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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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GERMANY ASKS THE UNITED STATES TO DEFER CONSIDERATION

Asks For Time to Probe Into Whether the Lusitania was War Vessel or Merchantman

Berlin, May 29.—On the eve of the delivery to the United States Ambassador of the German reply to the American Note on the destruction of the Lusitania, the exact form and phrasing of the document would take seemed unsettled and a few changes in the details were still under consideration.

ITALIANS CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE

Now Aiming to Flank the Austrian Fortifications North of Mount Baldo

Austrians are Mounting Heavy Guns on Alpine Passes, Facing Monfalcone

Geneva, May 28.—The Italians are continuing their advance into Corinthia. They have taken three lower mountain passes and fourteen villages. The Italian forces, supported by several gunboats on Lake Garda, captured several hills north of Mount Baldo. Their object is to flank the Austrian fortifications at the mouth of the Adige river, and also advance on

BERLIN DEPRECATES DISCUSSION SINKING STEAMER NEBRASKAN

Gulflight Incident Cleared Up—Main Point Germany's Reply Respecting Lusitania Known at Washington

Berlin, May 29.—The Foreign Office and Admiralty are still without news concerning the reported torpedoing of the American steamship Nebraska and deprecate all discussion possible to effect the German-American negotiations, pending authoritative confirmation of an attack on the ship. German newspapers printed nothing about the Nebraska incident, since the first Rotterdam despatch reported that the ship had been torpedoed, and that she was still afloat with the crew safe in her life boats.

MILAN IN STATE OF SIEGE

Milan, May 29.—Milan is in a virtual state of siege. The entire garrison is being kept in readiness and troops are posted at various points in the town to prevent excesses against Germans and Austrians.

Signal Warning For Neutral Ships

Washington, May 29.—United States Consul-General Skinner, at London, cabled the Bureau of Navigation today, that the British Admiralty has arranged a special signal warning to merchant vessels and others, of German submarines known to be in their vicinity. During daylight the letter "B" of the international code flag, which is red with swallow tail, will be displayed over the ball. At night there will be a continuous flashing of the letter "B" by the light signals.

OFFICIAL

French

Paris, May 28 (official).—The British troops have made progress towards LaFosse. The enemy continued to deliver counter-attacks, increasing in violence. Five times they made these attacks during the day, but every time they were rolled back. During the night two counter-attacks met with the same result. Thus in less than 24 hours, the Germans attacked seven times, but our artillery and infantry made any German progress impossible. We are holding entirely every one of our positions, despite the continuous and very violent shelling.

Russia Denies Loss Of Battleship

Paris, May 28 (official).—The Russian Admiralty denies categorically the Turkish official announcement, according to which the Russian battleship Panteleimon was sent to the bottom in the Black Sea by a submarine. The day when this was supposed to have happened, the Panteleimon was in a Russian port, and no vessel of the Russian Black Sea squadron had been either sent to the bottom or wrecked.

British Steamer Sent To Bottom Five Men Drowned

Falmouth, May 28.—The new British steamer Spennymoor has been sunk by a German submarine off Start Point, Channel Islands. The captain and five men of the crew of the steamer were drowned by the capsizing of the boat while it was being launched. An engineer was badly injured by the bursting of a shell in the engine room. Twenty-three of the survivors of the disaster were landed here.

Liner Torpedoed Reaches Port Safely

Liverpool, May 28.—The liner Argyllshire has been torpedoed by a German submarine. She is sending out S.O.S. calls. The Argyllshire is a vessel of 10,392 tons.

Germany Prepared For Winter Campaign

Has All Raw Material Necessary to Ensure Sufficient Supplies For Army

Berlin, May 29.—Replying to a question at a sitting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day, as to whether the army administration had taken measures to ensure a supply of raw material and textiles in the event of long duration of the war, Deputy War Minister made this precise statement: "Even a new winter campaign would find us prepared in every way. All the raw materials are at hand in sufficient quantities for it. It must be declared out of the question, therefore, that efficiency of our army could be impeded owing to the same deficiency."

Italians Capture Mountain Passes And Villages

Geneva, May 28.—The Italians are continuing their advance into Corinthia, and have taken three of the lower mountain passes and fourteen villages.

Italians Land Considerable Forces On Turkish Island

Amsterdam, May 28.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states that Italian troops of considerable force, landed on the Turkish island of Rhodes, in the Aegean Sea.

ARCHDUKE EUGENE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Copenhagen, May 29.—A despatch from Berlin states that the Archduke Eugene of Austria has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian forces operating against Italy. He has been Chief of Staff of the Army engaged against Serbia.

Italians Sink Austrian Submarine

Rome, May 28.—It is officially announced that an Austrian submarine boat was sunk by Italian torpedo boats in an engagement yesterday.

Conscription Again Being Talked Of

London, May 28.—Announcement that conscription will be introduced next month, is made by the weekly paper, Town Topic, which says that the Government will propose legislation empowering the military authorities to call up men in four classes, namely:—first class, unmarried men, 18 to 35 years; second class, married men, 18 to 25 years; third class, married men, 25 to 35 years; fourth class, unmarried men, 35 to 45 years.

Will Declare War On Italy

Geneva, May 28.—A despatch received at Basel from Berlin says that Germany will declare war on Italy within the next 48 hours, and that Turkey will make her declaration upon Italy later. Other despatches reaching Geneva set forth that the Italians are bringing up heavier guns for attacking Austrian forts along Monfalcone, which is being bombarded. They are continuing their advances in Isonzo valley.

GERMANY'S NOTE EXPECTED TO-MORROW

Will Temporarily, and Ask United States Whether the Lusitania Carried Explosives

London, May 28.—The Evening News publishes a despatch from the Hague, giving reports from Berlin that Germany's reply to the American Note will be presented to-morrow. It will be a temporizing character, the despatch continues, and will ask the United States either to affirm or to deny that the Lusitania carried ammunition destined for the Allies.

Advised Sinking All Party Politics

London, May 29.—"The new Cabinet is not a Coalition, but a National Cabinet," said Donald MacMaster, K.C.M.P., addressing a meeting at Chertsey last night. "The recent Government did not lack voting strength and was not defeated," he said, but Asquith had realized that the war could be only successfully waged by a Cabinet representing all parties. "MacMaster said this was the conclusion which he himself had already reached and he now advised the wholehearted support of the Government. The duty of the nation was to insure the attendance of soldiers, who would be provided for at the close of the war. Lieut-General Hutton, who presided, also advised the entire sinking of all party politics."

French Steamer "Champagne" Ashore

Nantes, France, May 28.—The steamer Champagne, of the French trans-Atlantic Line, is ashore near St. Nazaire, badly damaged. The 900 persons on board have been taken off.

Paris, May 28.—Officials of the French line here say all the passengers of the La Champagne have been landed at St. Nazaire, and that there is no need of anxiety as to the safety of the vessel. They state she was not torpedoed. The stranding of the vessel was an accident. The La Champagne was engaged in trade between Central and South American ports and France.

Germans Forced Backed By Russians

Berlin, May 28.—A reverse at the hands of the Russians in the fighting along the River San in Central Poland is announced in to-day's statement from the War Office. It is said the Germans in the region of Sienawa, on the left bank of the river, were forced back, and lost six cannon.

Military Missions Arrive At Rome

Rome, May 28.—The French and British military missions, which will remain with the Italian General Staff during the war for the purpose of furthering military co-operation among the Allies, arrived at Rome to-day. The Russian mission is expected soon.

GREAT UNEASINESS IN NAVAL CIRCLES OVER THE ACTIVITY GERMAN SUBMARINES

The Shipping Through Suez Threatened—Italians Bombard a Turkish Port—Austro-Germans Continue Advances—French Offensive Slackening—British Engaged on Defensive—Italians Claim Further Successes

London, May 29.—The success of German submarines in their attacks on the British fleet supporting the army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which resulted in the sinking of the battleships Triumph and Majestic and the ever increasing activity of these boats in the waters around the British Isles and the threat to carry this underwater warfare to the Suez Canal and the trade which passes through that waterway, while they have not caused any great uneasiness in naval circles, have brought officials to a realization of the great danger that will exist.

The trade from British ports goes on as though there were no submarine danger. It is stated there will be no interruption in the Dardanelles. The fleet there will have to assist the army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, taking chances of destruction by submarine and mines or shell fire.

Little or no change in the situation on the Eastern or Western battle fronts. Austrians and Germans claim to have made further advance in their operations, the aim of which is the encircling of Przemysl, although they are meeting with very stubborn resistance on the part of the Russians.

The spirit of merchantmen is indicated to-day in the reply of a sailor to Lord Marsey's question of inquiry into the sinking of the steamer Falaba by a German submarine some time ago. Asked whether he would go to sea again, the sailor promptly replied, "Yes."

Unofficial reports reaching here to-day are to the effect that the Italians have landed on the island of Rhodes, off the coast of Asia Minor, while a cruiser has been bombarding Budrum which is on the Gulf of Kos, on the mainland of Asiatic Turkey, not far from Rhodes. This is believed to be the first step in the attempt to land on the Asia Minor coast. There has been

STEAMER AFIRE IN THE PACIFIC

San Francisco, May 29.—A wireless report received here to-night said the steamer Mackinaw was on fire off Point Reyes, thirty miles north of San Francisco and the U.S. Coastguard cutter McCulloch is preparing to go to her assistance. The Mackinaw sailed from this port late to-day for Portland, Oregon. The Mackinaw was formerly the British Crown and is owned by the Atlantic Transportation Company, Ltd. Her home port is Liverpool. She was built at Belfast, 1891 and has a net tonnage of 2,050 tons. Captain Krabs commands the vessel.

Paris Expects Bulgaria Next To Enter War

Paris, May 29.—Important changes in the Bulgarian diplomatic service is just announced and it is considered here to be highly significant. The Matin sees in them indication that Bulgaria will be the second neutral to join the Allies. Drizov, Minister to Italy and a firm supporter of the Triple Alliance, has been replaced at Rome by M. Stancioff, diplomatic agent in Paris, who in turn is succeeded by M. Grecoff, Confidential Secy. of King Ferdinand.

Wilson Sends Warning To Mexico

Washington, May 29.—President Wilson has decided to serve notice on all warring factions in Mexico that conditions in that country have become intolerable and that unless they themselves compose the situation soon, some other measures may have to be employed to accomplish the result.

Belgians Repulse German Attacks

Havre, May 29.—An official Belgian statement issued on the 27th states that infantry attacks were made against the bridge head defended by one of our divisions was repulsed during the night. To-day the enemy's artillery bombarded the ground behind the Yser and towards Caeskerke.

No Doubt As To How "Nebraska" Was Wrecked

Liverpool, May 29.—It is learned from authoritative sources that the report on the Nebraska incident is to be sent to Washington signed by Consul-General Lee Washington, Naval Constructor McBride and Lieut. Powers will state unequivocally that the ship was torpedoed.

Scarcity of Beef Compel Butchers Shut Up Shop

Glasgow, May 28.—Two hundred Glasgow butcher shops were closed to-day, for the reason that shortage in cattle has resulted in almost prohibitory prices for beef.

WHAT ABOUT COUNTRIES AT WAR?

London, May 29.—The appointment of a person of Ministerial rank to supervise the dissemination of authentic war news to neutral countries is urged editorially by The Times.

THE ITALIAN FORCES STILL MOVE ONWARD

Trieste Abandoned by Austrians—Artillery Duels Demonstrate Superiority of Italian Guns

Rome, May 29.—All efforts of the Austrians to check the Italian invasion of Trent and Isteria have failed and the advance continues successfully at every point. Unofficially reported that Austrian authorities have left Trieste, and that the city has been abandoned to the mercy of turbulent mobs. Italian forces which occupied Gradisca have crossed Isonzo River and are pushing southwards towards Monfalcone. Severe artillery duel along the heights of the Isonzo demonstrated the superiority of the Italian guns. The Italian army of invasion in Trent has occupied Storo and have stormed the Austrian defences upon Mount Tremalzo. Storo is seven miles inside of the Austrian frontier and lies north-east of Lake Idro. Mount Tremalzo is east of Storo and lies north of Lake Garda.

Turks In Armenia Suffer Heavy Losses

Petrograd, May 29.—Twenty-six guns and numerous other arms of various classes and enormous stores of ammunition and provisions, and all of the Government Treasury for Vitayst of Van were captured by the Russian army, which has occupied Van in Armenia, according to an official announcement to-day. The Turks suffering heavy losses in Armenia are falling back before the continued advance of the Russians. The Russian force has occupied by Vaskin Voskan on the Southern Shores of Lake Van. Turks have been defeated on Seerostyk Biza. Gutavarskaja road and Russians have occupied Buriga.

KILLED IN AIR DUKE

Paris, May 29.—Aviator Lieut. Von Buelow, a relative of Prince Von Buelow, was killed near Fismes in an air duel with a French aeroplane belonging to a newly formed squadron.

TELEGRAPH DEPT. DEMORALIZED

Mr. Stone Exposes Its Inward Rottenness, In Forcible Speech In The House on May 27th

WASTE, GRAB, DRUNKENNESS AND BOODLE CHARGED

Commission of Investigation Demanded to Inquire Into Whole Service, and Scandalous Mismanagement.

MR. STONE—Mr. Chairman, during last year's session of the Assembly members of this side of the House asked and obtained certain information in relation to the expenditures on the construction and maintenance of the postal telegraph lines and cables.

The information elicited by the answers given last year was such as to justify further enquiry and soon after the assembling of the present House I tabled a number of questions bearing on the expenditures under the Department of Postal Telegraphs, some of them were but partially answered, and some of them bore the impress of evasions particulars where they related to payments made to individuals for alleged services rendered.

The condition of affairs, both as to expenditure and management of the Postal Telegraph Department which the few particulars we have been able to obtain has disclosed is such as to challenge more than the passing notice of the Honourable Colonial Secretary who is primarily responsible for the administration of that Department, and of the Executive as a whole, who are morally responsible for the evident maladministration of that important branch of the public service.

The statements of expenditure under the head of Postal Telegraphs which have been furnished this House constitute a grave scandal and evidences reckless squandering of the public funds by incompetent officials or dishonest public servants misappropriations.

The scandals and maladministration of that Department as have been disclosed by the partial statements submitted by the Honourable Colonial Secretary are of such magnitude as to demand the attention of the Executive and justify this House in asking for an investigation under commission, and unless the Government are prepared to shoulder the responsibility for the scandals and cloak the men responsible for them, they will take such action as the conditions demand and restore confidence in the administration of the Department by its thorough reorganization.

If we take the public accounts according to the Auditor General's statements and the annual report of the Postmaster General, we will get some idea of the enormous cost of this Department.

Taking the period from 1908 inclusive and we find that the expenditure on account of Postal Telegraphs reached the enormous total of roundly \$700,000 or an average expenditure under the head of Postal Telegraphs of the sum of \$140,000 per year.

For this vast outlay we have in that period of time built over 900 miles of telegraph lines and laid about 25 knots of local cables. This is estimated, and likely in excess rather than under, the actual mileage, as there are no reliable and accurate statistics to be

obtained from the Department of Postal Telegraphs as to the cost, construction, maintenance and operation.

It would be a liberal allowance for building land lines in this country to figure the cost at \$150 per mile which would account for roundly \$140,000 for the 900 miles of land lines built.

According to the annual report of the Postmaster General there have been twenty-four and three-quarters miles of cable laid.

We would be making an exceedingly liberal allowance (including the purchase price) at \$700 per mile. Allowing every margin and give the maximum length of cable laid at 25 miles at \$700 per mile and the total cost thereof would be \$17,500 for the 25 miles.

Now turning to the expenditure under "maintenance and general staff" in St. John's and the outposts, including all the operations in the service, all the clerks from the messengers up, the superintendent and every official employed by the Department, the repairers and extra help—in a word all the expenses of maintenance and operation of the Postal Telegraph we find the total for the five years from 1908 to 1913 inclusive, to be, in round numbers \$350,000, or an average of \$70,000 per year. In comparison to the total earnings of the system this is excessive. It really represents for maintenance and operation alone fully 50 per cent. of the total earnings of the whole service as shown in the P.M.G.'s reports. This in itself constitutes a scandal and calls for thorough scrutiny by the Government.

Summarizing the cost under the following headings, which comprise the main expenditures of the system, we find the following result:—

900 Miles on Land Line	\$140,000
25 Miles of Cable	17,500
Maintenance and Operation	350,000
Total for five years, 1908 to 1913	\$507,500

Deduct this amount from the grand total under the general head of telegraph expenditure which I approximated at \$700,000 for the five year period and we find in round numbers the sum of \$192,000 disposed of under the elastic and mysterious heading of "telegraph contingencies," or an average annual expenditure under this head of \$38,000. Can the Hon. Colonial Secretary give the House any explanation as to what became of this annual expenditure on account of telegraph contingencies in the face of the enormous expenditures under the general heads of this Department?

Turning now to individual expenditures, or expenditures under particular headings, we find from the statements tabled in answer to my questions and those of last year that cable laying in this country under the management of the present postal officials holds

the world's record for extravagance. For the five year period, with which I am dealing the published accounts show that the cost of 25 miles of cable is roundly \$80,000 or an average cost per mile of not less a sum than \$2,000. Yes, \$2,000 per mile to lay Government cables in this country. I do not wonder that hon. gentlemen opposite start in amazement at this statement. I do not believe that this grave scandal has been fully realized by the Colonial Secretary or by the members of the Executive and I will not do them the injustice to say that they have been, up to this moment, cognizant of it, though they ought to be. But I now make the statement that the cost of laying cables in this country during the five years from 1908 to 1913 was in round figures not less than \$2,000 per mile whereas a liberal estimate for such work would be, I am creditably informed, about \$700 per mile. Further comments from me upon this matter are not necessary to impress upon the Government that there is something rotten in the management of the Postal Telegraph Department.

Why are such scandalous waste of the public funds permitted? And it should not be necessary for me to intimate to the Hon. Colonial Secretary that a clear and unequivocal explanation of this waste is due this House and a thorough and impartial investigation of the Department due the taxpayers of this country whose sweat contributes to the revenue thus recklessly squandered.

Turning now to matters which, I regret to say, necessitates the reference to postal officials by name and to men employed by the Department to perform work, we find that there have been a rather loose and, what may, to the average man outside the charmed circle of public offices, appear dishonest manipulation of expenditure in vogue in the Postal Telegraph Department.

I will give the House a few examples of what I refer to.

Last year in answer to a question we were informed that the Superintendent was engaged at postal telegraph cable work outside the city from 1910 to 1913 inclusive 26 weeks and for his personal expenses he was paid an average of \$2.38 per day. By peculiar expenses is meant board and lodging. For this work we were told that he also received as extra pay \$100, or one month's salary, that is over his regular salary.

We were also told that Mr. Veitch was engaged at same work and that his expenses were \$2.00 per day and that he received over and above his salary \$75.00 or one month's pay for this extra work.

In answer to questions for further particulars this session regarding these expenses we have been informed that Mr. Stott and Mr. Veitch received two months pay instead of one as stated last year. Mr. Stott received \$200.00 and Mr. Veitch \$150.00. The an-

swer given last year was therefore not correct in this respect, and there was no apparent reason for withholding the facts unless it was to conceal the extra payment for which there does not appear to be any justification in the face of the fact that these officials' salary and full expenses were paid for the time they were occupied at this work.

If they were paying other officials to perform their duties while they were absent there would be some justification for the Colonial Secretary's liberality towards them. But that was not the case, and the work of their Department was being attended to by the regular staff, none of whom, I understand, received any extra remuneration for the extra work thus imposed. And in view of ease with which the postal officials make such mistakes in their answers to questions asked by this House in regard to postal matters we have no reason for much confidence in the correctness of the answers so far given, and perhaps a little further probing will disclose that still further extra payments have been made to Messrs. Veitch and Scott for the performance of the duties for which they are being paid under regular salary.

Now I wish to draw the Colonial Secretary's attention to a transaction which calls for elucidation. On the authority of the honorable gentleman we are informed, as stated before, that Mr. Stott's expenses averaged \$2.36 per day for the time he was occupied at cable work from 1910 to 1913 inclusive. We must assume that he stated the facts. Well, Sir, within that period the Burgeo-Ramea cable was laid. In connection with that work the Government steamer Fiona was employed forty-five days. Mr. Stott during that time was boarded on that ship at the expense of the Government, no payments for food was made by Superintendent Stott on board the Fiona. No payments for food was made by him to anybody for the time he was on board that ship. I have gone to some trouble to ascertain the facts in this case because it is one which calls for stringent action on the part of the Government if Superintendent Stott cannot make a better defence than he has thus far been able to do, notwithstanding that the questions bearing on it have been in the possession of the Colonial Secretary since the 16th of April the answers have not been tabled.

We find that Superintendent Stott took his meals on board the Fiona for fifty-three days and that during that time he put away no less than 236 meals which averages four per day, leaving very little room for dining anywhere else. And for his board and lodging covering that period we find, according to the statements tabled in this House, that he put in bills and received from the Department the sum of \$130.00 or over \$2.40 per day.

Mr. Veitch also was engaged with Mr. Stott and he also took his complement of meals on board the Fiona, and he also was paid a sum, the exact amount we have not been able to ascertain, for board and lodging.

John Doyle also, was with them and he too took his meals at the Government's expense and he too was paid from the Postal Telegraph Department the sum of \$86 for board and lodging.

Mr. Stott and Mr. Veitch cannot, as in the case of Notre Dame Bay cable expenses, explain away awkward amounts by saying "paid." We find that these officials dined on board the Fiona to the following extent:

David Stott, 236 meals, during fifty-three days—about 4 meals a day.

George Veitch, 165 meals, during thirty days—about 6 meals a day.

John Doyle, 228 meals, during fifty-three days—about 4 meals a day.

And notwithstanding this fact the Government have paid these men at the rate of Two Dollars and over per day for board and lodging.

I have been informed that the Colonial Secretary was not aware of this state of affairs and I make this explanation in justice to him as otherwise it may appear that he was a consenting party to this steal. But he is now aware of it and the House and the Country will look to him to see that the offence will be dealt with in a manner that will be satisfactory to all.

If this condition of affairs exists to any extent it constitutes a grave scandal, and one which the Government cannot condone. If these men have received payment in the manner and under the circumstances here stated it cannot be termed by any name other than obtaining money under false pretences, defrauding the revenue by a system of false vouchers.

What steps the Colonial Secretary will take I know not. But, that he can ignore the matter is beyond belief. The same course was followed in the matter of other cable laying when the "Baleine" was under charter and these men also lived on board her at the Government's expense. But enough has been said to justify an enquiry into the management of the Postal Telegraphs.

Another matter to which I wish to draw attention is certain payments made by the postal for work by outsiders. We find that T. J. Kennedy was paid \$124.00 for unloading cable from one of the Furness steamers. This is really a new departure as all steamship companies have to place cargo on the dock unless specially agreed otherwise, and in practice they do not make such agreements for the handling of freight but charge sufficient freight per ton or measurement or otherwise for carriage and handling.

In what does a cable differ from other freight? Why should there

be a special stevedore employed to unload it? Perhaps there is a satisfactory explanation of this. But there cannot be any satisfactory explanation of the payment of \$124.00 for the work of unloading 10 or a dozen miles of local cable which is as easily handled as so much haws.

I have endeavoured to get at the cost of this work and from all I can learn \$100.00 would be extravagant to pay for it. One well acquainted with stevedoring work informs me that he would do the job for Fifty Dollars and make a Ten Dollar Bill of it. Yet the Postal paid \$124.00 for that work. Something here demands the attention of the Colonial Secretary.

Then we have C. F. Lester paid the sum of \$200.00 for loading from the Empire wharf into the hold of the "Baleine" the same cable. One of the Postal Telegraph repairers of many years experience has stated that he could have done the work for Fifty Dollars and make a week's pay out of it after paying his help at the rate of 20 cents per hour. Yet the Postal pay Mr. Lester \$200.00 for that job. Will the Colonial Secretary justify this, and if he does not, his duty demands that he shall investigate it.

Then we have \$77.00 paid to a Government operator at Curling in addition to his regular salary, and when particulars are demanded we are told it was for building cable houses. The indecency of this other such transactions call for searching investigation.

We have been shown that Capt. English of the "Fiona" was paid \$120.00 and his crew a full month's salary for the time they were lying on their oars waiting to lay the Ramea cable. What justification has the Colonial Secretary to offer for this extraordinary proceeding? It is a positive disgrace and no circumstances or excuses can justify it.

We have been refused particulars of such payments as the following:—

Mr. Moulton, for "Duchess of Cornwall," \$200.

Paul Bernard, motor boat, \$225.

Hire of schooners, \$855.00.

Rope and Provisions, \$718.87.

John Penny and Sons, \$418.14.

All these amounts charged to Ramea cable and particulars withheld from this House notwithstanding repeated requests by me for the same.

Then there are other minor payments which bear the impress of "political jobbery," such for instance as \$175.00 to Captain Murrell for loss of contract.

And there is another feature of the Postal extravagance. The matter of supplies. Here is one bill charged by Superintendent Stott to the Postal:—1 overall jacket, 2 guernseys, 1 oil overcoat, 1 sou'wester, 2 pairs of pigskin gloves, 3 pairs of towels, 6 cakes of toilet soap. And yet the Government pays \$2.00 per day for the personal expenses of these officials when they go out on extra work. We

have here a bill from Mr. Hennbury of Beaverton which is a sample of what the Government is permitting.

The payment of \$150.00 for Hennbury's horse is another scandal which the Government has not taken the trouble to investigate. It has been stated in this House that Hennbury's horse was not engaged at Postal work when it was lost and yet the Government has permitted the payment of \$150 to this man on a claim of this nature.

Other irregularities I may enumerate of similar character to those referred to but I submit I have disclosed enough to justify an investigation.

The supplies department of the Postal is said to be a cloak for abuses of an extensive nature. From investigation I have ascertained that the Government have paid for poles which were tendered for at four inches in the top and which were delivered far below that measurement. It is freely stated by people who are in a position to know whereof they speak that the Government during the past ten years have paid for poles that were never cut off the stump, have paid for poles not up to the specifications contracted for, have paid for the distribution by railway of carloads of poles which the contractors should have paid. I cannot vouch for these statements but I have asked for information from the Colonial Secretary's Department concerning these very matters and there have been ample time for the hon. gentleman to table them but they are withheld. Perhaps the hon. gentleman can say why?

Finally notwithstanding the enormous expenditure on account of Postal Telegraph it is undeniable that the service has been disgracefully inefficient. The interruptions which were referred to here a few days ago by Mr. Coaker was but an example of general conditions.

The condition of the lines all over the system has been disgraceful. Take the record of interruptions for 1910 which show nearly 200 interruptions from January first to November 30th is but an example of general conditions.

And what happened in 1910 has happened every year and it was no better in 1914 than in 1910 notwithstanding the large outlay on account of maintenance.

Repairs have been sent to Northern and Western Districts to do work with gangs only to find insufficient material to do the work and in some cases none at all, and men under pay kept idle for weeks.

As an instance of this no later than last fall a foreman and gang was sent on the St. Anthony branch and when he reached there found no poles for the work between West Brook and St. Anthony. Other instances of neglect to place supplies can be given if necessary.

In places repairers have rejected the poles placed for line building

and had poles as Government carry sin braced.

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The wh ed. Both in the of exist whi public se responsi rious a followed periors. from a icident intemper al. What Telegraph Governm miss its d neas whi their dut them? from a when its the exam ness such done in t this city from the sponsible ly drunk before th hours at ing room ruminat tains and Honourat want date to hand be expect ment who mitted an disgracef tained in sible for Large been dow a time an restore th ago a sec the Main Come-By- intendent John's me -while t ness was would re Secretary gineer fol to the of Come-By-

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and had to pay men to cut new poles as the ones delivered to the Government were too small to carry single lines without being braced.

And for these poles the Government paid full price.

I wish this House to clearly understand that I am not going to make any charge against any of the Postal officials as I don't know whether the information is correct or not. Yet I am inclined to think it is and consider it would be in the interest of the Country if the Government appointed a Commission of Enquiry to look into the matter. The information which I hold in my hand is certainly of such a character that it requires close attention. We also wish that the officials be removed while the investigation is going on.

The whole system is demoralized. Both in the Head Office and in the outside offices conditions exist which is a disgrace to the public service. Drunkenness of responsible officials has been notorious and the subordinates have followed the example of their superiors. What can be expected from a department whose superintendent has such a record for intemperance as that of the Post-Office? What can be expected from a department when the Government will suspend and dismiss its chief officials for drunkenness while in the discharge of their duties and then re-instate them? What can be expected from a department when its superintendent when its chief officials will show the example of besotted drunkenness such as is shown to have been done in the Postal Department in this city? What can we expect from the department when its responsible officials will lie helplessly drunk in the operating room before the whole staff for four hours at a time while in an adjoining room the superintendent is ruminating behind drawn curtains and locked doors? If the Honorable Colonial Secretary want dates and names I am ready to hand them to him. What can be expected from a public department when such things are permitted and the men guilty of such disgraceful conduct are still retained in the service and responsible for its management?

Large sections of the lines have been down for days and weeks at a time and no real effort made to restore them. Only a few months ago a section of thirteen poles of the Main Line was down East of Come-By-Chance and the Superintendent and his officials at St. John's made no effort to repair it while the transmission of business was seriously hampered. I would refer the Hon. Colonial Secretary to the Government Engineer for verification of this and to the operator who was then at Come-By-Chance.

It is well known that the repairs of the system are allowed to leave their work and go fox trapping and log cutting.

Only recently a repairer stationed at Holyrood when called upon to attend to line trouble could not be got. He was in the log woods.

Another occasion the same repairer was called upon to take charge of a gang of repair men when the whole system was tied up by a break and he missed the train from St. John's because he was drunk and he was allowed to sleep off his boozing in the basement of the Post Office and proceeded on his way to the line work next day instead of being sent about his business and a sober and capable man put in charge of the work.

It is notorious that the repairer attached to the city office is generally incapable of doing his work when sent to look after the lines and yet the Government close their eyes to these abuses and the public are called upon to suffer the consequences of such maladministration because of the incapacity and untrustworthiness of responsible officials.

And allow me to inform the Government that the few instances I have mentioned by no

means exhausts the catalogue of offences and scandals which we have knowledge of in the Postal Telegraph Department.

The record of the Postal officials while engaged at telegraph work in the outports is most discreditable. They have been guilty of the most reprehensible conduct and gross neglect of duty and reckless extravagance. Ample evidence of this is obtainable. Repairers have had to boldly take some of these men off the repair work in a state of intoxication.

When the Superintendent and repairer Tobin were transferring the office at Clarenville they put in three times as long a time at the work as was necessary and while engaged at that work a prominent resident of Clarenville publicly reproved the Superintendent for his example for being under the influence of liquor most of the time and gave no attention whatever to the work under his supervision.

At Britannia Cove he was assisted from a boat engaged at cable work, being incapable through liquor to look after the work.

At Lewisport himself and Mr. Veitch gave an exhibition of boxing that was the talk of the settlement for months. No matter what supplies were left behind the supply of liquor has been always provided when these men are out of the city on Postal Telegraph work.

The record of Bonne Bay and Woods' Island cable laying is one discreditable to the public service. The Western Star made a reference to it at the time but was prohibited, so it is stated, from further comments.

Operator Read was taken from his office at Curling to accompany Mr. Scott just to keep him company while enjoying himself at Bonne Bay and I am informed by a man who saw what was going on that there was no justification for Read to be taken there and that Read himself said one of the men engaged that he did not know what he was there for. Any way read did no work in connection with Bonne Bay cable but Superintendent Scott, paid him \$77.00 extra for doing nothing.

The day the Bonne Bay cable was laid Superintendent Scott was not in fit condition of mind or body to intelligently supervise the work and it was done by another person.

At one of the Northern telegraph offices Messrs. Veitch and Stott left a part of their liquor supply behind them, consisting of a part of a jar of rum which was forgotten when they were leaving the place.

Days have been spent at work which could be done in a few hours and unnecessary journeys have been made over the country by Mr. Veitch and Mr. Stott, generally with repairer John Doyle to do the work for them. And as long as they were making a clear dollar a day over and above their actual expenses they were in no great hurry to finish the jobs. For weeks at a time both the Superintendent and his clerk in charge have been absent from the Head Office on work which could and should be done by one of them with the assistance of the local repairers. They have time and again neglected their public duties to the department for the sake of the rake off they would get by being out of the city on postal work.

And not let me give a few instances of these rake offs are engineered.

We will take the Colonial Secretary's answer re Stott's personal expenses as laid on the table last year. It was placed at \$2.36 per day. According to his vouchers (which by the way are never checked by the auditors, if report be correct) he charged the Government over Two Dollars per day for board and lodging when out of the city, besides all other expenses, and train fares, notwithstanding that he has been given a pass over railroad because of his official position in the Postal Department.

War Pictures! War Pictures!

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British and Belgian Troops at Ghent—Crack Canadian Troops on Way to the Front—Scenes at the Canadian Camp—Belgian Troops at Antwerp—England Rushes Help to the Wounded.

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The old gardener was discharged to give place to a younger man; his boy was nicknamed "The Ragamuffin," but Ragamuffin opened all their eyes, saving both his father's honor and the rich man's money.

"BRONCHO BILLY GUNMAN"—A Western drama with G. M. Anderson. "THE RETURN OF JACK BELLOW"—Thrown overboard and left to drown by his rival, Jack returns as if from the dead, featuring Robert T. Thornby. "MIKE, THE AVENGER"—The humorous story of a human dynamo. "THE RUBE'S DUCK" and "OUTWITTING DAD"—Two very funny comedies.

M. J. Delmonico sings "Don't Blame it all on Broadway" and "Play in the Game of Love." Illustrated.

The usual Extra Pictures at the Big Saturday Matinee. Send the Children, the Crescent will take good care of them.

At Curling the hotel rate, giving the highest, was \$1.50 per day. Stott's and Veitch's charges were \$2.00 per day in their bills to the Government. Bonne Bay the same. Exploits hotel rate \$1.00 per day. Messrs. Veitch and Stott put in vouchers for \$2.00 per day and got paid for it.

In answer to a question we are told that some of Mr. Veitch's expenses were on account of John Doyle. Out of his Exploits bill of \$61.65 he paid the sum of \$1.70 for John Doyle. Mr. Stott also explains his exorbitant expenses by saying paid for John Doyle. But John Doyle says they did not pay for him, besides there is an amount for John Doyle's expenses, paid to John Doyle for the same job.

Just another instance: Mr. Veitch puts in a bill for expenses at line work between Avondale and Holyrood. He gets paid three dollars for cab from Avondale to Holyrood. Other people never pay more than two dollars for the same route, and distance.

He gets paid at the rate of \$2.00 per day for board at Avondale. The highest charge there, we are informed, is \$1.00 per day.

These are merely taken at random to illustrate general conditions under the present management of the postal and the reckless waste of the public funds under the present Government, and the virtual embezzlement of the monies voted for the public service which is being condoned by the Government of this Colony.

The Colonial Secretary has failed to lay on the table answers to questions regarding the Department over which he presides which I am of opinion would disclose a state of affairs which he cannot justify, and show to this House that the postal officials are obtaining money under false pre-

ences by means of false vouchers.

The same recklessness that characterizes the responsible officials in the matters dealt with permeates the whole system in other Departments of the Postal.

I am informed on good authority (indeed it is public property as every operator in the Postal here are talking about it) that a favorite of Superintendent Stott's in the Head Office has been given over time during last year to the extent of \$400.00 and that this was done by the manipulation of the service for that purpose, and it is said that this favored official received extra pay while he did not put in his regular time. Surely if these conditions exist there is a very urgent need of a thorough investigation in that Department.

From the information obtainable an enquiry into the Supply Department will be an astounding revelation, and the scandals associated with the provisioning and supply of gangs on repair and construction work will surprise even the Hon. gentlemen opposite. Notwithstanding the big cost of provisioning construction gangs it is said that the labouring men were starved and some of them had to quit work and return to their homes. This was particularly so in Nicholas Wall's gang.

And what has become of the enormous quantities of tools which has been charged to the Postal. Is it as a report has it that all the friends and relations of those who have had charge of the supply has been kept well supplied.

It is publicly stated that officials in the Head Office have sold telegraph instruments, and that several outfits of relays and sounders have been thus disposed of. One instance of many that is said to have taken place is one of the chief operators sold an operator

an outfit from the Postal stock for learning for the sum of \$5.20.

And it is also stated that the chief operators occasionally engage operators to take their special duties. The chief draws his full day's pay extra which is twice the rate of the operator and puts half in his own pocket giving the operator the other half.

I mention these matters to show the neat methods that are in vogue in the Postal for "making extra pay."

Yesterday the Government came in here and asked this House to support Resolutions for increased taxation amounting to One Quarter of a Million Dollars. This increased taxation will fall heavily on the fishermen and labourer of this Colony. You have added a tax of 10 per cent. on motor engines. This is extending the helping hand to the fishermen of this Country with a vengeance. Instead of this increased taxation you could have in one stroke of the pen saved \$40,000.00 alone in the Postal Service.

I hope, Sir, and sincerely so, that the Minister of Finance and Customs will yet see his way clear to take off the duty imposed during the present session on motor engines and kero oil and gasoline because with the conditions now prevailing this extra burden of taxation is not giving the fishermen of this Colony a square deal.

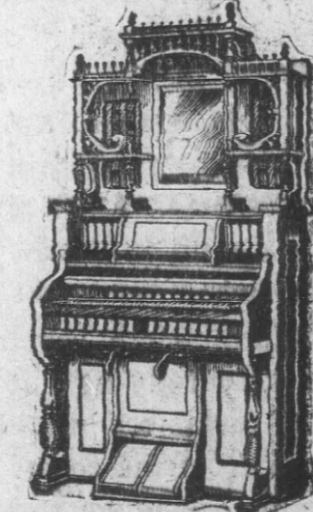
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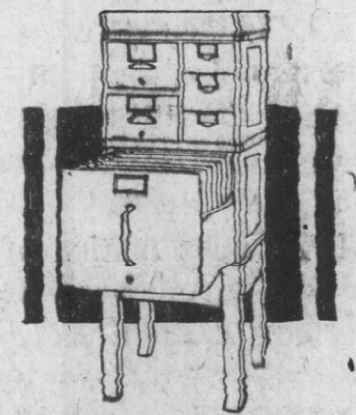
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 29, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

When House Will Close

The Premier yesterday moved for the suspension of the rules in reference to matters now before the House. Most of the Bills before the Assembly have been well advanced and very little more is to be done with them. The principle business for consideration next week will be amendments.

Many of the outport members have attended this session at great sacrifice and we trust the Legislature will never again be convened later than February; any duties later interferes with business and is not conducive to a proper consideration of public business. The winter is the natural time for the sittings of Parliament.

It is probable that Messrs. Targett, Stone, Abbott, Winsor, Le-Feuvre and Moulton will return to their homes in a day or two.

When the House closes the Country may look for better weather and an off shore wind. Ever since it opened in winds have prevailed. Even Nature is crying out against Toryism.

The Logging Bill

When the Upper House's amendments came before the Assembly on Thursday Mr. Coaker explained that in his opinion the amendments rendered the Bill useless and ineffective and took away the safeguards for the men's comfort and health intended by the Bill.

He therefore could not accept all the amendments, but was willing to go as far as possible to meet the Upper House and if they were willing to confer, it may be possible to induce them to give way on some points that he regarded essential to the working of the Bill. If they were not willing to compromise, then he preferred seeing the Bill ousted altogether, as otherwise it would be a delusion and a snare.

The House upon motion of Mr. Kent decided unanimously to appoint a Select Committee to confer with the Upper House in relation to this Bill.

When the Assembly message was received by the Upper House the gentlemen of that Chamber agreed to accept the Assembly's proposals and appointed a Committee, and a conference of two Committees will take place this afternoon, when it is hoped a settlement will be arrived at.

A number of schooners which had been delayed by the ice blockade, reached port last night for fishery supplies.

Labrador Fishery Bill

Yesterday the amendments inserted into this Bill by the Upper House, came before the House of Assembly for consideration and a debate ensued that proved one of the most interesting of the whole session. The result of the debate showed a unanimous determination to reject all the amendments made and to send a message to the Upper House to that effect.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of the Premier, Minister of fisheries, Messrs. Morine, Kent and Coaker to formulate the reasons the Commons had for rejecting the amendments.

The Upper House was given a warning of serious dimension in yesterday's debate upon their amendments to this Bill, and it was shown that every alteration made was extremely ridiculous, and instead of improving the Bill, would injure it to an extent that would destroy its purposes completely.

The Premier, Mr. Morine, Mr. Kent, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Coaker and Mr. Grimes took part in the debate.

Mr. Morine dealt exhaustively with all the amendments and easily convinced the House of the evils contained in them.

The Premier endorsed the remarks of Mr. Morine and strongly supported the Bill in its original form, and gave his reason for it.

Mr. Coaker delivered an unusually interesting speech, dealing with the amendments and the economic conditions prevailing, and showed that changes must come or Conception Bay fishermen would have to abandon the time honoured avocation of proceeding to the Labrador every spring to secure a living from the fishery on that coast.

He pointed out the evils of the present economic situation. Showing it must spell disaster for the Colony's business. Showing that it was consuming the candle at both ends, and no permanent prosperity could result from the present system.

He claimed that the extravagance of business men, whose living often cost ten times that of their fathers, and the cursed supply system which demoralized the men and fastened a robe around their necks was the curse of today's business.

The speech will prove interesting reading to some of the business men when it is printed, as we hope to do shortly.

The object and aim of the Export Co., which was recently established and incorporated, was explained in as far as changes in the Labrador was concerned. The intention was to establish two large stations, where supplies would be stocked and planters would obtain supplies on the spot at prices as reasonable as such could be sold at Conception Bay.

The fish would be collected at the stations, packed in casks, and transhipped to Europe in steamers. Those steamers would bring salt, which would be stored one year for the other. Facilities for unloading would be available, similar to those in use here by the large firms.

Men would be induced to remain to fish until the middle of October, and motor boats would be generally used. A bait supply would have to be provided as well as a complete fishery outfit of traps, gill nets, trawls, &c. The late fish would be treated in order to send it into the American salt bulk trade or be utilized by the Export Co. when ready, at Catalina station, when eventually would be prepared as boneless fish. Small steamers would take the late fish from the coast. Those changes must come or the shore fishery on the Labrador will be abandoned within ten years.

Mr. Coaker's speech was earnest, and appealing, and strongly impressed the members of the House, and when he stated that it would be impossible for any party to carry seats in outports that he

"TRUTH" DEFENDS COAKER

Says 50 per cent Stronger With People Than He Was in 1913

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—The working people of this country, the man who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow will ever remember the Morris Government. It will go down to generations as the Government of blunders from beginning to end. A government of money hawks, timber grabbals, a government of heebers, loafers, sweated head dummies and blood suckers that the working people of the country, especially the fishermen are crushed and bled to support, and a gang that are abusing and slandering Coaker, a gang that not one of them in the eyes of the fishermen are fit to tie Coaker's boot strings. The sons of toil, the bone and sinew of the country do not want government heebers and loafers to dictate to them about Coaker.

They know their man, they know a man that opened their eyes to their own interest which they never knew before. Coaker did more for the fishermen than was ever done in the history of the country by any other man. They read more, talk more, know more than they ever did before. He is in the watch tower lighting their interest. He is the greatest wonder of the day. His greatest enemies must admit that, but his enemies are few in comparison with his many thousands of friends. His whole object and aim is for the best interest of the fishermen. He has no other aim in view. He is conducting, almost single handed one of the greatest enterprises in the country.

You will not see many loafers hanging about his different departments like they are in every Government department in the country. There you will see the loafers and heebers over crowded, nothing to do only bleeding the people and abusing Coaker, especially about the Marine and Fisheries Department, Jerry Dee, Sam. Bell, P. J. Fitzgerald and scores of others that the country can do without as their jobs are of no earthly benefit to the fishermen only bleeding them.

It is only in the Mail and Advocate that you will see the glaring plundering of the public money, an outrage a crime on a suffering people. Why don't the other papers show them up? No, because they have not pluck enough. The Mail and Advocate is the only independent paper in the coun-

try. It is the only paper that is worth reading. If you want to get the news and the truth you will have to read the Mail and Advocate, and every working man in the country should buy it and see how the revenues is squandered on overpaid office heebers, loafers and grabbals. Devereaux on the Cold Storage Bill, as if it was going to supply all the people in the country, a glaring farce that will be no earthly good to the fishermen only to bleed them to pay the Government guarantee.

The fishermen cannot get supplies says Devereaux, especially Conception Bay for Labrador, and in the face of that they are making new pensions to give jobs to more heebers. Why don't the Government guarantee supplies, they are duty bound to do so as the British Government did at the time of the crash when they sent out Government Murray to supply the people.

Joe Downey on Cold Storage, his wonderful knowledge and experience. The many thousands of fish that he handled of all qualities. The wonderful prices he got for them. Why it is a wonder that Joe is not a millionaire long ago instead of hanging on to paltry government pickings. What a mean job for such a man like Mr. Downey, measuring out garden seed and feeding chickens. It is a crime for the Prime Minister to be importing men when he has such a man as Mr. Downey associated with his government, but poor Joe, the people don't take him seriously. The gas that Downey, Devereaux, Piccott, Cashin, and other swelled heads on the Government side get off would make one sick. Dr. Neil would not get off the empty trash. The people are sick of them, they look at them as only gas bags and blood suckers, and they are praying for the day to wipe them out. They are not representing the people they are only representing heebers, loafers and their own grabs.

The Western Bay man in the News this morning abuses Coaker about supplies. Why don't Crosbie supply the people over there out of the big grabs he is making. He got some \$250,000 in six years. Coaker is doing his share and more than his share, and if every member on the Government side would do a tenth part of what Coaker is doing for the fishermen there would be no reason to complain. If it was rightly known the Western Bay letter was written near the post office.

Coaker is 50 per cent stronger to the country than he was the last elections and he is gaining strength every day. It is only a waste of time for heebers to be abusing Coaker, they are only insulting fishermen, the bone and sinew of the country, and the more he is abused the stronger will he be in the minds of the fishermen, and make them more determined to fight blood to the eyes for him. If a man that cannot get supplies to go to the Labrador, the Government are bound to guarantee supplies for them, and each and every member that is representing the fishermen should force the Government's hands to do so in the interest of the fishermen and the country at large.

Yours truly,
TRUTH.

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Yours truly,
TRUTH.

May 26, 1915.

Schooner Strikes Pan of Ice

Sinks Immediately

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—I regret to inform you that a Friend met with a most serious loss last night in Conception Bay, which again emphasizes the perils which our men have to face in the attempt to earn a living for themselves and families.

Skipper Matthias King, in his schooner "Lily Beatrice" of St. Jones Within, S.W. Arm, Random, Trinity Bay, left St. John's at 4 a.m. Tuesday morning, and made good progress to Cape St. Francis, where he hauled up in Conception Bay; to get round a string of ice and while reaching to the eastward of Low Point, north shore of Conception Bay, during thick fog, the schooner struck a large pan of ice, staying her port bow, she filled and sank in less than ten minutes. The crew of four men jumped upon the pan of ice just as they stood, fortunate in being able to save their lives. They saved nothing whatever and were taken off the ice by Skipper Stephen Lurter in the schooner "Freda D." and were brought to Carbonear. Skipper King had on board schooner the value of his winter's work for lumber, sold at St. John's, which meant his summer supplies for

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

FRIDAY, May 28, 1915.

House met at 3.30 p.m.

Questions on the Order Paper were considered.

Resolutions on Supply Bill providing for Additional Estimates were read and passed.

Colonial Secretary tabled replies to previous questions.

DR. LLOYD asked why patronage for paint was given to outsiders in preference to local paint concerns, and the Premier replied that he would get a reply from the Minister of Fisheries.

In Committee on Ways and Means the Resolutions referring to the Supply Bill were adopted and Bill read for the first time.

In Committee of the Whole, the act to further amend the Revenue Act, 1905, was passed and will have its third reading on the morrow. Before this Bill went out of committee, Messrs Morine, Clapp and Coaker made reference to the distribution of seed potatoes, and Mr. Devereaux representing the Board of Agriculture, gave the necessary information regarding the matter.

The next item considered was the Councils amendments to Sale of Labrador Codfish Bill as sent down from the Legislative Chamber and this proved an interesting discussion—one that proved the entire unanimity of the Assembly.

Sale of Codfish on the Labrador

MR. MORINE said that he would ask the House not to agree to the Amendments, but to return them to the Council with a message expressing reasons for disagreement. When the Bill left this House it provided for the appointment of a Board to fix prices, on which a member was to be appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, another by the President of the F. P. U., and the third by the two so chosen. The amendments changed this by providing that the first member should be named by the "fish exporters," and the second by the "outport" members of this House, as directed by the House. No objection was given of who or what was a "fish exporter," or an "outport" member. No provision was made giving anybody power to say who were fish exporters, and it did not appear what would happen if wrong persons were allowed to vote, or right persons were not allowed to vote.

Again, why should the members for Burn, or the member for Fortune Bay, for instance, or for Burgeo and LaPoile or St. George's have anything to do with the selection of a member of the Board, when they had no interest in the sale of codfish on the Labrador, while the members for St. John's East and West were, apparently, not allowed to vote. A further objection was, that the House had no control over its individual members so as to direct them to make any selection for the Board. He noticed that the Lords had deprived the Board of any power to summon witnesses or take evidence under oath, and had, therefore, put it in the ridiculous position of having to come to a very important decision without any data upon which to make it. The reason, he understood, was the fear of certain merchants that the Board would examine into their books and correspondences for unfair-personal purposes, but the Lords had allowed the power to remain with the Supreme Court and the Council who would be employed before the Court, and this was as much open to objection, upon the ground of the improper use which might be made of it as if the same Council were employed before a Board. The Lords had also provided that witnesses should receive fees and expenses without saying by whom they were to be paid. He had noticed in reading the Debates of the Lords that, through misunderstanding, the speaker after speaker had objected to the Bill on the ground that fixed the prices of fish and that this was not proper.

He, (the Premier) had given his own personal reasons for supporting it when in committee, and he felt extremely sorry that the Upper House had acted as they had done, and expressed the hope that they would reconsider it when it was returned to them in a worthy manner.

MR. KENT considered the Bill a very fair one when it left this House, and he now heartily supported the motion made by the Hon. Member for Bonavista, (Mr. Morine). The Leader of the Opposition spoke of the absurd method of fixing the Board as amended by the Council and personally he thought the best mode of procedure now, was simply to send it back in its present shape saying that we refuse to accept it.

CHAIRMAN CARBONEAR, COUNCIL.

Carbonear, May 26, 1915.

The slightest serious consideration of the Bill would show that it did not fix prices, but merely provided that the buyers and sellers did not themselves agree upon a price, but referred to it in indefinite and meaningless language, the matter should be treated as though it had been referred to the arbitration of the Fish Board. The Bill was a well meant attempt to allay dissatisfaction. It appeared to him as though those merchants interested in the Labrador business were determined to keep the control of prices entirely in their own hands.

There could be but one result to this, that the Government would be forced to take the whole fish business of the Labrador into its control, and export the fish for those who caught it giving them advances from time to time on the fish shipped and ultimately dividing amongst them the whole net profits. If those who export fish were constantly meeting the losses about which so much was heard, it would be a blessing to the whole country if the business were conducted in the public interest.

He concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee composed of the Premier, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Leader of the Opposition, the President of the F. P. U. and Mr. Morine, himself, to prepare reasons to be sent to the Legislative Council.

MR. COAKER in seconding the motion said that one of the most surprising features of the discussion in the House of Lords, on the clause referring to the construction of Somerset, one day in favour, next day opposed, and just how and why nobody seemed to know. The Bill had been brought into the House originally with the sole idea of creating confidence between buyer and seller, and if we couldn't get it passed on that basis, it was no good whatever. Months had been spent in framing the measure, which had passed the Assembly unanimously, and were we thus to be blocked by the Lords. The Labrador fishery was fast going and in a few years would be abandoned unless changes came.

In this connection Mr. Coaker referred to the confidence that existed in the past between merchant and fishermen, compared with the present younger generation of business men who had been college bred, and after their intermingling with Lords' sons, Duker's sons and all other kinds of sons wanted their \$10,000.00 to-day instead of \$1,000.00 that used to do their predecessors. He also denounced in scathing terms the abominable credit or supply system, which had taken all the life out of the fishermen of the country, and you'll never make anything out of any country on these lines. What was wanted said the F.P.U. Leader was a complete change of policy, and if the government don't do it now, the time will come when they'll have to do it, or as the Hon. Member for Bonavista, Mr. Morine had said, the whole business will be subjected to a Governmental Board.

This change of policy must come and if the present Government had expended half the energy, displayed in railway building & to fishery purposes, what a different position the country would be in to-day. The real intention of this bill was to get a leveling of the whole, in order to get confidence restored between buyer and seller and thus get the best possible results. So let us get together and have a Fishermen's Government for four years, said Mr. Coaker, and unless something of this kind is done, or along these lines, he would guarantee to defeat them every time. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion before the House.

THE PREMIER congratulated Mr. Coaker on his very fine address, and heartily supported the motion. The House had accepted the Bill unanimously and sent it to the Upper Chamber in hopes that it would be enacted.

He, (the Premier) had given his own personal reasons for supporting it when in committee, and he felt extremely sorry that the Upper House had acted as they had done, and expressed the hope that they would reconsider it when it was returned to them in a worthy manner.

MR. KENT considered the Bill a very fair one when it left this House, and he now heartily supported the motion made by the Hon. Member for Bonavista, (Mr. Morine). The Leader of the Opposition spoke of the absurd method of fixing the Board as amended by the Council and personally he thought the best mode of procedure now, was simply to send it back in its present shape saying that we refuse to accept it.

DR. LLOYD had a word or two of

concurrency to add.—"The amendments were unreasonable, illogical and unworkable. In fact, it was an insult to the intelligence of this House that we refused to acknowledge."

MR. PARSONS, Chairman of Committees had no opportunity before expressing his opinion, and now gladly availed of the opportunity in the interests of his constituents of concurring in the remarks of previous speakers. He was entirely in sympathy with the principle of the Original Bill.

MR. GRIMES spoke along the same lines and entered a strong protest against the treatment of the Bill by the Upper House.

MR. MORINE'S resolutions, which in effect relegates the amended bill back to the Upper Chamber, was unanimously adopted, the following committee being named for drafting reasons for the course of procedure, viz the Premier, Messrs. Piccott, Coaker, Kent and Morine.

In Committee the Amended Act relating to the Newfoundland Railway and Train Ferry Syndicate, was passed and will have its third reading on the morrow.

The Loan Resolutions were all passed in committee and Bills introduced relating thereto.

Suspension of the rules relating to all matters now before the House were moved by the Premier, who expressed the hope of closing the House on Saturday 5th June.

MR. HALFYARD'S resolutions referring to the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into some irregularities in Road Board Expenditure in Carbonear district, were withdrawn after some discussion on the matter, an arrangement being made whereby the Auditor General will deal with the question.

After some notices of questions by various members the House adjourned at 6 p.m. till Monday 31st. inst. at 3 p.m.

Mr. Morine re Pit Props Export

MR. MORINE said that he was opposed to the resolution (1) permitting the export of Pit Props from the island; and (2) permitting the export of Pit Props from Labrador for a period of ten years. He thought that the export of unmanufactured wood from the Island ought not to be permitted on any conditions. As to the Labrador, it was not quite clear to him that prohibition of the export of unmanufactured wood was wise, the he was open to conviction on this point. It was said, by many that the short period of open navigation each year, the absence of a settled population, and certain natural conditions, made it likely that manufactures of wood could be established on the Labrador. If that were so, the export of unmanufactured wood under conditions to secure the preservation of the forests from fire and destruction, and with a suitable export duty, might be the correct policy; but the timber limits on the Labrador had been acquired by speculators when the policy of prohibiting the export of unmanufactured wood was in force. To permit such exportation now would greatly increase the value of the limits, and would put a large amount of money into the pockets of speculators which should go into the Treasury of the Colony. If the policy of the country were to be changed as to export, these limits ought to be taken back from the speculators by the Colony, and the money refunded which had been received; and then proper conditions as to conservation and export duties should be imposed, and the permission to cut and export wood put up to purchase by the highest bidder. That would have the effect of putting into the Treasury of the Colony the money which would otherwise go into the pockets of speculators. In any case, there ought not to be a limit placed on the permission to export, that was holding out an inducement to the persons who acquired the limits from the speculators to be wholly careless as to the destruction they inflicted, or as to the care they should take of the limits, looking to the future. An unlimited right to export wood might induce the holders of land to start manufactures incidental to the export of unmanufactured wood, but the limitation of ten years practically said: "you must not establish any works of a permanent character, for they will be valueless to you after a period of ten years."

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—sp/21

BOYS' FOOTWEAR BARGAINS SCHOOL SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.



BOYS' TAN VICI BLUCHER—

Sizes 9 to 13. Regular \$1.35 to \$1.55. Selling now for... **\$1.25.**
 Sizes 1 and 2. Regular \$1.70 and \$1.75. Selling now for... **\$1.50.**
 Sizes 3 to 5. Regular \$1.80 to \$1.90. Selling now for... **\$1.60.**

BOYS' TAN CALF BLUCHER—

Sizes 1 & 2. Regular \$1.85 & \$1.90. Selling now for... **\$1.65.**
 Sizes 3 to 5. Regular \$2.00 to \$2.20. Selling now for... **\$1.70.**

BOYS' TAN CALF BLUCHER—

Sizes 9 to 13. Regular \$1.60 to \$2.00. Selling now for... **\$1.60.**
 Sizes 1 and 2. Regular \$2.00 and \$2.10. Selling now for... **\$1.80.**
 Sizes 3 to 5. Regular \$2.20 to \$2.40. Selling now for... **\$1.95.**



LITTLE GENTS' PATENT BUTTONED—

Sizes 6 to 9. Regular \$1.45 to \$1.60. Selling now for... **\$1.45 to \$1.60.**

LITTLE GENTS' GUN METAL BLUCHER—

Sizes 6 to 9. Regular \$1.45 to \$1.65. Selling now for... **\$1.45 to \$1.65.**

LITTLE GENTS' BOX CALF BALS—

Sizes 6 to 10. Regular \$1.45 to \$1.65. Selling now for... **\$1.45 to \$1.65.**

CHILDS' PATENT BUTTONED, Champagne Top, with Tassel—

Sizes 3 to 8. Regular \$1.80 to \$2.30. Selling now for... **\$1.80 to \$2.30.**

STEER Brothers

The Story of Anton Kuepferle GERMAN SPY

London, May 20.—Anton Kuepferle, who claimed to be an American citizen, and who has been on trial charged with giving military information to the enemies of Great Britain, committed suicide last night in Brixton prison. He is reported to have hanged himself.

The trial of Anton Kuepferle began Tuesday at the Old Bailey Police Court before Lord Chief Justice Reading and Justices Avory and Lush. The proceedings were public and the court room was crowded. The charge against the prisoner was that he attempted to communicate to Germany information respecting British warships and military forces.

The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General Kuepferle pleaded not guilty. The prosecution contended that while he claimed to be a naturalized American citizen, he was in reality a German. Kuepferle was charged with writing a letter to an address in a neutral country in Europe, giving valuable facts regarding British military dispositions. It was asserted that while the letter appeared on its face to be an innocent commercial communication, it was found to be interlined in invisible ink with military information written in German language.

Kuepferle arrived in Liverpool on February 14. He showed a passport signed by Secretary of State William J. Bryan, issued ten days prior to his sailing from New York. In writing the letter, which resulted in his arrest, he gave his home address at 1665 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. He represented himself to be a woolen merchant.

London, May 20.—Kuepferle left a message written on a slate, bearing testimony to the fairness of his trial. He confessed he was a soldier, said he wished to die as a soldier, and declared he could not bear to mount the scaffold as a spy.

LONDON, May 20.—When Court opened this morning for the resumption of the trial, the Attorney-General pronounced the death of the prisoner to the judges.

"Since the rise of this Court last night," the Attorney-General said, "this man Kuepferle has committed suicide in Brixton Prison. He was in a special observation cell under practically continuous observation, but during one of the short intervals he seized the opportunity of taking his own life."

Chief Warden Cook, who is in charge of the prison, has testified that last night the night patrol officer, a warder named Perry, came to him and said "I cannot see the prisoner." Warden Cook immediately arose and, opening the cell door, he found the prisoner hanging by the neck from a corner behind the door. He had used a silk scarf to commit suicide, and he was hanging clear off the floor. Warden Cook cut the scarf and summoned the prison doctor. The man's body was still warm, but he could not be revived.

Warden Cook produced the slate on which the prisoner had written his message. The communication follows:

To whom it may concern:

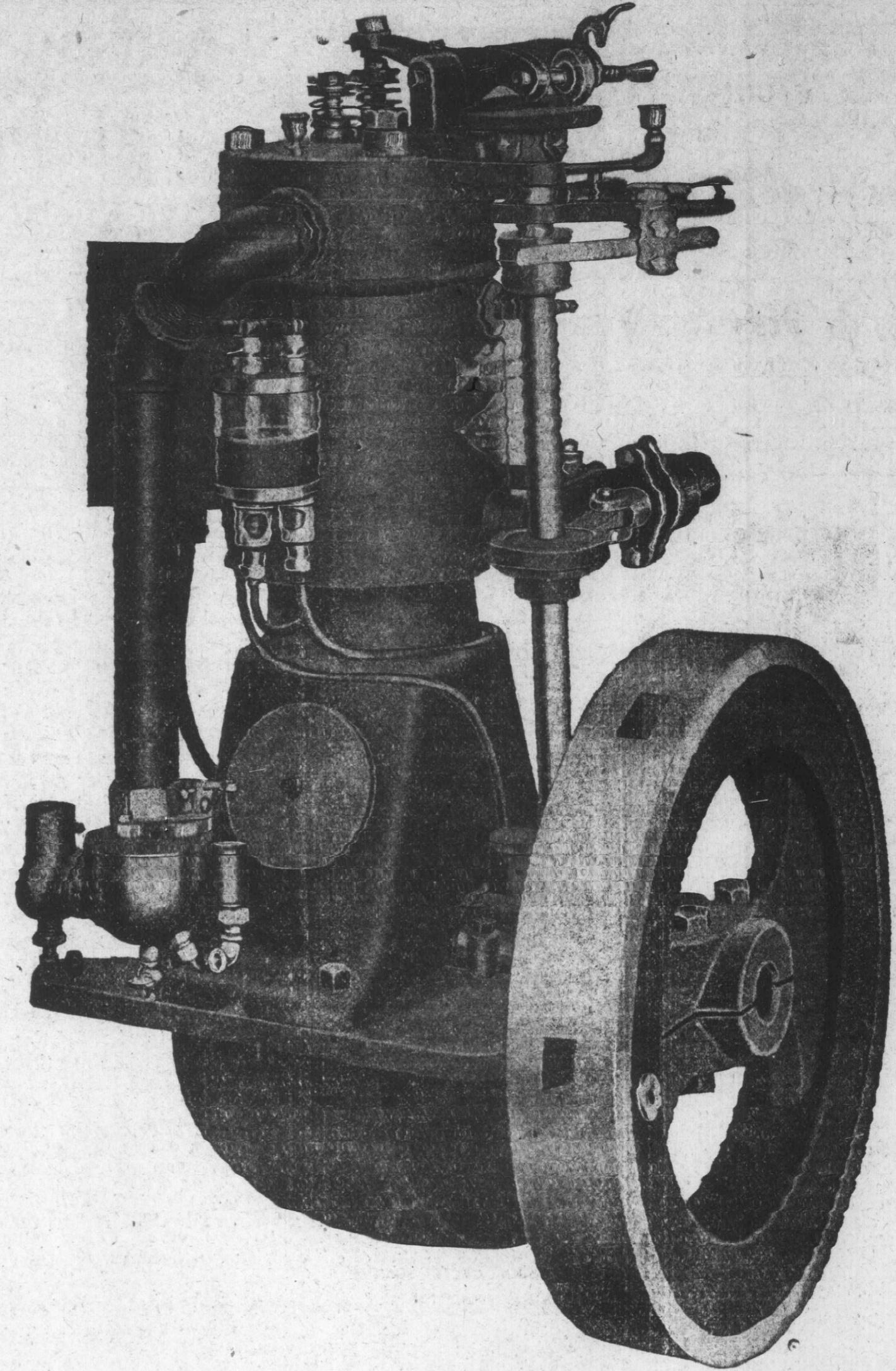
"My name is Kuepferle, and I was born in Rastatt, in Baden. I am a soldier with a rank I do not desire to mention. I can say I have had a fair trial in the United Kingdom, but I am unable longer to stand the strain and I am taking the law in my own hands. I have fought many battles, and death is the only saviour for me. I would prefer death by shooting, but I do not wish to ascend the scaffold, as (here the prisoner drew a Masonic sign) and I hope the Almighty Architect of this universe will lead me in the unknown land.

I am not dying as a spy, but as a soldier. I stood my fate as a man, but I cannot be a liar and perjure myself. I ask you kindly that my uncle, Ambrose Droll, of Rastatt, be notified of my death. I desire that all my estate go to him. What I have done was for my country. Press my thanks and may the Lord bless you all.

"Yours, etc.,
"KUEPFERLE."

On the other side of the slate the man had written: "I was born June 11, 1888."

Wife: "What do you think of that lovely hat in this window?"
 Husband: "I think it looks so splendid in its present position that it would be a downright sin to remove it."



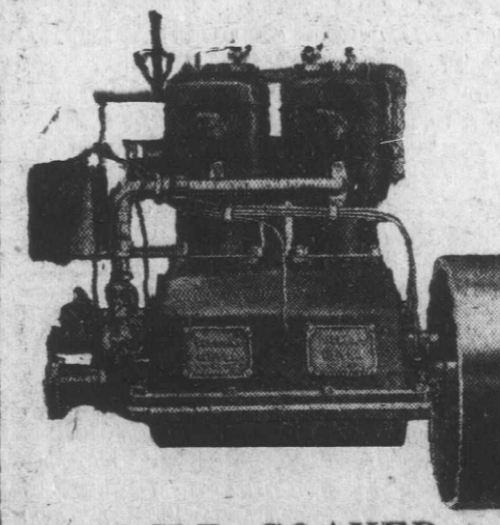
THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

To the Fishermen: The "COAKER" Kerosene MOTOR ENGINE is the Favorite

The "Coaker" 4 Cycle Engine can be operated on half the oil consumed by a 2 Cycle Engine. This Engine's power is equal to double the power of some 2 Cycle Engines. It is made for Fishermen's use and expressly for Trap Skiffs and the large size Fishing Bullies. It is sold to Union Members at wholesale prices, all commission and middlemen's profits being cut out. We have contracted for the manufacture of 1000 of these Engines. We sell no engine but the "Coaker." We have them on exhibition at our wharf premises. We carry parts and fittings in stock. We will arrange reasonable terms of payment to meet the requirements of men unable to purchase for cash. WE GUARANTEE THE ENGINE. Write for particulars and terms, applying to Chairmen of F. P. U. Councils concerning this Engine. We confidently recommend the Engine as being of the very best make and material, of being exactly what is needed for the Fishermen's use and GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work; it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on Gasoline, and when started, operates on Kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "Coaker." We have sold 200 of these Engines the past spring and all are giving splendid satisfaction. No other firm can sell you a similar engine. We possess the sole rights to sell this Engine in Newfoundland. The man who buys a "Coaker" Engine from us saves \$50 on a 6 H.P., \$80 on a 8 H.P. and \$40 on a 4 H.P. Engine.

We have the 4, 6, and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "Coaker" Engines, all 4 Cycle make. We also sell 2 H.P. 2 Cycle Engines for small boats. This 2 H.P. Engine is fitted with a Kerosene adapter. No agents will be employed to sell these Engines. We will do our work through the Councils of the F. P. U. Send along your orders for Spring delivery. For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to

	A Motor Engine made for The Union Trading Company by the Largest Motor Engine Manufacturers in America is now available to the Fishermen.	
8 H.P. COAKER.		4 H.P. COAKER.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Co Limited

Mr. Morine re Postal Scandal

MR. MORINE said he thought the thanks of the House were due to Mr. Steno, for the industry he had shown in acquiring information, and for his courage in bringing matters before the House. The admissions by the Colonial Secretary had served to establish two or three points clearly. In the first place, the Post Master General, who had served his country well, was now too old for the increasing labours of his office, and ought to be pensioned. He trusted that a pension for Mr. Woods would be enacted immediately. A younger and more vigorous man should be appointed to the position. He held no retainer for the Hon. J. A. Robinson, the editor of the Daily News, but he wished to say that in his opinion, the appointment of Mr. Robinson, as Post Master General, would do far to establish confidence by the business community, in the Postal Telegraphs, and the consequent increase of business would many times over repay the cost of a pension to Mr. Woods. A commission of inquiry had been promised.

It should not be a Committee of this House; it should not be politicians; it should not be by judges of the Supreme Court, but it should be by one person who knows how to take evidence, and how to reject it. It occurred to him that Mr. H. E. Knight, barrister, who was now acting as one of the Magistrates in the Police Court, and who was not a partisan politician would be the most suitable appointment, and he thought it ought to be made at once. A review of the inquiry which was to be held it was not right and proper that the condition of the Postal Telegraphs should be further publicly discussed. The Government had inherited difficulties; they were growing worse, but if further delay occurred in making reforms, the responsibility would entirely rest upon the present Government.

Expenditure by Edwin Brown, King's Cove

Sinking of a Well as Per Letter of Authority, Dated 19th December 1912, Allocating \$70.00

Expenditure by Edwin Brown:	
K. M. Brown,	\$10.00
John C. Brown,	6.25
James Curtis of Geo.	3.75
Thomas Carew, Sr.,	3.60
Stephen Brown of Jas.,	34.15
Samuel Brown, Sr.,	3.50
Commission	3.50
Total	\$70.00

Fire Patrol Official Bonavista Bay

Reply to questions of Mr. Abbott, May 26th—

Men Engaged at Extinguishing Fires on Fire Range, 1914. (Brooklyn).	
Alexander Mazim, 90 hours at 15c	\$13.50
P. Osbourne, 25 hours at 15c ..	3.75
Israel Osbourne, 35 hours at 15c ..	5.25
Job Olaford, 35 hours, at 15c ..	5.25
Albert Olaford, 35 hours at 15c ..	5.25
George Russell, 35 hours, at 15c ..	5.25
Samuel Pyc, 35 hours at 15c ..	5.25
Thomas Holloway, 20 hours at 15c	3.00
Albert Stares, Fire Warden, 1913	\$45.00
Albert L. Howe, do, 1912	\$200.00
Albert Stares, do, 1914	200.00
Albert L. Howe, do, 1914	200.00
Ezekiel Lethbridge, do, 1913	192.00
Ezekiel Lethbridge, do 1914	192.00

List Applications for Timber Areas

Filed at Crown Lands' Office

W. Kenny, April 28, 1915.	
M. A. Duffy, May 14, 1915	
J. Atkinson, April 21, 1915.	
M. L. Parrall, April 23, 1915.	
Wm. Campbell, April 28, 1915.	
C. Cröth, May 6th, 1915.	
S. Ebsary, June 23, 1911.	
E. J. Kennedy, March 20, 1911.	
F. Dursell, Dec 1, 1911	
J. P. Shea, March 27, 1911	
J. W. Morris, May 22, 1911	
J. C. Perez, May 27, 1911.	
J. C. Barte, May 25, 1911	
W. H. Rennie, April 27, 1911	
J. Coughlan, May 18, 1911.	
E. Murphy, April 13, 1911	
J. Rendell, April 12, 1911.	
O. Horon, June 30, 1914	
C. Seckyer & others, July 3, 1914.	
T. O'Neill, Sept. 25, 1910.	
P. Moore, July 27, 1911	
R. Walsh, Aug 14, 1914	
B. McGrath, Aug 5, 1911.	
T. R. McGrath, Sept. 25, 1911.	
Bonnard Dunkelsbuhler, Oct. 26, 1911	
J. F. Murphy, Oct. 26, 1911.	
J. T. Meaney, Feb. 17, 1911	
S. J. Pooto, Mar 21 1911	
C. A. White, Jan. 6, 1915.	
W. H. Taylor, Jan 30, 1915.	
J. A. W. McNelly, Mar 28, 1915	
M. E. Martin, April 21, 1915	
R. Dawe, April 28, 1915.	
J. W. Penney, April 20, 1915.	
M. J. James, March 16, 1915.	
W. F. Sherran, June 25, 1914.	
G. Colish, July 25, 1914	
E. J. Horwood, Jan. 25, 1915	

List of Licenses Issued to Land Grabbers

On the Labrador

Labrador Pulp & Lumber Co., May 17, 1915	5129
Wm. Piercey, Dec. 3, 1914	1500
London Labrador Corp. Ltd., April 29, 1910	612
W. B. Grieve, Dec. 24, 1915 ..	450
Belle Isle Straits P. & L. Co., May 7, 1912	2434
Quebec Nfld Pulp & Lumber Co Dec 2, 1913	734
Hamilton Pulp & Lumber Co., Oct 26, 1910	2068
F. LaPointe, Oct. 17, 1913	5180
G. A. Guttachter, Jan 13, 1914 ..	400
A. Dickie, Aug. 11, 1912	80
Anglo Amero. Dev. Co. April 29, 1913	628
Wheldon Saucier & Scravescande, Dec. 24, 1913	1600
J. Drain, April 17, 1913	1000
J. C. Hepburn, June 9, 1913 ..	1550
G. Jardine, Mar. 16, 1915	1000
	22,000

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



THE ALARM OF FIRE is a dreadful thing for the man without insurance. Every time he sees the engines racing along his heart comes up in his throat if the fire is anywhere near his place.

THE COST OF INSURANCE is so small that it need hardly be considered. The freedom from worry alone is worth it many times over. Let me insure you to-day.

PERCIE JOHNSON,
Insurance Agent.

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

A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS

To-day, April 21st.

"PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality.

Try a pound or two sliced our way.

BANANAS, CELERY, TOMATOES.

NEW YORK CHICKEN,

NEW YORK SAUSAGES,

NEW YORK CANNED BEEFS,

LONG ISLAND DUCKS.

Fry's Cocoa

CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS.

IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks.

IRISH BUTTER, 28 & 56lb. boxes.

"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2lb. slabs.

"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 56lb. boxes.

Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES.

40 crates GREEN CABBAGES.

20 cases NAVAL ORANGES.

'Phone 379 W. E. BEARNS

COAKER ENGINES

are THE BEST Motor
Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
President Fishermen's Union
Trading Company Limited.

Dear Sir,—

Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.

I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

Advertise in 'The Mail and
Advocate' for Best Results

A REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AT DARDANELLES

By Official Information Bureau.

London, May 22.—The following review of recent operations at the Dardanelles was given out today by the official information bureau:

"General Cox's brigade repulsed with heavy loss an attack on his position made on May 22. The following day a double company of Churkas advanced over half a mile. The ground thus won was consolidated during the night, in spite of very strong counter-attacks.

"On May 16 the Lancashire territorial division made considerable progress during the night and on the following night advanced further. The same day our howitzer battery, with the aid of aeroplanes, blew up the ammunition wagons of the Turkish heavy howitzers, and later made a direct hit on one of the guns in front of the Australian and New Zealand army corps. The enemy trenches and a new gun emplacement were demolished by howitzer fire.

"Every day sees an improvement in the Anglo-French position. The enemy are reported as having lost very heavily."

Tribute to the Turks

Tribute to the fighting ability of the Turks in the three days' battle of Achi Baba from May 6 to 8, is paid by the British press representative with the Allied forces in the Dardanelles.

"The Turkish forces," he says, "fought bravely with determination. The handling of their artillery was masterly. . . . The Turks dug endless trenches which were located only with extreme difficulty, while their machine guns were concealed with the skill which is such a prominent feature of German warfare. . . . Nothing could be more remarkable than the manner in which the Turks succeeded in concealing themselves in and never disclosing their position by any movement above the ground. Their trenches are beautifully made, eight feet deep and extremely narrow, thus resisting effectively the most intense fire from the warships."

In summarizing the three days' fighting by combined land and naval forces, the correspondent says:

"Everywhere the Allies had gained some ground, but the main object of their attack was not achieved."

Describing the scene of the battle, he writes:

"It was a battle of the old-fashioned type where the commanders could direct the movements of their troops by telephone on the basis of what they could watch going on under their eyes. The objective was to gain possession of the height of Achi Baba. This mountain has a peculiar and forbidding aspect. It closely resembles an old Chinese idol, with a great, round, stupid-looking head, two stout, thickset shoulders and two long arms stretching out on either side to the sea. From the hill above the beach a perfect view is obtainable of the entire battlefield.

The Enemy Invisible

"All the trenches occupied by

the allied troops in the firing line, the long lines of support and the closer formations of reserves were visible. Spectators could watch our every movement on the chess-board of war, but what of the enemy? Not a Turk nor a Turkish gun nor Turkish trenches were visible. Only the Allied forces, the English on the left, the French on the right, the British Colonials and Territorials and the French Foreign Legion in reserves, were to be seen. Time and again long waves of French Colonials swept forward, but no sooner did they leave the shelter of their trenches than the Turks who had been lying absolutely quiet opened up a tremendous fire from concealed trenches.

"Each day's attack were preceded by furious shellfire from the warships but the Turks could not be shaken and our infantry advances met such an iron hail that the line wavered and then broke. The fire which the Turks developed was undesirable and it was impossible to locate their batteries."

Describing the third's days fighting, the correspondent says:

"At five-fifteen o'clock in the afternoon there suddenly opened from every ship aloft and battery ashore the most stupendous bombardment ever witnessed. Fifteen-inch and twelve-inch shells charged with lyddite caused the most terrible explosions, apparently consuming entire hills. Smaller shells, both lyddite and shrapnel, searched every yard of the slopes and sprayed the country between Achi Baba and our trenches.

Tremendous Bombardment Vain

"The whole region did not have the appearance of being shelled, but it seemed rather as if it had suddenly been set afire. It was covered with a solid bank of yellow, green and white smoke whence numberless volcanoes burst into eruption. The bombardment lasted a quarter of an hour. According to all preconceived notions the enemy should have been wiped out and incapable of resisting an infantry advance. Not a single Turk was visible, and their artillery had not fired a round. Suddenly the guns ceased fire and as one man the entire line of infantry leaped forward to the assault of Krithia.

"In spite of all this artillery preparation, however, the enemy was waiting and ready. No sooner had our men emerged from cover than a storm opened on them. But our troops never hesitated. The New Zealanders and Australians particularly charged with bayonets straight into the Turkish lines. The manner in which these Dominion troops went forward never will be forgotten by the witnesses who saw them melt away under the dreadful fusillade.

"At length a point was reached from which no further advance was possible and each man lay down and dug himself in. It became obvious that the attack had spent its force. Only a hundred yards had been won and the hope of taking Krithia by direct assault had to be abandoned."

ROUMANIA BEING WATCHED BY ITALIANS

Diplomatic Understanding May Become an Alliance—Prince Ghika in Daily Conference With Sonnino—Green Book on War Situation is Ready

Rome, May 18, via Paris, May 19.—Roumania's attitude regarding the war is being watched with keenest interest as no official announcement has been made as to whether the cordial relations which existed between that country and Italy have been transformed into an actual alliance. There undoubtedly is a diplomatic understanding between the two governments as Prince Ghika, the Roumanian minister, is the only foreign diplomat who has had long daily interviews with foreign minister Sonnino during the past fortnight.

Count Von Thun-Hohenstein, of Trent, grandmaster of the Knights of Malta, an Austrian subject, left to-day for Vienna af-

ter an audience with Pope Benedict.

Green Book Ready

The green book containing diplomatic documents designed to show the attitude of Italy since the beginning of the war and the efforts made to reconcile the obligations of the Triple Alliance with Italian national aspirations, was "set up" in one night by the typewriters employed by the chamber of deputies. Every precaution was taken to prevent the printers from communicating with persons outside the office and they were reminded that by betrayal of the secrets contained in the Green Book would make them punishable by several years' imprisonment under the law recently en-

acted for the defense of the state.

The Green Book is said to show that if Italy fights it will be because of necessity and that during the negotiations with Austria the representatives of the dual monarchy apparently had failed to realize that Italy was firmly determined to enter the war if she was unable to obtain satisfactory territorial concessions by diplomatic action.

The documents seek to demonstrate that Austria failed from the first to understand that one of Italy's chief purposes was to have her recognize the justice of the demands made by this country. For Italy it was a question of maintaining her dignity before the world and gaining her object at any cost. The Green Book contains also the note of May 4, in which Italy after summarizing the course of events and emphasizing that Austria's course had been contrary to the letter and spirit of the Triple Alliance treaty, denounced that treaty.

Denunciation of Treaty

In explanation of the manner in which the treaty was denounced, it may be stated that on May 4, the Duke of Avarna, Italian ambassador at Vienna, acting under instructions from his government, notified the Austrian minister of foreign affairs that Italy considered Austria's declaration of war against Serbia a violation of the Triple Alliance treaty. He added that the negotiations started first by Germany and continued by Austria with a view of giving Italy compensation for maintaining neutrality, had resulted in Italy deciding to resume her complete liberty of action both because the Austrian offers were totally inadequate and because Italy's situation had become intolerable. Austria made no reply, but continued the negotiations, offering additional concessions.

It is said here that Austria already has decided to entrust to the United States the protection of her subjects in Italy in the event of war, which is considered inevitable. Owing to the feeling caused in the United States by the sinking of the Lusitania, Germany is reported to have decided to ask Switzerland to undertake the same task for German subjects and property in this country. It is understood that the Swiss minister here already has been unofficially notified that the mission would be entrusted to him.

Accommodating

A Chicago man with business interests in Missouri tells of an incident at a railway junction therein. He was very hungry, with only two minutes before the departure of his train.

"Sandwich and coffee quick!" he said to the counter man. "Haven't time for anything else."

"Easy, friend," said the other. "Take all the time you want. Cast your eye over this bill of fare and I'll phone the superintendent to hold the train a while."

"Hold the train while I eat?"

"Sure. This is a branch road, and there's no other train coming or going over it this mornin'. The superintendent will want you to have a good meal—he owns this lunch room."

Alphabetically Speaking

Mr. Chilson advertised for a colored chauffeur and a dapper young fellow made his appearance.

"Where are you from?" asked Mr. Chilson.

"I'm from the first State in the Union, sah," replied the colored man, drawing himself up proudly.

"New York?" asked the other.

"Oh, no, sah," answered the negro. "Alabama, sah."

"But," said Chilson, "Alabama isn't the first State in the Union."

"Alphabetically speaking, sah," was the reply, "alphabetically speaking."

Keep Outside The Firing Line

Berlin, via London, May 19.—The Vossische Zeitung says:

"If America succeeds in bringing it about that British merchant vessels shall no longer sail under false flags, that England shall cease arming merchant vessels, and that contraband cargoes shall no longer be protected by American passenger ships, then the United States will find Germany on her side in an endeavor to lead submarine law into humane channels. If America fails to influence Great Britain thus, the United States will have to put up with submarine war as at present waged. She must take care that her citizens enter as little into the naval war zone as they would into the Belgic Ruc near Arras, Lille or Czernylst."

Wanted--To Buy

Choice Tinned Lobsters

ROBERT TEMPLETON

333 Water Street.

IMPORTANT!

It is important to know where you can buy the following Goods:

---Cheapest and Best---

CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE WHITE JEAN SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$1.80 to \$2.90.

CHILDS' and MISSES' BLUE SERGE SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$2.00 to \$3.70.

CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE LAWN and FANCY BLOUSE ROBES, prices from 70c. to \$3.60.

CHILDS' OVERALLS, assorted colors and prices.

CHILDS' TUNICS, assorted colors and prices.

—Also—

Job Line of SKIRT EMBROIDERY & INSERTION

---Samples---

A Sample Line of Ladies' LACE & SILK BLOUSES, American, no two alike.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,
Halifax, N.S.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED
MILK

Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

Write For Our Low Prices

—of—

Ham Butt Pork

Fat Back Pork

Boneless Beef

Special Family Beef

Granulated Sugar

Raisins & Currants

—and—

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Limited

—New Goods—

A New and Varied Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware just arrived, and arriving, every article so priced as to assure every purchaser a Considerable Saving of Money without supplying inferior goods. All our goods are of equal quality to any sold elsewhere at higher prices * * * * *

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, consisting of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Readymades, 1915 styles, moderately priced, made with superior goods and workmanship
POUND GOODS DEPARTMENT now getting replete with Flannellettes, Fancy Cottons, Cotton Tweeds, Fleece Calico, etc.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' READYMADES

Brown, Navy, Black and Colored Shades

1915
STYLES
NEWEST
PATTERNS
made with
MEDIUM
and
HIGH
GRADE
MATERIALS
at
LOWEST
PRICES



THE BIGGEST
VALUE
EVER OFFERED
55
MEN'S SUITS
GOING AT A
BARGAIN
NOW IS THE TIME
TO SECURE
A GOOD SUIT
FOR
ALMOST HALF
THE
FORMER PRICE

WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR
High and Low Heel
in
Vici, Box Calf, Glove Grain, Dongola, Gun Metal, in Tan or Black, Laced and Buttoned.
WOMEN'S PEGGED GRAINED BOOTS.
MISSSES' and CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR
Dongola, Box Calf, Glove Grain. Tan and Black.



MEN'S FOOTWEAR
Dongola, Vici Kid, Box Calf, Gun Metal, In Tan and Black.
HIGH and LOW NAP FISHERY BOOTS
WELLINGTON'S and STOGAS
HIGH and LOW 3/4 BOOTS
FACTORY and HANDMADE

Floor Canvas and Linoleums

6 feet wide.
In Dainty and Effective Designs.
STAIR CANVAS and STAIR OILCLOTH.

Hardware

MRS. POTTS' SAD IRONS,
GALVANIZED and GLASS WASHBOARDS,
GALVANIZED WATER BUCKETS,
SCRUB, STOVE, SHOE and CLOTHES BRUSHES,
PAINT and VARNISH BRUSHES.

Cutlery

POCKET KNIVES, TABLE and DESSERT KNIVES,
SPLITTING, CUTTHROAT and SHEATH KNIVES,
SCISSORS, etc.

TO ARRIVE

IRON and WOOD RAKES, SHOVELS, SPADES, etc.
IRON BOILERS and KETTLES (Tinned Lined)
ENAMELLED KETTLES, BOILERS, SAUCEPANS,
SKILLETS, etc.

Fishing Gear

ENGLISH MANILLA ROPE
GILL NETS, HERRING NETS
HEMP AND COTTON NETTING
HEMP, WHITE and STEAM TARRED LINES
HEMP AND COTTON TWINES
WHITE LEAD, COPPER PAINTS
AMERICAN TAR in Barrels and Tierces
ROSIN, PITCH, CUTCH, OAKUM
BOILED and RAW LINSEED OILS
SQUID and COD JIGGERS,
FISH HOOKS, BULTOW HOOKS

Grocery Department

PICKLES, CHOW-CHOW, VINEGAR
The Manufactures of Reliable English Makers
Purity Guaranteed and Quality Unexcelled



HIGH GRADE FLOUR
At Lowest Prices
PORK, BEEF, TINNED MEATS
Best Quality TEAS
GRANULATED SUGAR
MOLASSES

F.P.U. Tobacco

Positively the Best Tobacco on the market for the money
A REAL MONEY SAVER



CORSETS
All our Corsets of the Latest and Approved Style, Trimmed with Embroidery, Rubber Grip, Adjustable Suspenders; also without Suspenders.

BRASS EXTENSION CURTAIN RODS
White Curtain Nets and Art Muslins
All Prices

LADIES' TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS
Ladies' Striped, Print, De-laine, Cashmere and Lawn BLOUSES

To Arrive
Large shipment of WALL PAPERS
All Newest Designs at Popular Prices
Cream, Buff, Green, Linen Window Blindings

Fishermen's UNION Trading Co.
Limited
167 WATER STREET

THE NICKELS

AT THE PRESENT There are thousands of people in this city who really understand and appreciate the merits of pleasing management of any show. Those people know and will tell you, that the success which the Crescent has won, is due to the efforts of the management there. The singer Delmonico was brought here from New York at a big figure to give patrons of the show every bit of value for their money. The best pictures to be had in the market are imported and shown for the same reason. Every attention is given to visitors to the splendid house, to make them comfortable and at home. Those are the features which have brought success to the Crescent Palace, and made it a place of delight to all. Try it to-night.

WITH FRENCH ARTISTS

Those who attended the Casino last night and saw "The Curse of Greed" unquestionably spent a night with French artists whose portrayal of the different characters in this picture was excellent. This Gaumont photoplay has won fame in every connection. It is a splendid photoplay acted, and to-night should see the Casino, as on previous occasions, filled to its utmost capacity. There is a matinee this afternoon. On Monday night that great five reel picture "The Gamblers" will be shown and if you want thrills of excitement, etc., then see this. It is a drama that has won fame everywhere else and a similar reception will be given it on Monday. Therefore, don't miss the "Curse of Greed" to-night, and this afternoon, and "The Gamblers" on Monday night.

PANTOMIME FOR CHILDREN'S MATINEE

There was a great house at Rossley's East End theatre last night, and such a show everyone enjoyed it, and the contests were the best yet. The winner of the weeks engagement is a young boy named Mike Walsh for singing "In the Heart of the City." In the second contest, Miss Nellie French won the first prize to the great enjoyment of all. The big crowd were delighted with the pantomime. During the performance, Miss Madge Locke presented the Rossleys with an exquisite, antique and costly bronze mirror with a dainty swinging figure. She made a neat speech. This was to be the last week of those talented artists and when Mr. Rossley announced he had re-engaged them, the audience applauded to the echo.

"OURS" IN THE WEST END

There was the usual good attendance at the cosy little theatre last night. The pictures are the pick of the market. And the little singer is already a great favourite. She will be heard in a new song next week. This popular house gains in favour every week. Always a good show, clean and well managed, it meets with the approval of all patrons.

Cathaginian Arrives

The S. S. Cathaginian, Capt Ogilvie, the first of the Allan Liners for the season, arrived to Shea & Co. last evening at 7.30, with 600 tons cargo, 52 packages mail matter and the following passengers:—Capt. M. Amundsen, Miss M. G. Emerson, Miss F. R. Eskon, A. T. Goodridge, Miss E. Goodridge, Rev. H. Gordon, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Murray, E. C. Norris, Dr. H. L. Padden, wife and infant, Mrs. D. H. Schlater, Miss A. L. Setchell and J. K. Ross.

Herring Plentiful

This has been a very good season with herring catchers, and a number of cargoes has cleared from the Bay of Islands. Yesterday the Marine and Fisheries Dept. had a message from Bonne Bay saying that herrings were plentiful there, and a message from Dr. Hogan of St. Mary's conveyed the intelligence of similar conditions at that place.

Charity Dance

A dance will be held in the T. A. Club Rooms, Monday June 7th, at 9 p.m. for the benefit of the Women's Fund for the sick and the wounded. The tickets are on sale at Atlantic Bookstore, ladies 40c, gents, 60c double 80c. Be sure and come and help your brothers who are doing so much for you at the front.

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. St. Michael's Mission Church, Palsey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. St. Thomas's—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer. Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion on the Second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m. Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 3 p.m. Other Services at 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. METHODIST Gower St.—11. Rev. N. M. Guy, 6.30. Rev. D. B. Hemmion. George St.—11. Rev. H. Royle, 6.30. Rev. N. M. Guy. Cochrane St.—11. Rev. D. B. Hemmion, 6.30. Rev. C. A. White-mars. Wesley—11. Rev. C. A. White-mars; 6.30. Rev. H. Royle. St. Andrew's (Presbyterian)—11 and 6.30. Rev. J. S. Sutherland. Congregational—11 and 6.30. Rev. W. H. Thomas. ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH—The Rev. W. E. C. Craeknell will preach in the morning, and in the evening the Rector will preach, subject: "There Epens in the Life of God."

GEORGE ST CHURCH—The Pastor will occupy the pulpit on Sunday evening and will preach a sermon to young men. A cordial invitation is extended to all young men visiting the city. WESLEY—Rev. H. Royle, to-morrow evening, will take for his subject, "Church and Church Membership." A hearty invitation is extended to all outport friends who are visiting the city. ST ANDREW'S CHURCH—To-morrow afternoon the Tasker Educational Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Bro. Sutherland in the above Church, when the brethren of the five city Lodges and the Chapter will be present. Bro. King, organist of St. Andrew's, assisted by a full Masonic choir, will have charge of the musical programme. The body of the Church will be reserved for the members of the Craft. ADVENTIST—At the Cookstown Road Church, Sunday evening, service will be at the usual hour. Subject:—"The Greatest Enterprise." Strangers are welcome.

Civic Commission

Mayor Gosling presided at last night's meeting, the other Commissioners present being Harris, Ayre, McNamara, Mullaly, McGrath, Morris, Anderson and Bradshaw. James Murphy informed the Board that the vacant unfenced land on Pen-nywell Road, complaint of by him, was owned by T. Murray, and the Engineer will look into Mr. Murphy's complaint. C. E. Hunt, representing the Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Association, forwarded quotations from this company, re insurance of employees. The matter was referred to the Office Committee for consideration. The Gas Co. wrote that they would comply with the city's regulation re street opening, as far as possible. G. T. McGuire submitted plans of proposed tower on Colonial Street, which were approved. It was decided that the defective sewer leading to the palace should be repaired. Plans submitted by Samuelson, South Side, and Mrs. Simmonds, Pennywell Road, were referred to the Engineer.

Bruce's Passengers

The Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques last evening with the following passengers:—E. H. Murphy, H. H. Curran, J. A. Williams, J. A. Cramm, H. Angel, J. Hansen, Mrs. J. Parsons, T. Gillingham, Miss L. Rendell, J. Droake, Miss G. Brooks, Miss G. Scievoir, G. Cummings, Miss J. Inkpen, G. A. and Mrs. Gibbs, Baxter Cramm, Miss M. Harris, J. Smith, Miss A. Snow, B. Bluff, R. B. Murcell, S. Batstone, J. A. Grant, H. Matthews, W. A. Winsor, A. S. Winsor, M. Hollett, C. S. Stentford, H. A. Kilbourne, Mrs. A. Kilbourne, D. A. B. Monilton, A. M. Kilbourne, W. Hiscock, J. W. Keating.

PERSONAL

Mr. A. T. Doodridge arrived by the Cathaginian. Mrs. A. Mitchell who had been purchasing goods in England, came by the Cathaginian last evening. Robt. G. Brown, King's Cove, and Wm. Butler, Fogo, joined the Volunteer ranks last night. The number on the roll is now 1834. Fr. O'Brien went to Carbonear by last evening's train. Very Rev. Dean Roche returned to Witless Bay by yesterday afternoon's train. Revs. Doutney, of Renewa and Rawlins, of Cape Broyle are now in the city. Two gentlemen who will certainly not vote in favor of Prohibition were arrested by the police last evening for inebriation. Mr. J. J. Lacey, the efficient and obliging correspondence clerk in the freight office of the R.N. Co., leaves by to-morrow evening's express on his way to Chicago. Capt. M. Amundsen and crew of the Whaler Cachalot, arrived by the Cathaginian, and will leave by to-morrow evening's express to join their ship at Trinity. The Cachalot will prosecute the whale fishery in the vicinity of Hawke's Hr. Mr. P. C. Mars goes out by to-morrow's express to make arrangements for loading a cargo of pic props. We learn that this is the first of three cargoes of props that Mr. Mars will ship from Bonavists Bay to South Wales during the next few weeks.

Baseball Notes

At a meeting of the Baseball League last night, Reception and Field Committees were appointed for the opening game, which has been postponed from June 9th to the 16th, as the recent unfavourable weather has prevented the teams practicing. The Wanderers and Cubs will open the season, and of course each is going to win. A communication was read from Mayor Gosling, intimating that he would be on hand to throw over the first ball. Tickets for the opening contest may be had from any member of the League or at the Atlantic Bookstore and McMurdo's, Rawlins Cross. As the entire proceeds will be donated to the Patriotic Fund, the tickets should meet with a ready sale.

Longshoremen Meet

At a meeting of the Longshoremen's Union last night it was decided to observe Labor Day by the holding of a dance in the Prince's Rink. The proceeds of the dance will be given to the poor of the city, and the affair, which will probably take place on Monday, July 5th, promises to be a big success. The T. A. Band is to furnish, and Messrs F. Woods, and T. Dwyer have been appointed to look after the arrangements.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

St. Andrew's Football Notes St. Andrew's Football Club met last night after a fine practice game, and elected officers for the season as follows:—Captain, A. Foster; Vice-Captain, D. Keur; Secretary-Treas, M. Parsons; League Delegate, J. A. Carmichael; Selecting Committee, Messrs D. Macintosh, J. Brown, D. Grant, A. Brown, and A. Howard. The Saints will put on a strong eleven this year, and good results are looked for. Casuals held their annual meeting last night and elected the following officers:—Captain, R. Marshall; Vice-Captain, S. Goudie; League Delegate, H. Foster; Selecting Committee, Capt. Vice-Captain and A. Smith. The club is O.K. financially, and though their ranks have been depleted by enlistment have some good material left and hope to make a good show in the League games this year. The annual meeting of the League takes place to-night at the President's office at 9 p.m., when the fixtures will be drawn for the season.

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

LOCAL ITEMS

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf Don't forget the matinee and children's concert at Rossley's East End Theatre this evening. Photographer Bert Holloway left for Villa Marie last evening, where he will spend a few days' fishing. Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf A patient for the Insane Asylum came along by the local train which arrived at 12.15. The weather along the railway to-day is calm and dull with temperature ranging from 40 to 45. Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,ead The "Wassiss" now due to Mullaly and Co'y, has 500 tons of coal on board, a shipment that is welcome, as there is a shortage of fuel in the city. The Masonic body attends St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon, when Bro. Rev. J. S. Sutherland will preach. Collection will be taken up in aid of the Tasker Educational Fund. U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,ead An Assyrian Priest, Fr. Abraham from Winnipeg, is now in the city, and is to give a short mission to the Assyrian people here. He is to celebrate the last mass at St. Patrick's church to-morrow. Many letters from our boys abroad were received by the Cathaginian. Dates of writing, May 15th., have them some 50 miles outside of Edinburgh and under canvas. All are well, and are expecting to get across to France in a little while. Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.—ap12,tf Yesterday afternoon an aged inmate of the Poor Asylum was taken ill on LaMarchant Road Officers Forsey and Whelan, who were called, brought him back to the institution where he soon recovered. Persons now in the city from Lamaline, say that St. Pierre is almost deserted. All the able bodied men having gone to the war, and the outlook is a very foreboding one for the diminished population as there is practically no business doing.

SHIPPING

The cable ship Minia is still in port. S.S. Portia passed Cape Race at 10.30 a.m., due at 7 this evening. S.S. Prospero left Old Perlican at 11 a.m., due at 4 this afternoon. S.S. Sagona was due at Port aux Basques at noon. S.S. Argyle left Placentia at 4.40 p.m. yesterday for Merasheen route. S.S. Bruce left Port aux Basques at 2.55 a.m. to-day for North Sydney. S.S. Ethie left Heart's Content at 4.40 p.m. yesterday, outward. S.S. Kyté is now on the way to North Sydney. S.S. Cathaginian sails at daylight to-morrow for Halifax and Philadelphia, taking the following passengers: Lady Outerbridge, H. Outerbridge and wife, P. E. Outerbridge, C. D. Clarke and Miss M. Ryan in saloon for Halifax, and 6 in steerage for Philadelphia.

"Pa, I heard Uncle Henry say that he had hatched out a scheme. How could he do that?" "He probably had his mind set on it."

Princess Mary's Christmas Gifts

Department of The Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Nfld. May 28, 1915. Dear Sir, I beg to enclose you herewith correspondence between His Excellency the Governor and the Secretary of State in reference to Princess Mary's Christmas Gifts to our soldiers and sailors who were with the colours on Christmas Day, 1914. This correspondence will, no doubt, be of interest not only to those immediately concerned, but also to our people generally, and I shall be glad, therefore, if you will kindly publish it in your paper. Yours truly, J. R. BENNETT, Col. Secy. Government House, St. John's Nfld., May 27, 1915. The Honourable The Colonial Secretary. Despatch No. 232 from Secretary of State dated 6th May, on the subject of Princess Mary's Xmas Gifts to our soldiers and sailors who were with the Colours on Xmas Day, 1914. I annex also a copy of the Secretary of State's Telegram (No. 284) of 22nd January, and of my reply (Telegram No. 71 of 29th January.) I have not yet received any advice from the Crown Agents of the despatch of the Gifts. I suggest publication through the Press. (Sgd.) W. F. DAVIDSON, Governor. No. 264. Code Telegram from Secretary of State. (Recd. 22nd Jan., 1915.) Confidential. Her Royal Highness Princess Mary desires to send a gift to every person who was serving with the Colours in any part of the world on Christmas Day. For this information is required as to total number of Newfoundland Forces including local defence forces serving on that day. Expeditionary forces in Europe and any drafts which may have been started before Christmas Day should not be included. HARCOURT. No. 71. Code Telegram to Secretary of State. (Sent 29th January, 1915.) Your telegram 22nd January, Princess Mary's Gift. Total land forces in Newfoundland on Christmas Day numbered 200. Draft starting next week to join Contingent will include all but twenty. I can distribute all gifts from here or, if preferred, list of those going forward can be posted for distribution at Fort George. Naval Force not included, because they are dealt with by Admiralty direct. DAVIDSON. [Newfoundland Downing St. No. 232.] May 6, 1915. Sir, With reference to your telegram of the 29th of January, I have the honour to state, for the information of your Ministers, that it has for various reasons been found impossible to give effect at as early a date as was originally contemplated to the wishes of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary with regard to her gifts to the troops serving with the colours on Christmas Day. Arrangements for the despatch of the gifts are now, however, well in hand, and it is hoped that they will reach Newfoundland, and be available for distribution, at an early date. It is contemplated that the whole of the gifts destined for the Newfoundland troops should be sent to Newfoundland whether the men are now actually serving there or abroad, so that in the case of those who have left the island the gifts may be claimed by the men on their return, or if they have fallen, by their next of kin. The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been instructed to apprise you of the date of the despatch of the gifts and of the name of the steamer by which they are being forwarded. I have, etc. (Sgd.) L. HARCOURT, Governor Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., etc., etc., etc.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto, noon—Moderate to fresh Easterly and North Easterly winds; cool and showery to-day and Sunday. Cape Race, noon—Wind West, light, foggy. Portia passed in at 10.30 a.m. Roper's, noon—Bar. 29.25; ther. 46.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

Canadian Soldiers Arrive At Plymouth

Montreal, May 29.—A cable announces the safe arrival at Plymouth of the steamer Carpathia with more than 2,000 Canadian soldiers from Quebec.

Elder Dempster Steamer Torpedoed

Liverpool, May 29.—Elder Dempster, line steamer Ethiope, has been torpedoed and sunk. The Chief Officer and 16 men have been picked up, the rest of the crew are supposed to be in boats.

POLICE COURT

An 18 year old domestic of Kelligrews, convicted of larceny of goods to value of three dollars, belonging to F. Butler, was fined \$5.00 or in default 14 days. A Battery Road laborer, drunk, 3rd offence, fined \$2.00 or 7 days. A printer of William Street, drunk and disorderly in his mother's house on the 27th, had to give bonds for \$50.00 to keep the peace. For loose and disorderly conduct on the public streets yesterday, a citizen had to contribute \$2.00 to the funds.

Ten Mile Race

As the St. Bon's Campus cannot be engaged for the 10 mile race between Kavanagh, Bell and Hill, it will be run off probably next Wednesday night at the Prince's Rink. Much speculation is rife as to who will be the winner, as the time in practice of the intending competitors is very even.

Enthusiastic Scene In Italian Deputies

Rome, May 24.—During the recess which preceded the vote on the Government's War Bill, the Deputies thronged the lobbies eagerly discussing the Premier's speech and reading the Green Book. Promptly at five o'clock Signor Macora, President of the Chamber, re-entered, followed by Signor Salandra and the other Ministers. Signor Bosselli, Secretary of the Committee, announced, while the Deputies wildly applauded, that the committee unanimously proposed the adoption of the bill giving the Government full military power. "The Chamber's vote," said Signor Bosselli, "will be a new and solemn affirmation of our invincible faith in the justice of our cause and the glories of our country. The moment has come to fulfill our promises to our unredeemed countrymen." Deputy Barzilai, a native of Trieste, spoke in support of the bill. Deputy Turati explained the views of the Socialists, and Deputy Colajanni, the Republican leader, announced that he would refrain from speaking, but shouted "Viva Italia," causing another outburst of cheers. Deputy Cicotti, a Socialist, said: "As a citizen and a Socialist, I consider it my duty to place no obstacle, material or moral, in the Government's path. We are faced with a defensive war. Socialists, in whose name I speak, hope a new Europe will spring from this war. They hope it will lead to the disarmament so ardently desired. We wish to help the progress of civilization." This closed the debate, and the bill was adopted on a secret ballot by a vote of 407 to 74. Then President Macora arose to make his final address, all the Ministers and Deputies rising with him to listen to his remarks. "In the solemnity of this historical sitting," he said, "we find again the sacred faith of our ancestors. Let us ever do our duty to our country, firm in the conviction that our union, our steadfastness and gallantry, our army and navy will complete the unification of our country. Long live Italy. Long live he who, by his unflinching patriotism, his spirit of sacrifice, his deep devotion to his country, is worthy to be its guide. Long live the King." When the tumult of applause and cheering provoked by Signor Macora's words had died away he moved that adjournment be taken sine die. The motion was carried and as the Deputies left their seats there was witnessed a scene of the wildest enthusiasm ever seen in the Chamber.

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