notably north of Arras, where the French seem determined to nibble their way forward, in the West, but the contests are hardly more than trench warfare as contrasted with the fighting in Galicia. The reported Zeppelin raids on England have aroused British airmen to extraordinarily vigorous action, the raid on the Zeppelin shed near Brussels and the bringing down of a Zeppelin with its crew near Ghent, being carried out about the same time. Italy, since she has thrown her troops in the field, and is using her navy on the side of the Allies, has been taken into the financial circle of the nations warring against Germany. At a recent meeting of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and Italian Minister of Treasury, an agreement was reached to pool resources, just as Britain, France and Russia previously agreed.

Treaty Exists Between Roumania and Austro-Germany

London, June 7.—A despatch from Berlin says that political discussions at Bucharest, Roumania, have brought to light the fact that there exists a formal treaty among Austria, Germany and Roumania. This treaty runs until 1920, regulates relations among these countries, and binds Roumania in case of war not to attack the Allies.

RUSSIAN SCHOONER GOES TO BOTTOM BY TORPEDO ROUTE.

London, June 8.—Four members of the crew of the Russian schooner Adolf, sunk by a German submarine have arrived in Lieth. The report says that no warning was given them by the submarine.

Not a Shadow Of Any Discord For Half Century

London, June 7.—Alluding to the intervention of Italy, the Premier said that during half a century there has never been a shadow of discord between the two nations. We regard her as one custodian of the free traditions of Europe. We warmly grasp the hand of Italy, and welcome her gallant soldiers and sailors as fellow-comrades in the struggle on which the liberty of the world depends.

President Coaker Endeavouring to Lift the Burden of Oppression From the Backs of the Fishermen



Twelve Achievements Accomplished by President Coaker in Six Years

- 1. Established and Operating 30 Union Stores.
2. Secured decent food and accommodation for sealers and loggers.
3. Established the first and only paper owned and published in the interest of the Fishermen of Newfoundland, with the largest circulation to-day of any paper in the Colony.
4. Founded branches of the F.P.U. at 240 harbours throughout the Island.
5. Put Five Million Dollars in the pockets of the fishermen toilers.
6. Accumulated from discounts on Tea, Butter, Oil Clothing and Tobacco, \$17,000 towards a fund from which loans to poor fishermen will be made.
7. Established a Trading Company with a paid up Capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
8. Secured a Water Front Premises for the use of the Union which is the first premises at St. John's the Fishermen ever possessed.
9. Established a Company to purchase and export fishery products.
10. Established a Political Party which is now recognized as the chief political factor in the political life of the Colony, controlling 23 seats in the House of Assembly.
11. Sold coal to outport people from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton less than local prices.
12. Founded a Disaster Fund for Union Members which now amount to \$6,000.

Additional Details Zeppelin Destruction

Ship Slows Down Approaching Hanger Give Opportunity

TO DROP A BOMB

Burning Mass Drops on the Roof of Convent Which Was Set Fire

London, June 8.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent gives the following additional details of the destruction of a Zeppelin airship near Ghent. Sub-Lieutenant Warneford was assisted in his attack on the Zeppelin by a French aeroplane.

The aeroplanes pursued the Zeppelin a long distance, harassing it with rifle fire, while the German craft replied with rifles and machine guns. An opportunity to use bombs did not come until the Zeppelin was compelled to decrease its speed, as it was approaching the hangar, near Ghent. Warneford's bombs were immediately effective. Unhappily the airship crashed down on Grand Beguinooge de Sainte Elizabeth, one of the best known nurseries in Belgium, which is situated in the suburbs of St. Almand.

The burning mass fired the building over which it dropped. These buildings were filled with nuns and 700 Belgian women and children refugees. Terrible scenes followed. A man bent on rescue leaped from a window with a child in his arms, both being killed.

The Zeppelin was the largest yet seen in Belgium, and was returning from an expedition along the Belgian coast.

WAR REACHES CENTRAL AFRICA

Lake Nyassa Scene of Strife—British Take German Town of Sphinx Haven And Sink Armed Ship

London, June 7.—The German armed steamer Hermann Von Wissmann, has been destroyed near Sphinx Haven, according to a statement given out this evening by the British Official Press Bureau. The Von Wissmann was destroyed by shell-fire by a British naval force. The steamer had been lying on Lake Nyassa in South-East Africa, since her disablement by the Nyassaland steamer Gwendolyn last August. Sphinx Haven is in German territory, on the eastern shore of Lake Nyassa, was bombarded, and captured on May 30th, and the Germans driven out with considerable loss by a bayonet charge. The only British casualty was one man slightly wounded.

Germany Claims Successful Raid On East Coast

Berlin, June 7.—On the night of June 4 and 5, a German naval dirigible attacked the fortified mouth of the Humber coast, the naval port of Harwich in Essex, and Harbour establishment at Harwich. They were conspicuously successful. Many bombs were dropped and there was a large number of explosions. One particularly violent explosion was that of a gas tank which was hit.

Austro-Germany Will Soon Announce Peace Conditions

Amsterdam, June 8.—The Cologne correspondent of the Tyd says the report is current that Austria and Germany will shortly announce their conditions of peace, in which emphasis will be given to the declaration that the German Allies are not engaged in a war of conquest, but seek only to secure the security of their territories.

American Residents Leaving Germany

Basel, June 7.—Americans are arriving here from Germany in small numbers. They describe conditions in Germany as disagreeable for them, because of the apprehension there that war may come between Germany and the United States.

British Steamer "Star of the West" Sunk by Submarine

London, June 7.—A despatch from Aberdeen says that the British steamer, Star of the West, was sunk by a German submarine. A trawler brought the crew into Aberdeen.

KING GEORGE RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR

London, June 7.—The Ambassador, Page, was received at Buckingham Palace by King George.

ITALIANS PROCEED WITH DELIBERATION.

Rome, June 8.—Italian troops are proceeding methodically to take possession of the most important positions all along the frontier, according to a statement issued at headquarters.

Fiercest Fighting Of the War In Baltic Provinces

Where Russian and German Hosts Fight For Mastery

OF THE DUBYSA RIVER

Thousands of Slain Choke the Stream, Forming a Bridge

FOR VICTORIOUS RUSS.

London, June 8.—The fiercest fighting of the war, as far as the Baltic provinces of Russia are concerned, occurred a few days ago, in the battle for the mastery of the Dubysa River. According to the Petrograd correspondent, the river changed hands five times in one day, and at night-fall the stream was completely choked with the bodies of thousands of dead, so that a plank roadway for artillery was laid by the victorious Russians, across a solid bridge of bodies.

[The Petrograd liar seems to have wrested the trophy from the French in this latest effort.—Ed.]

Italians Silence Austrian Batteries At Morfalcone

Destroyer Flotilla Engages the Forts of Duino Castle

SET CASTLE ON FIRE

Destroyers Return Damaged—Airships Drop Bombs On Pola

Rome, June 8.—A statement of the Chief of the Italian Staff says, on the 7th our destroyer flotilla bombarded Morfalcone for the third time. Three batteries in position near Duino Castle opened a well sustained fire against our destroyer, which turning their guns upon the batteries reduced one to silence and set the castle on fire. Our destroyers returned undamaged.

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FROM ST. JOHN'S.—Stephano, June 10th; Florizel, June 19th.

FROM NEW YORK.—Florizel via Charlottetown, June 12th; Stephano via Halifax and Charlottetown, June 17th.

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To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00		
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00		
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We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

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| Library Sets. | Morris Chairs. |
| Lounges. | Rockers. |
| Hall Settees. | Fireside Stools. |
| Hall Mirrors. | Screens. |

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VIVID STORY NARRATED BY SGT. HUGUET

Hero of Marine Modestly But Graphically Describes Memorable Engagement--Reasons for Success.

"The sword must never be sheathed until Germany is crushed. Not that we desire Germany's downfall in itself, but that ugly nightmare of Britain and France for so many years—German militarism—must go. Not because we love war, but because we hate it, we will fight it out to the finish."

Sergeant Georges Huguet of the French army, who spoke Thursday evening at the Chateau Laurier, thus sums up the determination of his fellow soldiers and the feeling of the allied armies. Sergeant Huguet, who spoke under the auspices of L'Alliance Francaise, was warmly greeted by a densely packed audience of Ottawa's best people.

With his trim military figure garbed in the picturesque uniform of the 1st Regiment of French Colonial Infantry, he looked every inch a soldier. Returning to Canada severely wounded at the battle of the Marne, he is now completely recovered and left this morning at 9 o'clock for New York en route for France to rejoin his regiment. A French reservist, Sergeant Huguet proudly claims Canada as his adopted country, and his many friends wished him a hearty au revoir as they shook hands with him after the lecture.

"What does it feel like when one is charging with the bayonet?" asked the sergeant, as he modestly told of his part in the battle. "Well, it is very difficult to describe. One vaguely wonders which of the three of four men just in front he will attack first. He doesn't know what happens next. 'Have I knocked over any Germans?' he asks himself. 'I must have done so, for see, my bayonet is crimson with blood!' and onward he rushes again.

The Senegalese. Of a deep black color, lithe crouching, his rifle in his left hand, his terrible African rapier knife, sharp as a razor, in his right, on comes the Senegalese infantryman doing terrible execution in the German ranks. He is blindly obedient to his officers, thoroughly disciplined. His costume is picturesque. If he feels like wearing boots occasionally he takes them from the Germans.

The French Colonial Infantry, originally recruited to guard French territory abroad, has a proud record, albeit largely composed of wild young fellows, younger sons who were under a cloud at home and are anxious to retrieve themselves, and other rolling stones. They fired the last cartridge in the Franco-German war of 1870-71—they were the first to take up arms in 1914. Marching past the rich farms of Northern France, last fall some of these men cast longing eyes on the fat chickens, ducks and geese they were strictly forbidden to take. Though fresh beef was served out every day sundry fine birds were discovered cooking in the regimental pots by a captain. "Who stole these geese?" he roared. "Why, mon capitaine," expostulated one of the culprits, "what could we do? We were marching peacefully along the road. We were suddenly, savagely, attacked by these ferocious ganders. We had to defend ourselves, and—les voila, in these stew-pots."

From Marne to Aisne. Germany paid with the lives of some 85,000 soldiers, in the retreat from the Marne to the Aisne, for her invasion of France, and Sergeant Huguet's vivid description of this and of the retreat from Charleroi was of great military and tactical interest. The worn-out, bedraggled men from Charleroi, meeting the dapper Colonial Infantry fresh from Cherbourg, greeted them with "Aha! brand new soldiers, eh? You'll soon know what real war is like." And so they did. Rear guard actions with orders to fight as long as possible and then retreat; 3 hours sleep out of 24 for interminable days after days; retreat, retreat, always retreat; no food but army biscuit and coffee, as the smoke of cooking fires would discover them to the enemy; the bloody shoulders from the heavy haversacks, the ruined feet from the sticky mud—and then, Joffre's famous order: "Let each man die in his tracks rather than retreat a step farther." The savage joy of turning on the foe, driving him back first foot by foot, then metre by metre; then the German rout. "Here we first saw the real horrors of war," said the sergeant. "Thousands of German corpses for miles and miles, churches and barns filled with German wounded abandoned by the enemy to their

fate; helmets, rifles, food, wreckage of all kinds. First the French stopped to pick up relics, but finally threw them all away, and kept hustling the retreating enemy literally on the points of their bayonets.

"We will have lots of time to pick up relics on our return from Berlin," said Sergeant Huguet.

Successful Defence.

One of the best bits of description ever given in Ottawa was the sergeant's description of the defence of the stone house by his company. "It was very like the old stone houses around Quebec. These latter are said to be cold, but ours was good and hot," said he. Lamps, oils, and all inflammables were thrown into the canal, mattresses, utilized for barricades, triple rows of barbed wire set up outside. Each man had 640 cartridges. Explosives were placed in the cellar to blow up the place if all were killed; then came the German rush. It failed, but at nightfall 21 only out of 57 defenders were living. Next day in the counter attack Sergt. Huguet's left arm was shattered. He lay for two days with hundreds of others under the cross fire of the opposing armies. They sucked the water out of their rain-soaked clothes. They chewed the kernels of wheat, but most of it was rotted by rain. He asked a passing German for water. The latter picked up his rifle, smashed it and passed on. Finally they heard the roar of the French mitrailleuse, and knew help was near, for the experienced ear detects the different reports of the German weapon, which fires only 300 a minute, from the French, which fires 800 times in the same interval.

Making of Soldiers.

"Knowing how to use a rifle and manoeuvre does not make a soldier of a man. It is not power of the arm, but firmness of soul, he needs," said the lecturer, "for after all a man can endure only a certain amount of terror. The spirit of sacrifice, of honor, or duty, of discipline from conviction not from force, must be his. We possess this more than do the Germans—therefore the Allies will win."

Sergt. Huguet set right many popular fallacies regarding military tactics, notably as to the employment of the tirailleurs or sharpshooters. All batteries, he said, keep with them some infantrymen to prevent the enemy rushing the guns.

President De Celles exactly voiced what all present felt, that our men who go voluntarily to the great war are greater heroes than the Spartans at Thermopylae, who had to fight whether they liked it or not.

Sergt. Huguet has been living in Ottawa for a number of years and was one of the first reservists to return to the colors. His wife died in Ottawa while he was away.

WAR COST JAPAN \$50,000,000

Tokio, May 28.—Discussing in the Diet the Government's need for supplemental credits, Count Okuma, the Premier, said the failure of the Diet which was dissolved to adopt the budget of 1915-16 had compelled the Government to follow the budget of the previous year, which was insufficient for the nation's needs today.

Foreign Minister Kato, who followed the Premier, sketched at length the negotiations with China, and said treaties and notes with that nation soon would be signed and presented to the Emperor for ratification. All these documents later will be submitted to the Diet.

"When these agreements come into force," aron Kato said, "we will see the solution of a most important question which long has been pending between Japan and China to the detriment of their cordial relations. The results will be strengthened of friendship and a solidification of the peace of the Orient. He made no reference to the attitude of other Powers.

Minister of Finance Wakatsuki announced that the supplemental budget would call for \$26,000,000, which would be used for the creation of two new army divisions, naval construction, educational, industrial and harbor works. The allotment for the navy is \$6,000,000, but no details were given as to the purpose for which it would be used. A request was made for \$5,500,000 to conduct the war for the next five months, and \$2,500,000 for war incidentals. The Finance Minister told the Diet the war expenditures up to the present time had been approximately \$50,000,000.

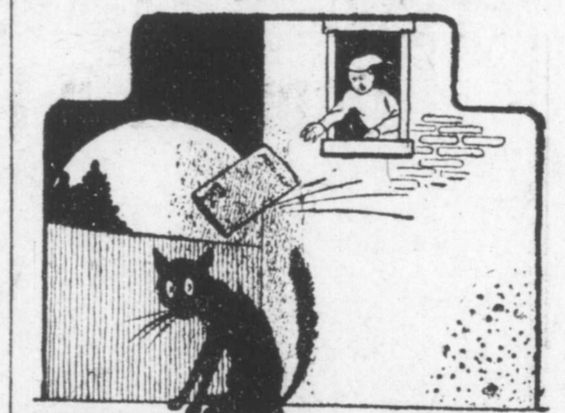
An American Review Of Lord Kitchener

Northcliffe's Attacks Are for Partizan Purposes London Papers Defend Kitchener

The upflare of criticism against Lord Kitchener is in part what the Liberal press describes it, a set attack by Lord Northcliffe's newspapers for partisan purposes. Having found the enemy—that is, the Liberal Government—on the run, the assault which began with Churchill has extended all along the line. Probably, there would have been no attack by Northcliffe if all had gone well with the British campaigns on land. It may very well be that Kitchener has partly failed to measure up to his task, in which respect he shares the fate that has overtaken leaders in other nations. If there is one thing an ambitious military leader or administrator should desire at the beginning of a war, it is that the post of honor should go to his dearest rival. This rival may be counted on to commit the inevitable errors that mark the beginning of nearly every war, and then to make room for some one else who will profit by his errors.

No nation has been spared this experience. The Kaiser was compelled to change his chief of staff; the Austrian generals who led the armies at the outbreak of hostilities are in retirement; the men who began the war for France are not the men who now dictate policies; in Russia by this time the reputation of the Grand Duke Nicholas is not what it might be. It would have been odd if Kitchener had escaped the common experience; all the more odd because his task was enormous. For to him fell more than the task of handling a ready machine, as with the Continental armies. Kitchener had to build his machine under fire. The mistake he has made consists primarily in assuming more responsibilities than it was humanly possible for him to justify.

The original cause of the crisis has, however, been somewhat obscured by a virulent attack on Lord Kitchener, organized by the newspapers (The Times and The Daily Mail) under the control of the notorious Lord Northcliffe. For once, however, if we may judge by the readiness shown by the decent section, both Liberal and Conservative, of the London press to take up the cudgels on behalf of Lord Kitchener, Lord Northcliffe appears to have overreached himself in his mania for sensationalism.—Nation.



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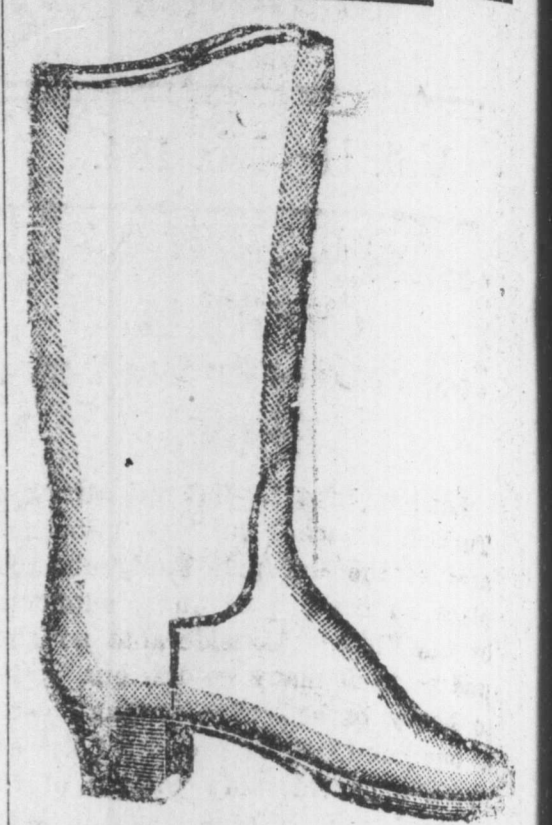
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Yours truly,
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is the BEST, being practically free of noxious matters such as LIME or MAGNESIA, which is apparent in other salts.

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'They Are All the Limit of Coolness and Audacity' is Morrison's Tribute to Men

Commander of 1st Artillery Brigade Gives Further Newsy Details of the Ottawa Batteries at Ypres--Capt. Leslie Goodeve Handling First Battery Like a Veteran--Striking Impressions from Zone of Gas and Shells--Asked to Single Out Non-Com. for Decoration, Officers Couldn't Do It

Another letter received to-day by Mrs. Morrison, from Lt.-Col. E. W. H. Morrison, D.S.O., commander of the First Canadian Artillery Brigade, completes his thrilling account of the fighting with the guns around Ypres from the opening of the battle of Langemarck down to May 9, when the brigade was sent back for a few days to rest and refit after seventeen days and nights of continuous fighting, sustaining eighty casualties and having six guns smashed by shells. The latest letter supplements in a most interesting way those from his pen which have already been published. The casualties include the death of Lt. Helmer and Corp. Leonard Lamplough and the wounding of Major Sharman and Lieuts. Ick, Craig and Whitley.

Col. Morrison mentions that the First Battery (the old 23rd of Ottawa) received a terrible pounding on May 8, during which Corp. Lamplough was killed and four gun-sergeants wounded, and that Captain Leslie C. Goodeve, son of Mr. Charles Goodeve, 371 Gilmour street, Ottawa, and a graduate of the Royal Military College, is now commanding it with great credit. He was second in command of the 23rd Battery for several years before the war broke out, and on different occasions commanded the battery with marked ability, during competitive firing and tests in manoeuvres. Of his years he has had a great deal of experience and in the training camps always showed himself to be an exceptionally capable officer.

The letter also notes the narrow escape of Captain Cosgrave of the brigade headquarters staff who was thrown twenty feet into the air by a bursting shell, but escaped with a sprained wrist.

The commander refers to the unflinching bravery of the drivers in bringing up ammunition under fire. The whole brigade to a man is behaving splendidly, an illustration of it being found in the fact that when the officers were asked to name a non-com. for an important military decoration they were unable to single one out. "They are all the limit of coolness and audacity."

Arriving back at their billets at daylight, May 10, after seventeen days of terrific grueling, men and officers "just fell down and slept like dead until noon." On the way back they heard of the Lusitania outrage. "It's tough," Col. Morrison comments, but possibly it will make some of those "be kind to Germany" holy-bolies house-clean their intellects.

"Four days' rest, then to it again," he remarks at another point. "My guns fired 16,000 shells at Ypres and the 'darling' are as tired as we are and will have to be tuned up before we can take on the Bosches again." The letter reads:

80 Casualties.

HEADQUARTERS, First Canadian Artillery Brigade, May 10--Last night my brigade was relieved at Ypres, after being 17 days in the trenches fighting night and day. During that time we had six guns smashed by shells and sustained 80 casualties, including Lieut. Helmer killed, Major Sharman, Lieuts. Bick, Craig and Whitley wounded.

Capt. Goodeve in Command.

Day before yesterday the First Battery was horribly "blacksmithed" by "Jack Johnsons," young Lamplough, nephew of Col. Winter, being killed, and four gun sergeants among the wounded. Young Goodeve is now in command and fought the battery well during the last two days.

'They Were "Good to Us."

Yesterday afternoon the German artillery devoted nearly an hour to my observation post and the dug-out on the banks of the Yser canal, which the staff and I have occupied since the beginning. They certainly were good to us, but they failed to drive "yours truly" off "the bridge." I had to order Dodds down, and luckily "the Kid" (Capt. Cosgrave) was away, so the telephonist and I lay in the trench and we kept the batteries working through it all.

Two Miles of Smoke and Dust. Later on when we got orders to move we had over 100 surplus shells under the guns, so I decided to leave our P.P.C. We had been working with a fine little man, Brig.-Gen. Anley, 12th Infantry Brigade, for three days, supporting him, so about 6 p.m. I turned on all my surviving guns, rapid fire, enfilading the German trenches in his front where they angle up to us from St. Julien. The German reserves were crowded in the support trenches from which they had been attacking the 12th Brigade front all day, and our forward observing officers say every shell told. Then the German guns went to the French division on our left and the French 75's went to the German trenches in their front, and the British batteries over Ypres way crossed their fire with mine. In ten minutes the smoke and dust hid the front for two miles.

Uncanny Silence.

For the first time in days absolute silence reigned last night, and it was fair uncanny. Jack McCrae shook his head and presaged that the Germans would lay for me when my batteries moved out of the position after dark. I bet they wouldn't, and anyway I was tired deferring to the feelings of the Germans—which seems too prevalent in some quarters along the front. It's a case of don't irritate the enemy. And it worked out as I expected. For the first time in weeks they didn't resume shelling us until long after dark and I got my brigade out of the position with only two horses hit.

Lesson for the Holy-Bolies.

Then we marched through the night and arrived here at daybreak after 17 days of constant battle, during which we never had our clothes off. We just fell down and slept like dead men until noon. Tonight I am going to sleep in a real bed in a nice clean billet. On the road last night we heard of the Lusitania business. It's tough, but possibly it will make some of those "be kind to Germany" holy-bolies houseclean their intellects.

The "Darlings" are Tired.

We are here for a rest for four days, then to it again. My guns fired 16,000 shells at Ypres and the darlings are as tired as we are and will have to be tuned up before we can take on the Bosches again. But everybody is happy and we don't think the enemy will forget us on the canal front around Ypres for some little time.

The French are awfully smart in tending to their wounded, but singularly unclear about their dead. They leave them lying about for days. A big Zouave was killed near the shack where he ate behind the trenches at my headquarters and was still there when we left last night—and the weather was hot, too.

Capt. Cosgrave's "Boost."

My staff are all well. A big shell lit near the "Baby" (Capt. Cosgrave) and boosted him 20 feet in the air, but he only got a sprained wrist coming down. We docked him for the time he was up in the sky.

Putting on Side.

You would have been thrilled to see my drivers bringing up the ammunition under fire, shells bursting on every side of them, but coming at the gallop without a flinch or a swerve, and rounding up with a flourish behind the guns, just to show the Frenchies a bit of side. And our fine horses (for they are splendid again) snorting and arching their necks and looking coolly about as if they knew they were delivering the goods and thought contemptuously of German shells.

And sometimes they arrive with only two teams instead of three and the drivers capless and their clothes and faces splashed with blood, but always cool and even nonchalant. I never tire admiring them or of watching their luck, even in my busiest moments, as they run the gauntlet back and forth.

"King" (Col. Morrison's horse) had not seen me until last night, since the battle began, and he almost talked. He is revelling in the sugar you sent.

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M. J. Delmonico sings "There's a Little Spark of Love Still Burning"—A Waltz Ballad.

Hard to Live Up to.

I see our losses were over six thousand in the Canadian division. Well, it was worth it. Our arrival was providential. We took over from another French division and so extended the British left to the critical point. An old British officer said to Cosgrave to-day, when he was arranging for the overhauling of our guns: "I'm rather sorry for you Canadians."

"Why?" asked Cosgrave. "Because you will have to live up to the standard you have set."

Couldn't Pick the Bravest.

I have a dim recollection of telling you about 496 times that the Canadians would make the best soldiers in the world—barring the Scotch. Now I think it's neck-and-neck. I was asked yesterday to pick out a non-com. in my brigade for a Russian decoration corresponding to the distinguished conduct medal. I couldn't do it. Neither could the adjutant nor Maj. McCrae. "It can't be did." They are all the limit of coolness and audacity and they don't go flourishing about saving wounded under fire and such-like nonsense. (I told the H.Q. staff that anyone who undertakes to "save" me under fire will get ten days C.B. They all grinned and saw the point.)

I am pleased to hear of Mrs. Bronson and the other ladies who do things for us. I have not much chance to write with shells flying about and flinging dirt all over us. Kind regards to inquiring friends and be satisfied that we are all doing our duty.

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Another Letter

From Nurse Loder

Enjoying the Sunshine and Sea—Just a Few Miles Away

MAN IS KILLING MAN

Ambulances Slowly Rolling Along With their Burden of Wounded

April 30, 1915.

My Dear Father,—Your letter of April 1st to hand and I was pleased to know that you had received check. It was sent so long ago that I feared it had gone astray.

I wonder how you all are now and just what you are doing. I wish you were here with me now sitting on the sands in the most glorious sunshine. I expected I should be off this morning so I took my paper and writing materials to Hospital with me when I went on duty at half past seven. I came off at 9.30 and came straight out here to write.

It is a most glorious day. The sea is very calm but high waves keep rolling up. The people are sitting here and there along by the sea and the little children are playing with their pails and spades; the little fishing boats are all out with sails spread, making in all a pretty picture.

Sitting here, as I am enjoying the sunshine and the sea, it does not seem possible to me that, just a few miles away man is killing man just to satisfy the selfish ambitions of one who is suffering from a swollen head, until I turn to the right and see the ambulances slowly (ever so slowly) rolling along with their burden of wounded to the various hospitals and ships and to the left where I see the ships leaving for England and know they are bearing away hundreds of wounded men.

It is a wicked shame that it should be allowed to go on, but I suppose there is no alternative until that one nation has been entirely crushed and rendered helpless.

May 5th.—Five days have come and gone and I have not finished this letter. Oh dear, or dear! how time does fly! I have had a whole day off to-day. I was feeling very done up last night and had a very bad headache so I asked if I might have a day off.

I spent the morning in bed and got up after lunch and went out for a walk, I did not stay out very long and am now (6.30 p.m.) back in bed again; I am much better, though I am going on duty in the morning. We have had a very busy time but they tell me it has been very quiet in hospital to-day.

I cannot make my letters interesting as you see we are using green envelopes and our letters need not be censored at the Hospital but we are on our honour not to say anything about the troops or any operation. I have not seen any Newfoundlanders yet but lots of Canadians. They seem to have suffered badly.

I can hardly realize that it is six months on the 12th since I came to France.

I have just read over Mother's

and your letter. She says she is glad I am thought worthy to help in this great campaign; I am also glad, but I often feel how little I am doing and wish I could do more if only my strength would allow me, but I find I cannot go beyond a certain limit. Anyway I am trying to act my part and trust I shall be given strength enough to do that part faithfully. I am happy doing my little all here and as long as the war lasts I shall stay at my post. I would rather die doing my best than with my arms folded taking it easy.

I think it will be very hot in France in the summer. It was very hot in the sun to-day, but some how or other we shall be able to pull through it all and the experience is well worth having.

I wonder if you would like some of the papers, I have meant to send you some every week, but some how or other I have failed to do so, as I fail in nearly all my good resolutions. Did you get the one I sent some time ago?

How is the F.P.U. going?

With best love to all. From your ever loving MONA.

[The writer of the above letter is Nurse Loder, daughter of Mr. John Loder of Snook's Hr., T.B. Nurse Loder has been in France engaged in Red Cross work since November last. She is the first Newfoundland Nurse to see active service.—Ed.]

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"OUR WAR ON COAKERISM AND NOT ON UNIONISM."

(Mosdell in the St. John's Daily Star, June 7th., 1915.)

"Unfortunately there is no such spirit of moderation and tact displayed by the newest organization in Newfoundland labor field--The Fishermen's Protective Union. The policy it has, thus far, pursued is that of antagonizing any body and everybody who dares to look askance at the schemes and projects of the man who embodies all its functions in himself--Mr. W. F. Coaker.

"This undesirable feature of the Fishermen's Union is solely due to the fact that a man of uncertain temperament and very erratic ways has usurped the dictatorship of that organization; the rank and file have no more to do with its affairs than has a native of the Fiji Islands. It is true that once a year there is held what is called a Supreme Council Convention of the Fishermen's Protective Union, but that gathering is chiefly concerned with adopting stereotyped forms and recommendations prepared at the Head Office here by President Coaker long before the Convention meets. Thus the present head of the Fishermen's Union is in the unique position of being able to draft his own address here in St. John's and of taking it, and the reply thereto, to the Convention town, to be signed by the members of the Committee, to whom happens to be assigned the "duty" of reporting on the President's address.

"It will be easily seen, then, that Pres. Coaker is responsible to nobody but to himself. What he says goes. If, for instance, he is dissatisfied with the size or qualities of a motor boat, he has but to embody his demand for a new or improved one, in his address and the committee signs the favorable recommendations already prepared and he gets his boat, the order for which, not unlikely, was placed before the Convention met at all.

"That is a small point of course, but it illustrates the manner in which the business of the Fishermen's Union is conducted. This organization is a democracy only in name. The ordinary member is not consulted as to the policy to be pursued in business or in politics. He is virtually told that the President wills that things be done thus and so, and has to be content with being dictated to by a man who, after all, has shown much less intelligence and far less self-control and moderation than the humblest of his followers.

"The fishermen, then, are absolutely unshackled by an autocratic system, one that is far more cast-iron in character than any the self-elevated despot who occupies the President's position could ever pretend to emancipate them from. The right of free speech is virtually denied them, for President Coaker has the right to expel any member, and there is no appeal from his decision.

"There have been many such autocracies in the history of the world, some of them on a far larger scale than that which has recently been established here, but they have ultimately developed into tyrannies, which the people themselves have, sooner or later, made haste to abolish. As our readers know full well, the Coaker autocracy has developed many

behind those countries that are but of yesterday, as compared to our antiquity. Newfoundland has been so engaged in the struggle for a bare existence that she has had neither means nor leisure to cultivate the more refined side of life.

Our towns are unkempt, our streets and highways are the rudest paths, and all around are signs of poverty and lack of employment. There is little hope that we will ever be better, seeing that those who have taken charge of public affairs are so profligate, dishonest and lacking in public spirit.

By this latest piece of legislative infamy, the Carbide Contract, we have thrown away a golden opportunity. If the Reid's and those associated with them, wanted those water powers, they should have been made to pay for a lease, and pay a reasonable price.

Could treachery, combined with insolence go further that the vile insinuation that the promoters of

such features--we speak now with regard to its manifestations towards members of the union itself. For instance, President Coaker notifies his Councils thus: "I have heard that Thomas Roberts is offering \$5.00 for his fish at Seldom. I hereby expel him from the Union." That is hardly what would be called a democratic proceeding. No intimation is given that Mr. Roberts has been proven guilty of wrongdoing; there is no hint of investigation; no judgment passed on him by his peers, or equals, just "I heard.....I expel," and Roberts has to go.

"And surely every intelligent man can see the pernicious effect that is bound to be created, in business affairs, should Coakerism obtain general sway. Every man is entitled to liberty of action, to liberty of speech and to liberty of thought. These great principles Coakerism opposes, in that it claims and exercises the right to punish a man who buys and sells just because it is reported to Mr. Coaker that he has taken a certain line of action which is in itself perfectly legal and perfectly legitimate.

"But they are foolish, extremely so, to submit themselves to a galling thralldom under a man whose ways are so uncertain and entirely undesirable. If the fishermen are members of a Union, supported in all its undertakings by their own hard-earned and carefully-saved money, then they, and they alone should have the final voice in the direction of the policy of that Union.

"And at present they have scarcely the semblance of such a control. They are dictated to, they are expelled even, by a man about whom they know nothing except what he cares to tell them himself, and, of course, he naturally doesn't err through shrinking modesty. Surely they can see that every editorial in every circular; every editorial in every issue of The Mail and Advocate; every claim every pronouncement, every move, virtually spells but one thing and one thing only--Coaker.

"What is the reason for this? One that is as simple as can be, and one that has actuated thousands of self-seekers right down through the centuries of world history--the desire to impress on his clientele his absolute indispensability to them. Here then you have what is known as a "vicious circle." The Union can keep Mr. Coaker in a nice position at a nice fat salary, and Mr. Coaker can keep on attempting to bluff the Union into believing that he is the modern St. George, specially raised up to slay the dragon, who, he asserts, would pray on them. So, new notes have to be adapted to this Coaker trumpet blowing at various times, so that the tune may be attractively varied, and that the blast has to be augmented more and more, lest any ears that may be aware of the constant sound may miss anything of the music.

"Here then, you have a Union that is not a Union; an organization that tends to elevate and to empower one man and one man only; an organization that yearly becomes a greater menace to its own members than it could ever be to those whom President Coaker falsely and persistently represents as its deadliest enemies."

he big plunder have dealt very generously with us.

Are we then the bondsmen of the greedy crew that we should be thankful to them for having robbed us of a great natural asset, and given us nothing in return. Are we a leaguered city capitulating on the terms of the conquerors.

How have the promoters dealt generously with us, as insinuated in some quarters. Was it, by not robbing us of everything to which we have a natural right.

Must we be grateful, that we have been permitted the right to live, and shoulder the burden of increased administration, which a big work of the kind proposed is sure to entail, while not getting one cent in taxes from the concern.

Surely this is not a great and glorious privilege, to be thankful for.

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

"ANOTHER BRILLIANT GEM FROM 'MAIL AND ADVOCATE.'"

(Mosdell in the St. John's Daily Star, June 7th., 1915.)

"But the other letter referred to was signed. It is true that it bore the name of John Guppy, but nobody will be a bit deceived at this, for the hand was but too plainly the hand of the "man higher up."--President Coaker. We may be wrong in this surmise that Mr. Guppy is merely the tool of the President, but he happens to have his schooner at the Union Wharf just at present--or did when that letter appeared in The Mail and Advocate--and Coaker methods are writ all across it.

"If Mr. Guppy did actually pen any more of it than his signature, we take this opportunity of representing him as an apt pupil in the Coaker school of vilification and abuse. But, then, who but President Coaker himself could pen such pre-eminently Coaker expressions as "enemy of the masses"; "vile instrument of a clique"; "degenerate and unprincipled sectarian fire-bugs"; "foul and false sheet"; "false and traitorous reptile?"

"Mr. Guppy is, we believe, a resident of Port Rexton, and, we understand, is an honest, industrious fisherman. It is therefore, a matter of much regret to us that a man who would, if he had listened to the dictates of his own native good sense, have acted decently, and at any rate, has allowed himself to be made the dupe and the tool of President Coaker. Providence has endowed most of us with enough good sense to guide us through life with the minimum of errors--providing we exercise our private judgment." If, however, as in the case of Mr. Guppy, we take our opinions from others; if we allow a second party to judge for us and to dictate our course of action, we are bound, inevitably to fall into the most grievous errors, more particularly when the dictator is so erratic and so unscrupulous in his methods as is Pres. Coaker, Dictator of the Fishermen's Protective Union.

"Mr. Guppy, by allowing himself to be made a 'ool of the dictator, has foregone that independence, which is the most cherished possession of every rightly balanced man. For Coakerism means the thralldom of our toilers of the sea; it means the crushing of individuality; the careful preservation of honour and preference for one man and one man only--Mr. W. F. Coaker. Mr. Guppy has erred, because he is absolutely ignorant of the character of the man he defends; but we trust that his ignorance is not of that steel-clad variety that is absolutely impervious to reason. If it be, then his experience, sooner or later, will be that of many others, and he will learn that President Coaker does not hesitate to attempt to break those whom he has used as tools of his, once he is persuaded in his own mind that their usefulness to him has departed, or that their labors for the Union are likely to bring them into a prominence before the public that may eclipse some little of his own greatness.

"We do not deny the fact that the members of the Fishermen's Protective Union did make a contribution of socks to the Patriotic Fund. That's true enough. But it was an Union act, not an act of Mr. Coaker. Mr Coaker

has persistently set himself against the Volunteer and Patriotic movement since the institution thereof; he has sneered at the women who have devoted themselves to making provision for the men in the trenches; he has abused those who have contributed of their substance to the Patriotic Fund; he has done all that mortal man could possibly do to discourage the people of this country from doing their share of the fighting for the British Empire. Abundant proof of these assertions is to be found on page after page of the Mail and Advocate and we shall presently quote them for the benefit of Mr. Guppy and of others whose memories seem to be failing them in this respect.

"Surely Mr. Guppy remembers that in his circulars President Coaker declared that Premier Morris should not have offered the contingent to Great Britain. If that date is too far back for him to remember, perhaps he will recall a Circular sent out since the editor of this paper left The Mail and Advocate, in which the President tells Union folk to stop collecting for Belgium and to invest their money in the Trading Company and its branches.

"This paper stands for law; it stands for order; it stands for independence of speech and action, and in defence of these great British principles it will fight the menace of Coakerism to the last ditch.

"This paper stands for equal rights to all; it is waging and will continue to wage a stern fight against the class distinctions and the class antagonism that Coakerism is endeavoring to incite and to maintain for its own selfish ends.

"Threats of personal violence cannot intimidate us, nor can personal abuse head us off. It is not a question of Mosdell fighting Coaker, it is a question of a public journal defending the commonest public rights against an insidious system that would sweep from its path everything that it regards as an obstacle to the personal advancement of one man--Mr. W. F. Coaker.

"There was one expression used, however, and it rather caught our attention. It was "venomous reptile." We were immediately led to think of that Circular Letter of President Coaker's in which he denounces the Liberal Party in private to his members, and then we thought of that fulsome flattery of his to Messrs. Kent, Lloyd and other of the Liberal following, in The Mail and Advocate the other day. Was it not a striking example of a man stabbing in the dark, and professing ardent friendship in the light? The serpent loves the devious days of the jungle; it likes to strike down its victim unawares; it prefers to inject its venom into his veins when he is all unthinking of danger from such a source. He lies low, hides himself, bites the hand that foolishly fondles him and the victim is dead in reputation, slain by the most arrant treachery.

"Now of whom might that epithet "venomous reptile" be most truthfully applied? Surely to the man who slays the reputation of his friends in secret, while in public he pretends to boost them. His name is Mr. W. F. Coaker, and he holds the office of President of The Fishermen's Protective Union."

WORKERS PAY GOES DOWN

While the Cost of Living Goes Up

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,--I would like to ask a few questions pertaining to the welfare of the country in general.

In Morris's manifesto he promised to do great things for the people of this country. Amongst other things he promised that the labouring man should get \$1.50 a day, but we find that his pay today is down to \$1.20. The men who were working here cutting pit props were paid \$1.40 a day in the Spring, but now the pay is down to \$1.25, while taxation has made the cost of living considerably higher. Is there no law in this country to govern the paying of wages?

I see that your paper is unearthing some of the waste and extravagance in connection with public

moneys. It is about time to cry halt and to have a change of affairs. We find now that the Morris Government has put 10 per cent. on motor engines. In our opinion they should be more careful over the expenditure of public funds instead of making the fishermen suffer for deficits.

I don't think, either, that all the Grab-balls are up in town for we have a few down here in Lewisporte, as we see in the cutting of wages from \$1.40 to \$1.25 for the men who are handling pit props. It has too long been the rule that the poor man pays for the merchant's sport.

I congratulate you, Mr. Coaker, upon the stand you have taken in behalf of the labouring man, and in the election to come in a couple of years time, you will find this whole country at your back.

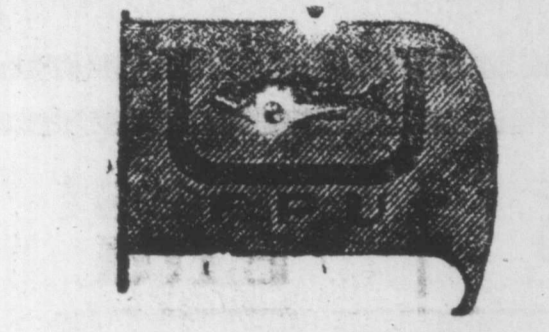
—PIT PROP.
 Lewisporte, June 1, 1915.

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

I want to purchase ONE HOUSE about \$500.00 --also-- ONE HOUSE about \$900.00 in suitable localities

J. J. ROSSITER
 Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM 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 Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 8th., 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The New Reid Deal

WHAT would have been the upshot had an alien enemy come in and abrogated to himself one hundred and fifty million dollars worth of Newfoundland public property, while at the same time declaring himself exempt from taxation for ever.

Would his specious and off hand promise of giving menial labor to a few hundred of our fellow countrymen, be accepted a sufficient. Would anybody be so utterly bereft of sense as to hail the buccaneer as a public benefactor, who having rifled the Country of her natural wealth, offered us a few days of ill paid labor, and made us his slaves. What is the wage earner in any big corporation of this kind by a wage slave, unless his country protects him against injustice and low pay.

In effect this is just what has been done here, by the giving away to the new octopus, under guise of legislative enactment. No alien power has robbed us 'tis true, but the robbery has been very effectively accomplished, and we find very little consolation in the thought that the robber is not an armed invader, but a peaceful, powerful, insinuating and insidious foe who accomplishes his aims through legislative puppets. Where an alien foe to have come in and done as the Reid's and others have done in the case of the new Reid Deal, otherwise known as the Wilson deal, the country would be cowardly in not taking up arms to oppose the robber and despoiler. For less grievous matters nations have been plunged in bloody warfare.

And did anybody attempt to take by force what we have so foolishly bartered away, Newfoundland would be up in arms, and the nation would be called in to defend us against the tyranny. Future generations will see more clearly the folly of our doing, and will have to pay the penalty for our lack of foresight.

This country has been, and is cursed by rulers, who seemed to have a regular mania for giving away. No lesson from the past or from the wisdom of other countries ever seems to get into the pates of our would be legislators.

What curse is upon this unfortunate country!

Is it the curse of idiocy on the part of our public men, or the curse of corruption in politics? Whatever be the cause Terra Nova must suffer. Her progress must be barred and her upward way along the paths of national advancement effectually blocked, and we are thrown back into the old rut and a splendid opportunity for material progress thrown to the wind.

We have given away in one reckless and outrageous swoop, more than enough to have paid off our whole public debt, and to have placed Newfoundland well up to the front in the procession of nations in the matter of all that marks a people as being up to the times, in all that speaks of culture and refinement. Whereas, now we lag away behind even

What Mosdell Wrote About Pres. Coaker, Xmas, 1913,

"A Big Man and A Big Organization," by H. M. Mosdell.

(The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913)

THE history of every epoch and age and country is written in the biographies of the sons of men. As their activities so have the times and fashions been moulded. Thus, we have had outstanding personalities, whose personal characteristics have been either enviable or otherwise and their own particular circle of associates has copied them, while their general influence has spread out and beyond their intimates, even as the ripples from a stone thrown in the water circle far from the centre of disturbance. For no man either liveth unto himself or dieth unto himself and the man whose genius and ability has set him on the pedestal of fame is a beacon light to moral progress or a baleful torch luring to immorality and degradation.

Every great public building has its niches or recesses in which are set up the graven images of the men who have been benefactors of the people. They serve as symbols of popular gratitude and as incentives to a public spirit that seeks first the welfare of fellow-men. In our own particular country the place of honor must first be given the men who labored self-sacrificingly that Newfoundland might have a free and independent government; next to these great leaders come those who secured for every resident British subject of the Island the right to mark a ballot without coercion or intimidation. And in these latter days has risen W. F. COAKER, who ranks with the greatest of the land in his efforts and achievements on behalf of his fellow-countrymen. To him belongs all the credit of initiating and directing a wonderful movement has put our Toilers of the Sea in a position to enjoy to the full the benefits secured for them by his great predecessors.

The times were ripe for a change when W. F. COAKER organized the F.P.U. For many years it was admitted that some improvement was needed in the condition of our Fishermen. They were in the very peculiar position of being our chief wealth-producers and yet our poorest class. There was an almost unvarying demand for the products of their toil, indeed, to all intents and purposes it showed a steady increase. Yet the incomes of the Fishermen remained practically on the same dead level and their condition as a result showed little or no improvement over that of their predecessors for many generations back. This was eminently unfair and altogether too improper to be tolerated. It meant that they were laboring and others were making the profit therefrom while they got little more themselves than enough to make both ends meet. It was the old, old story of horny-handed Son of Toil being made a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the middleman who marketed his produce abroad.

Isolated as we are, it is small wonder that the great labor unrest on the American Continent left us virtually untouched. In Canada and the United States the laboring classes threw off the shackles of what was, to all intents and purposes, slavery and forced the employer and the capitalist to pay them an adequate wage. As a result they bettered their condition immensely and enforced from all concerned due respect for honest, capable labor. All this occurred as the result of organization. For what isolated individual or groups of individuals found impossible of accomplishment was soon brought about when the great armies of Unionism entered the industrial field and did battle for what is but the common right of humanity.

Newfoundland Toilers awaited a champion, an organizer and a leader. Men there were a-plenty to pose as champions of the cause of the Fishermen, but it generally transpired that they were politicians at heart and not true friends of the Fishermen. Numerous leaders appeared at one time and another but they accomplished nothing either because of their half-hearted attempts or because they lacked the saving grace of organization. They were men who did not possess or engender in the Toilers that absolute confidence that is essential to the success of any general and champion of the cause of labor.

Men looked for the savior and the deliverer to come from the legislative halls or from the so-called upper classes. They had decided that he must be one learned in law or politics; prominent in business or some other department of public life. How else, said they, can he successfully organize and lead the Toilers and do battle on their behalf. But they were mistaken in their anticipations and once again was proven the old adage that it is usually the weak of the earth that is used to confound the mighty. The organizer and leader appeared in W. F. COAKER, who possessed none of the qualifications generally deemed essential to success. He was born of the common people; he was inexperienced in business or in politics; he was obscure and unknown.

BUT HE WAS THE MAN FOR THE TIME AND FOR THE WORK. What birth and experience denied was more than made up for in personality, in brain and in genius. Having knowledge of the need; having ideas and schemes to accomplish the work; having faith in himself and confidence in the ultimate success of his great undertaking he boldly launched his humane enterprise.

Men scoffed at COAKER, but they were men who did not know him. He comes from the backwoods, they said, and alleged this accident of birth as a reason for his failure, forgetting that such a one as Lincoln had his upbringing in a log-cabin. He is of the Toilers, alleged his enemies, a mere fisherman-farmer, overlooking the fact that most of the great enterprises that have benefitted and uplifted humanity have been fathered by Sons of the so-called Common Folk. Birth and breeding and inexperience of public affairs seemed to the scoffers insuperable obstacles for the man COAKER to surmount, but their estimates were ill-calculated. For birth and breeding gave him the inestimable advantage of an intimate knowledge of the life and needs of the men he set out to benefit and genius knows and admits no handicap from obscurity. A philosopher has said that the truly great man is him whose genius leads him to attempt and accomplish the apparently impossible and to act irrespective of contemporary, opinion inasmuch as his ideas and plans are so much in advance of his age as to outrun sympathy. Such a man was W. F. COAKER—solitary, but confident; despised but undaunted; scorned but determined.

It is given to but few to see the accomplishment of the work they initiate but COAKER has lived to see his great movement start, gather way, sweep aside the many obstacles in its path and give promise of a future of wonderful success and incalculable benefit to Newfoundland's Forty Thousand Toilers of the Sea. Five years ago he organized the Fishermen's Protective Union at Herring Neck, with a membership of less than a score; a couple of weeks ago the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. which met in St. John's was attended by almost two hundred delegates, representing close on Twenty Thousand Fishermen. There are Union Councils in two hundred of our harbors and Union Cash Stores in forty of these.

It is plain that on the score of things accomplished the F.P.U. has earned for itself the right to appeal to the confidence of the people. It has caused a big reduction in the cost of the Toiler's living, while at the same time it has boosted the prices paid for the products of his toil. In a word, the Union has secured for him higher wages while at the same time reducing his cost of living so that every dollar he earns goes almost twice as far as it did before W. F. COAKER formed the organization that champions his cause.

On a low estimate the F.P.U., by increasing the returns for the Fisherman's labor and at the same time cheapening the necessities of life, has put more than Two Million Dollars in the pockets of the Toilers the last two years.

More than this, it has fostered the spirit of undaunted independence in the minds of the Toilers of this Country. It has imparted to them the conceit every man should have in work well done. It has inspired our Fishermen with a self-confidence which will spur them on to greater efforts than ever for improving themselves materially and mentally.

It is not so very many years ago since the dealer calling on his supplier on business concerns never dreamed of approaching the merchant's house, except by the back door. He was treated in such a way as to impress the idea upon his mind that he was altogether inferior to the man who supplied him for the fishery. The fact that it was from the proceeds of his toil that the merchant waxed fat, prospered and amassed wealth and property was overlooked. The Fisherman forgot that in giving him supplies the merchant was making a better investment of his money and goods than he could have done in any other direction. It did not occur to the Toiler that his labor was indispensable to the welfare of the merchant.

The Union has taught them the true dignity and nobility of labor. The drones in the industrial hive are worse than useless; the worker is the valuable asset of the whole community. Gentility is not of necessity associated with idleness; it is the attribute of all true men whether in the fishing boat or the drawing room. The Union aims to teach its members this great lesson. It will be satisfied if it can make the Toilers unsatisfied with themselves until they have asserted themselves as peers of the honest, the industrious, the honorable of all walks of life. And the Toilers of this Country are pre-eminently worthy of ranking with the best of all lands.

But the F.P.U. is only at the beginning of its great and useful career. Its phenomenal success has proven that the root idea in COAKER'S brain when he fathered the organization was nothing less than a divine revelation. The Union has helped and cheered and uplifted the very men it was designed to reach. It has accomplished wonders in five years. It has designed for still greater things in the future, if the Toilers learn well the lesson of the past and labor in some measure for its further success, EVEN AS COAKER, THE FATHER OF THE MOVEMENT, HAS TOILED AND MADE SACRIFICES IN THIS REGARD ON THEIR BEHALF.

PRESIDENT COAKER'S APPRECIATION OF THE PUBLIC NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY IS STRIK-

INGLY SHOWN BY THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE F.P.U. IN THE RECENT CAMPAIGN. What more needed by this Colony than a practical re-organization of the Marine and Fisheries Department and the extension of the Pension scheme until it is applicable to all our aged and incapacitated of both sexes? Or what more desirable than Bait Depots; Free Education; State Insurance and Long Distance Telephones? It is for these that COAKER stands in public life and for the accomplishment of these ends he is backed up by a following of Twenty Thousand Fishermen.

For the F.P.U. has come triumphantly through the fires of affliction and grievous persecution and COAKER, THE MAN WHO HAS LED IT ALONG THE DIFFICULT WAY HAS PROVEN HIS RIGHT TO THE TRUST AND RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE OF THE TOILERS. Every Toiler should recognise the truth of the dictum—"COAKER HAS SPOKEN; THEREFORE IT WILL SURELY BE DONE."

The attitude of the F.P.U. on the great public questions of the day is clearly defined in the platform adopted at the Bonavista Convention of the Union last year. The policy outlined is the most progressive ever adopted in this Country. It is remarkable for the absence of all "wild cat" schemes. It takes into consideration the most pressing needs of the Country and of the People and advocates safe, sane and economical methods for meeting these needs. There is not one plank in this platform calling for any expenditure of great sums of money. From the direct way in which it enunciates popular needs, department failures and administrative necessities, it proves conclusively that COAKER, THE MAN CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR OUTLINING THIS F.P.U. POLICY IS IN INTIMATE TOUCH WITH THE PUBLIC SITUATION, has given the questions of the day the most careful thought and has BRAINS, COURAGE AND INITIATIVE ENOUGH TO EVOLVE A CURE FOR THE ILLS OF OUR BODY POLITIC.

The power and influence of the man and the organization he has fathered were amply proven in the recent General Election. Every District in which Union Councils were generally organized returned F.P.U. members to the House of Assembly, the success being most marked in Bonavista where there was an actual turn over from the Morris Party of three thousand votes and two Ministers of the Crown were badly beaten in the battle of the ballots. THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THAT IF THE OTHER DISTRICTS HAD BEEN FULLY ORGANISED BY THE F.P.U. THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION WOULD HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM POWER.

Now these successes in business and politics amply prove that not only was COAKER'S scheme for the organization of a Fishermen's Union a feasible and eminently practical one but also that he chose the right time to launch it. It is this keen insight into men and their affairs that is the special characteristic which assures him success in his various undertakings. FOR COAKER IS GIFTED WITH THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO APPROACH AND HOW TO HANDLE THE MASSES. A great deal of his success in this respect is due to his unique and striking personality. No one would think of accusing him of being a spell-bound demagogue. In his manner, he is, if anything inclined to be somewhat quiet and retiring. BUT BEHIND EVERYTHING HE SAYS THERE IS A CHARACTER THAT IMPRESSES THE LISTENER WITH THE FACT THAT COAKER HAS A WHOLE-HEARTED INTEREST IN HIS GREAT WORK AND THAT HE HAS ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN ITS ULTIMATE SUCCESS. He has the knack of infecting all who come in contact with him with his own enthusiasm for and faith in the great cause. And because his people have FOUND COAKER FAITHFUL ABOVE ALL THINGS TO THE TRUST THEY REPOSED IN HIM HE IS BOUND TO RISE IN THE ESTEEM OF THE FISHERMEN AND TO BIND THEM TO HIM WITH THE BONDS OF AFFECTION. For in this respect it always happens that to him that hath much more is given.

Nothing more clearly indicated the true character of W. F. COAKER than his invitation to Sir Robert Bond to lead the Union Forces during the recent campaign. A less cautious man or one more self-conceited would, in COAKER'S position, have essayed the task himself. But, sinking personal ambition and keeping an eye single to the interests of the F.P.U., the President secured a practical politician for the position. AND SO THE COUNTRY LEARNED THAT COAKER IS A MAN WHOSE HEAD IS NOT TURNED BY SUCCESS AND ALSO THAT HIS PRESENT POSITION DOES INDEED REQUIRE MUCH SELF-SACRIFICE AND NO LITTLE DIPLOMACY.

It is a foregone conclusion that under his leadership the Fishermen's Protective Union will eventually become the governing power of the land and thus in elevating the Toilers to this dignified position, which is theirs by every right of manhood, W. F. COAKER HAS WRIT HIS NAME LARGELY ON THE PAGE OF NEWFOUNDLAND HISTORY.

Italy Declares Complete Blockade Austro-Hungary, Albanian Coasts

Rome, via Paris, May 26.—The Italian Government, believing that Austria is utilizing several ports on the Albanian Coast for secret commissariat departments, declared a blockade to-day "against that portion of the Austro-Hungarian Coast comprised between the Italian frontier on the north to the Montenegrin boundary on the south, including the islands, ports, anchorages and bays and also the Albanian Coast, from the Montenegrin limits on the north and including Cape Kiephali on the south."

The declaration specifies the geographical limits by latitude and longitude and adds:

"Vessels belonging to friendly and neutral powers will be allowed sufficient time to leave the zone, the amount of time to be determined by the chief of the naval forces."

"Measures will be taken in conformity with the rules of international law and treaties in existence against all vessels endeavoring to cross or which succeed in crossing the line marked by Cape Otrante and Cape Kiephali."

Have you tried Coca-Cola Chewing Gum?
—ap12,tf

J.J. St. John

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—OUR WAY—

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

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

—and—

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

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Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



SO NECESSARY,

Yet so difficult, is perfect filing and indexing of records that Office Managers would be compelled to devote much valuable time and thought to this important subject were it not already solved by the "Safe-guard" system originated by the Globe-Wernicke Company. Are you not interested?

The Globe-Wernicke Co. Percie Johnson, Agent.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEWFOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

Smoke and Flame Mile High When Princess Irene Blew Up

London, May 28.—No trace has been found of a hart or steam launch which was moored alongside the Princess Irene or its crew of five men since the explosion which destroyed the big steamer and it is assumed five more names must be added to the list of dead.

One possible survivor of the explosion is in hospital suffering from shock. He was picked up in the water some time after the explosion but it has not been learned whether he was a member of the Princess Irene's crew or was blown out of some small boat nearby. Two barges which were alongside the Irene were demolished.

Naval Officer's Account.
A naval officer who witnessed the explosion said in describing it: "The ship was moored, seventy yards from the point on shore where I was standing. Suddenly I noticed a little wisp of smoke aboard and called out, 'Is there a fire there?'"

"Before the men aboard could answer there came an explosion like a volcanic eruption. Then a great cloud of dust, coal, smoke and flame rose a mile high. Amidst the smoke, the eye could discern huge pieces of the ship bursting into smaller pieces as they rose."

"The explosion seemed to stun everyone for a few minutes. Then came the order 'away boats crews to pick up survivors.' But when I got into a boat and sailed past the spot where the explosion had occurred there was nothing but a single fragment to mark the place. Farther away, however, the water was dotted with pieces of wreckage."

"The ship didn't go down; she went up, distributing her remains in dust and jagged fragments over a radius of many miles. The smoke cloud of the explosion lasted, I think, only a moment or two. I rubbed my eyes and saw clear air where the Irene, barges and launches had been a moment before."

THE NICKELS

ROSSLEY'S EAST END
There was a very good house at Rossley's last night. Notwithstanding the heat, Rossley's theatre for a good act, singing and dancing and first-class pictures all the time.

ROSSLEY'S WEST END
There was a very good attendance at the cosy little theatre last night. The pictures are of the very best ever shown, and little Miss Dot Marshall received great applause for her part in the West End.

CRESCENT
Everybody who visits the Crescent speaks well, and justly so, of the splendid bills that are always presented there. The whole show from the start to finish is full of interest, and all tastes are catered to.

Last Night's Concert In the College Hall

Last night's concert, held in the College Hall in aid of the Boy Scout movement, was a great success. The affair was under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor who, with Lady and Miss Davidson and Captain Goodridge, A.D.C. attended.

Part II
Elgar, Mr. H. T. Courtnay.
Recitation—Selected, Miss Curtis.
Song—Selected, Miss Colton.

Police Court
James Walsh of Pleasant Street, who had gone astray when on a troutling expedition and who was found by the police at Blackhead, was after examination by Dr. Cowerthwaite sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Methodist Centenary
The Centenary Celebration of Methodism is arranged for on Sunday and Monday 20th. and 21st inst. Appropriate sermons will be reached at every Sunday service in all pulpits of and suitable addresses will be given by city Methodism by special preachers at the Sunday schools in the afternoon.

Fire Alarm
At 10.23 this morning an alarm of fire was sent in from box 337, summoning the fire fighters to Cornwall Avenue, and on the Central and West End brigades responding the fire was found to be in the house of a Mrs. Moyes.

Methodist Centenary (continued)
On Monday evening 21st inst a mass meeting of all the city churches will be held at Gower St. Church, when Revd. Dr. Bond of Halifax will deliver the Centennial oration, and His Excellency the Governor will publicly unveil a brass tablet in the Church to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the introduction of Methodism in St. John's.

PERSONAL

Rev. Mons. Reardon of Placentia is much improved of a recent severe illness, and can now get around again.

Very Rev. Dean Roche came to the city by the Southern Shore train today.

Mr. J. B. Orr, representing the Cleveland Trading Co'y, came to the city from Hr. Grace last night.

Mr. P. H. Cowan has received a letter from Liverpool stating that his brother George has been promoted to Lance Corporal, and is well.

Capt. Burgess it is understood will go in command of the Erik which leaves here to-morrow to take up the Labrador service, whilst Capt. Parsons will be in charge of the Sagona, on the same route. Both appointments are most popular.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Flat Island Notes

Flat Isld., June 2.—The Bay jammed with ice, all the schooners ready for St. John's but cannot get away owing to ice blockade.

All the motor boats built for sale this winter have been sold and a fairly good price obtained.

Salmon have made their appearance. One man had five out of one net yesterday and several cod fish. Herring is fairly plentiful but ice prevents netting them.

The Union is advancing every day down this way. It is the only salvation for the fisherman as starvation is their doom with so much taxes put on us now by Sir Tax Morris.

Intense indignation was felt here when the news reached here that Sir Tax Morris had placed a tax on motor engines and kero oil. Wait till the next Grabbal candidates comes down here, he will get out quicker than he came. None but Union men need apply in this town.—Cor.

The Dundee made her appearance yesterday but I suppose she have been lying up so long she forgot her ports of call. She passed Flat Island. There was some mail and freight to go by her. If people get their wish the Nunnybag Government will have to get another boat to run on this side of the Bay. If the Dundee can skip this place at first we wont see her at all by Christmas. Some folks remarked that that four masted steamer that came down the Bay must have brought her from St. John's. We hope the Government will see she makes her ports of call from this time forth.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Supreme Court

Before Mr. Justice Johnson
Margaret Snow versus Enoch Falk for breach of promise.
On motion for a day this case is set for Monday, 14th inst., before Judge Johnson and a special jury.

Police Court

James Walsh of Pleasant Street, who had gone astray when on a troutling expedition and who was found by the police at Blackhead, was after examination by Dr. Cowerthwaite sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Enquiry into the shooting wherein the young lad Day is charged with murder, will be held this afternoon in the Judge's Chamber.

Fire Alarm

At 10.23 this morning an alarm of fire was sent in from box 337, summoning the fire fighters to Cornwall Avenue, and on the Central and West End brigades responding the fire was found to be in the house of a Mrs. Moyes.

As far as known the blaze started in a clothes room on the second flat of the dwelling, and was got under control after a few minutes good work on the part of the firemen.

Mrs. Moyes who has a large family was very much frightened, and had to be taken to a neighbour's house in a fainting state. The "all out" signal was rung in at 10.45.

SHIPPING

S.S. Tabasco sails on Thursday from London for this port direct.

S.S. Argyle left Placentia at 5 a.m. to-day for the west.

S.S. Bruce left Port aux Basques at 12.10 a.m. to-day for North Sydney.

The steamers Clyde and Home are at Valleyfield.

S.S. Ethie is due at Carbonear today.

S.S. Glencoe left Fortune at 3.30 p.m. yesterday, coming east.

S.S. Dundee left Musgravetown at 11.55 a.m. yesterday, outward.

S.S. Portia left Curling at 7.45 p.m. yesterday for Channel.

Schr. Hesperia left P.E.I. yesterday for the port with a cargo of potatoes for George Neal.

Schr. Medina A., owned by James Baird Ltd., is now loading supplies for Channel and will get away in a day or two.

S.S. Stephano is due about 4 p.m., having passed Cape Race in a dense fog at 10 a.m., according to a message from Capt. Smith, received by Harvey & Co.

The Kyle which arrived to Port aux Basques from Sydney this morning brought only one passenger over, Mr. W. Moulton.

Barqt. Alanbic, Capt. Coward, is loading seal oil at Job Bros. & Co's, and is expected to sail for the Old Country about the end of the week.

Schr. Ida M. Zinck is discharging her coal cargo at Baine Johnstone's and when finished will likely load codfish for Europe.

The S. S. Beothic left Blanc Sablon on Saturday for North Sydney, and ought to leave the latter port or here to-day. She brings a cargo of coal to Job Bros & Co.

The S.S. Manucunia went on dock yesterday afternoon, and was examined. The damage which the steamer sustained by striking a submerged berg, is not as great as was thought, and repairs will be quickly effected.

The Cachalot arrived yesterday p.m. from Trinity, and will go on dock here for repairs, after which she will proceed to Hawke's Hr. to prosecute the whale fishery. The crew of the little steamer are already there to meet her.

To-morrow the S.S. Erik, chartered by the Reid Co., opens up the Labrador service for the summer. The steamer has a big cargo of fishery supplies, and several crews who will engage in the industry there are leaving by her.

The Sagona after receiving some necessary renovation will take up the Labrador route with the Erik. The former steamer is having a Marconi apparatus installed, and her interior is being regulated to the better accommodation of passengers.

S.S. Fogota got away at 4 p.m. yesterday for the North, taking as passengers:—Jas. Moore, P. Haines, D. Burke, Mesdames Moores, Forsey and several second class. The boat has had but indifferent luck this season up to date on account of ice conditions, but it is hoped that her future will be uninterrupted.

Labor Day Celebrations

Labor Day—July 6th—is going to be celebrated in a hearty manner this year. The afternoon will be given up to various items of a sport by the laboring body and a well arranged dance is to take place at night, the T.A. band rendering the music.

Collegiate Rugby

The Inter-Collegiate Rugby season opens this afternoon on St. George's Field, when the Collegians and Fieldians play the first game of the season. A keen game is expected, as both teams have been practicing hard. Mr. N. Outerbridge has consented to act as referee and the game starts at 4.15 p.m.

The "Rugger" game of football is replacing cricket this year in the College games, although St. Bon's is not represented and it is possible that only two games will be played, as a trophy to be presented by some supporters of both the game and colleges will be won on the best two of three system.

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

LOCAL ITEMS

There will be a half-holiday to-morrow, commencing the summer season.

The market is well stocked to-day with salmon and codfish, and very reasonable prices are asked.

The weather along the railway today is bright and fine, temperature ranges from 40 to 65.

Passengers from the Southern Shore by this morning's train, report fishery operations in full swing there. Traps are out, and there are excellent signs of fish.

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

Members of the city Methodist choirs are requested to meet in the Sunday school room of Gower St. Church at 7.45 p.m. to-night to practice music for the Centennial celebration.

The women Power, of Battery Road, who had been reported to the police as missing from her home since Sunday last, turned up all right last night, she having passed the interim with a family in the West End.

Quite a number of outport craft are now at our different piers, and the waterside premises the last couple of days present a busy picture. The outport man—the bone and sinew of the country—is seen in the land, and the only business being done along Water Street owes its origin to him.

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

Health Notes

A girl of 6½ years of age, suffering from diphtheria, was removed from the South Side to hospital last night.

Greenspond Notes

May 31st.—Wind N.N.W.; ice moving off the land; very wet. Large, heavy pans of ice ground on the shoals, which prevent the herring catchers from getting out their nets. Herring seems to be plentiful, but no chance to get them owing to ice.

June 1.—No change in conditions, winds still on the land. Schooner St. Bernard, John Downing, arrived with supplies to the P.P.U. store to-day. Mr. E. Edgar's schooner, Gladiola also arrived.

June 2.—Ice still pressing in the Bay. Fogota arrived from south, bringing what freight she could for here. R. G. Winsor also arrived by her, passenger, after spending the spring at the City, hammering away at conditions in the House of Assembly. Our member for Bonavista Bay has learned another lesson of how the Government can codd and fool the people. Extra taxation and the Reid Deal is a curse to this country, and will bring this people to ruin.

CORRESPONDENT. Greenspond, June 2, 1915.

Arch. Easterbrook Still in Hospital

News was received yesterday by friends of Sergt. Arch Easterbrook, of the Patricias, to the effect that he was not so seriously wounded as at first supposed, although he is still in hospital.

The news that his injuries are slight will be received with pleasure by all his friends in the city.

C.C.C. Dance

The dance to be given by the Catholic Cadet Reserve in the T. A. Armoury to-night promises to be a very entertaining and successful event, and all that a working committee can possibly do to assure a succeeding effort has been done by the energetic gentlemen who have the management of this event in hand.

A splendid programme of music has been prepared by the band of the Corps, and the dance list is replete with the popular and latest numbers.

Domestic Trouble

The atmosphere about the higher levels seems detrimental to domestic felicity, as nearly every week some poor woman there receives ill-treatment from some blackguard whom it is a mistake to call a man. Yesterday afternoon Constable Forsey was called to the locality where he found a father trying to wipe out, not only his own family and their belongings, but seeking to destroy some neighbours property as well.

The inhuman wretch will be summoned to-day at the instance of his wife and two other peaceful residents.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

Allies Resume Attack On the Dardanelles

Athens, June 8.—Reports to-day from Mitylene say the Allies continue to land fresh troops at the Dardanelles.

The Allied fleet, it was said, resumed bombardment of Turkish positions on Saturday.

Three Steamers Sunk

London, June 8.—The Norwegian steamers Trudvang and Superb have been sunk by German submarines.

The elgian steamer Memalier has been sent to the bottom by a German torpedo near the North Foreland.

Out of 23 persons, only six were saved.

Pope Proposes Peace Conference

Rome, June 8.—The Giornale d'Italia states that the Vatican intends to propose a Peace Conference, the Pope presiding with full powers. The report states the Pope's plan for the Congress is supported by Austria and several neutral powers.

Roumanian Army Being Mobilized

Bucharest, June 8th.—Roumania's first step toward entering the conflict was taken yesterday, when the King signed the initial mobilization order. No doubt it remains in the mind of anyone here, that I had been definitely decided to join the Allies in the war against Germany and Austria.

Reported Sinking Austrian Submarine

Paris, June 8th.—A submarine believed to be of Austrian nationality has been sunk at the Western entrance to the Dardanelles, says a despatch from Mitylene, to-day.

The Latest Warm Weather Yarn

New York, June 8th.—Four German submarines were captured in the Firth of Tay on the West coast of Scotland in a recent raid, according to officers of the liner Cameronia, which arrived from Glasgow to-day.

Recruiting, Says Asquith Is Satisfactory

London, June 7.—All the new Ministers of the British Coalition Cabinet appeared in the front bench of the Commons this afternoon. Asquith Bonar Law and others were cheered by the whole House. Asquith announced that the response to Kitchener's appeal for 300,000 recruits was satisfactory. The full announcement of the Government's policy regarding recruiting would be made later, he said.

Relief For MacMillan Expedition

New York, June 8.—The steamer, Cluett, which leaves here to-day, carrying supplies for the Grenfell Mission, Labrador, will later proceed to Etah, Greenland, as a relief ship for the Donald B. MacMillan Expedition, which went to the Arctic regions in search of Crocker Land.

Austro-Germans Nearing Lemburg

London, June 7.—Telegrams from Vienna say that Lemberg, now in the hands of the Russians, may be taken at any moment by the Austro-German forces. One message from the Austrian capital says that the Austrians are 23 miles from there; other advices say that they are only ten miles off.

CEYLON FEELS WORLD'S UNREST

Strife Has Broken Out Between Buddhists and Moslems

London, June 7.—That there has been a riotous outbreak in Ceylon by Buddhists against Moslems, in which numerous Moslem shops were looted and many murders occurred, is told in an official communication made public here to-night.

HOW RUSSIA HAS ORGANIZED HER RESOURCES

London, June 8.—The Times' Petrograd correspondent describes how the Russian authorities are organizing every possible industry for the production of ammunition, running factories day and night with three shifts of men and engaging every available specialist and in addition students of technical colleges.

Aviators Attack Zeppelin Shed Near Brussels

London, June 7.—This morning at 2.30 an attack was made on an airship shed at Evere, north of Brussels, by Flight-Lieutenants J. P. Wilson and J. Mills. Bombs were dropped on the shed, which was observed to be in flames. It is not known whether a zeppelin was inside.

Greek Steamer Sunk by Mistake Compensation Offered

Athens, June 7.—The German Government has admitted the responsibility of the Commander of the German submarine who sunk the Greek steamer Ellispontos in the North Sea, and agrees to compensate the owners.

R. Thistle Heard From

Private Ralph Thistle, son of Mr. D. Thistle, Long's Hill, who was put out of action at Ypres through being overcome by poisonous gas, in his last letter home, dated May 9th, says that he was then at the base hospital in Belgium.

This is taken to indicate that he had recovered from the effects of the poisonous fumes, and there is reason to think that ere this, he has returned to the front, as beyond being almost suffocated by gas, he received no injury.

Lost Have Been Found

The man Walsh, of Pleasant Street, who had been missing from his home since Sunday last, has been located by the police, he having wandered to Cape Spear, where Detective Tobin found last midnight.

The first intimation of Walsh's movements was made to Supt. Grimes by a 'phone message from the Cape, which was quickly acted upon with the above result.

Mr. Walsh has been acting strange of late, a state of mind said to have been brought on by domestic troubles, and there being every cause to suspect mental aberration, he will be sent to the Insane Asylum to-day.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—South to South West winds, mostly fair and warm to-day and Wednesday.
Cape Race (9.30 a.m.)—Wind West, light, dense fog, heard nothing pass in this morning.
Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.65, Ther. 78.

Tells of Ottawans Getting Wounded Extracts From Letter By Kingston Man

Capt. George T. Richardson of the 2nd Battalion, in writing of the battle at Langemarck, to friends at Kingston, refers to Lieut. Whelen of Ottawa and Lieut. Kidd of Burrett's Rapids being wounded. He writes: "The battalion went into action of the evening of April 22nd, moving from billets near Flamirtinghe up to a frontage allotted near St. Julien, about four miles from Ypres. The French troops on the left of the British line had retreated in great disorder, the same afternoon as a result of the gas and we watched the retreating rabble during the late afternoon as they poured along the lanes and roads leading from the canal back to Flamirtinghe.

"We were ordered to attack and though companies Nos. 2, 3 and 4 did not suffer very severe losses in this attack, No. 1 company on the other hand, were almost annihilated, losing all their officers and all but twenty men. Major Bennett and Lt. Day were amongst the first to fall, both being instantly killed. Captain Gordon and Klutz were killed shortly afterwards and both Lt. Kidd and Lt. Whelen were seriously wounded. Two days later we were ordered to retire on account of a further break in the French line on our left, and in this retirement the heaviest of our casualties occurred."

FUNERAL NOTICE

The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Rice will take place from the residence of her mother—Mrs. A. Duffy,—29 Cookstown Road on tomorrow, Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m. Friends are requested to accept this as the only intimation.

Notice to Housekeepers!

All kinds Furniture, Mattresses, Blinds and Shades made and repaired in most up-to-date style. Special attention given to laying of Carpets, Linoleum, etc. Artistic Picture Framing a specialty. Painting, Polishing and Gilding neatly done. Goods called for and delivered free of charge. Drop a postal to JOSEPH NOSEWORTHY, 43 Pennywell Road.—m31,6f

St. John's Municipal Council Water Notice

The Water will be turned off from RAWLINS' CROSS TO FOOT OF THEATRE HIL from 8 o'clock this evening until 1 a.m., to-morrow morning.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Smart Neckwear For Men
ON your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties. We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs. Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive. Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped "Macgregor's, St. John's" These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality. You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c Scarf. OUR SALE PRICE 75c EACH. Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices. Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's