

Commission Find Kean Guilty Error of Judgment

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

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Allies' Big Army of 3,000,000 Men

Preparing For a Big Move Against the Enemy—Troops in Pink of Condition—Plans to Remove all Wounded to England

A Warning To Germany

London, March 12.—News of advance comes from every part of the Allies lines. The combined Anglo-French-Belgian Armies, numbering altogether over 3,000,000 men, are equipped as never before. Even the Belgians now numbering 100,000 have adequate artillery transport. Arrival of enormous stores, ammunition, and large reinforcements, have continued uninterrupted. Our troops are in the pink of condition, and everything is being done that thought can suggest to perfect preparations. The muddy countryside is still a problem, particularly in Northern Flanders and Upper Alsace. Each day now, however, enables guns to be better moved forward. The Allied advance will have two important results, preventing the Germans from further weakening their western front in order to sup-

port Von Hindenburg in the east, making the Germans' carefully-prepared counter stroke more difficult. Everyone recognizes that the next few weeks must be enormously costly in lives. Plans have been made to remove all wounded, except very serious or trivial cases, to England at the earliest possible moment. London alone has made provision for tens of thousands of casualties. Our troops are never in better fettle. It is in exceedingly good spirits, despite the long, dreary winter intrenched. The Daily News says that the British blow at Neuve Chapelle is a warning to Germany that it is dangerous to transfer forces to the East. The Morning Post says there is no chance of Germany starving. Moreover, Germany considers herself victorious until cleared out of Flanders, France and Poland.

General French Makes Report

Some Trenches Taken—Also Village Neuve Chapelle

London, March 12.—General French's semi-weekly report describing the fighting which led to the capture of Neuve Chapelle, is as follows:— Since my last communication, the situation on our front between Arras and La Bassée has been materially altered by successful initiative on the part of the troops engaged. Shortly after 8 a.m. on March 10th, these troops assaulted and carried German trenches in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle. The operation between the artillery and all branches of infantry was very good, with the result that the losses incurred were not great in proportion to the result achieved. The mutual support which individual battalions afforded each other during the operations was a marked feature of the attack. Our heavy ar-

tillery was very effective. Apart from the observed results, prisoners' statements confirm the accuracy of our fire and the damage caused by it. Before noon we captured the whole village of Neuve Chapelle. Our infantry at once proceeded to confirm and extend the local advantage gained. By dusk the whole labyrinth of trenches on the front of 4,000 yards was in our hands. We had established ourselves about 1,200 yards beyond the enemy's advanced trenches. The number of German prisoners captured and brought into headquarters during the day was 750. There are probably more to come. During the 11th the enemy made repeated efforts to recover the ground lost. All his counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. We continue to make steady progress, and hard fighting continues. The local initiative displayed by our troops daily is admirable. It says much for the spirit which animates the Army. The success achieved on the 10th and 11th form a striking example.

Italy Tempted to Remain Neutral

Territorial Concessions Offered by Austria Being Considered

London, March 12.—Authoritative reports are reaching the Hague from Berlin, which seem to indicate that Germany, with a view of securing Italy's neutrality, induced Austria, despite the vigorous opposition by the Emperor Francis Joseph, to agree to make territorial concessions to Italy in the event of Germany and

Austria being victorious in the war. It is understood, however, that although Italy has taken this tentative offer under consideration, no definite agreement has yet been reached. Italy's decision is awaited with anxiety in all circles here. The German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethman Hollweg, according to Berlin reports, is at present visiting the German General Headquarters at Mezières, and it is therefore unlikely that he will make a speech before the Reichstag Committee.

American Aviator For French Army

Paris, March 12.—Le Journal announces that Gen. H. Curtis has decided to place three American aviators at Pau to serve with the French Army during the war.

NO SCARCITY OF GENERALS

London, March 12.—A special from the Hague says that the Kaiser has decided to place three Generals—Von Glessent, Von Grabow, and Von Seelow—on the retired list, because he holds them responsible for the recent German rout on the Western Front. It is said the Generals only obeyed Von Hindenburg's orders, and that he is really responsible for the severe

German Minister Von Muller Resigns

London, March 12.—A special to the Daily Express from the Hague says that Herr Von Muller, the German Minister at the Hague, is leaving his post because of his indiscretion, when talking to a German friend in saying that Germany made a terrible blunder in attacking Belgium. This statement reached the ears of the Imperial Chancellor, who telegraphed Von Muller to send a denial of the report or his resignation.

His Excellency the Governor Denies having any news of British reverses, as reported about Town.

check, but it is impossible now publicly to blame Von Hindenburg, who is the only hope left for the Germans.

Germans Lost 5,000 Men

At Neuve Chapelle Volunteers Make Historic Entry Into Fight

Paris, March 12.—At least five thousand men were lost by the Germans when they were defeated at Neuve Chapelle by the British on Wednesday, according to a despatch received to-day from St. Omer. This report is corroborated by another despatch to the Echo de Paris. Major Civerieux, writing for the Matin, declared that the battle was the baptism of fire for Kitchener's army. The British volunteers, he said, made a historic entry into the firing line, winning the battle.

Am. Paper Comment On Sinking of "Frye"

New York, March 12.—Commenting editorially on the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Frederick, the New York Herald declares that "it was an act of vandalism which escaped a charge of piracy mainly because no lives have been sacrificed. This affront to our national dignity and this contempt for the rights of our citizens demand not only an apology, but satisfaction." The Tribune says "it was a gross violation of neutral rights on the high seas to jettison the wheat which the Frye carried and then to destroy the vessel." The Tribune adds that President Wilson pledged himself to take any steps necessary to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas. That pledge should now be made good. The Times says, "unless promptly disavowed, the unwarranted sinking of the Frye will add another grave to a list already too long." The World says, "Germany's own note to the United States, of Feb. 18, leaves Germany without legs to stand on, and makes the act of the Prinz Eitel's commander a deed of wanton lawlessness."

She Sank

London, March 12.—The destruction of the third submarine, lost by Germany within a week, was reported by the captain of the trawler, Alex. Chase, upon her return to North Shields to-day. He stated that the craft was apparently trying to ram his vessel on Thursday night, when she sank. The captain's report was immediately transmitted here by the trawler's owners.

Torpedoed in the Irish Sea

200 Lives Lost

London, Mar. 12.—The Admiralty announces the loss of the auxiliary cruiser Bayano, while on patrol duty. Eight officers and 18 men of the crew have been saved. The remainder is missing. The Admiralty is of opinion that the Bayano was victim of a German torpedo.

Russians To Bombard Bosphorus

London, March 12.—It is learned through diplomatic sources in London that the Russian Black Sea fleet is expected to start the bombardment of Bosphorus Port to-day, in co-operation with the Allied fleet, with a view to compelling the Turks to consent to a passage through the Dardanelles from the south.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh winds, mostly westerly, unsettled to-day and Sunday, light local snow or sleet, not much change in temperature. Roper's (noon)—Bar. 29. Ther. 38.

Fossil Monster Found in Colorado

Washington, Feb. 20.—Between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 years ago, in what is known as the Jurassic age, there lived a group of giant reptiles called dinosaurs, one family of which, the stegosauridae, or plated lizards, is perhaps the most fantastic and curious in all natural history. The most perfect and complete fossilized skeleton of the genus stegosaurus, a smaller branch of this remarkable family group, is on exhibition in the new building of the United States National Museum at Washington, just as it was found and dug out of the sandstone rock. Near at hand is a natural size and very lifelike restoration in papier-mache, so weird and monstrous in appearance as to give one the horrors. Back in the very early days of the world this armor-plated lizard-like monster dwelt in the western part of the United States in what is now the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, although at that time the mountains did not exist. He roamed about in the marsh and swamp lands of that region, feeding on the tropical grasses and plants, the fossil remains of which are found buried with his skeleton. The specimen mentioned above is from Quarry No. 10, in Fremont county, near Canyon City, Colo., where it was found by Mr. M. P. Felch in 1885. Brief articles concerning it were written from time to time, but it was not assembled and mounted until two years ago, and never completely described until recently. With the exception of the removal of some of the sandstone which surrounds this valuable specimen it has been left in the position in which it was discovered, so that the relation of the various bones and skin armor may be seen and studied by scientists. In order that the lower side of the skeleton and the back plates may be seen, two mirrors have been placed beneath it in such a manner as to reflect the exact structure and location of the various bones. The undisturbed position of the bones, and the surrounding sandstone indicates that this monster died in the water, or on the bank of a stream, and from some natural cause. It is possible that the carcass floated down the

stream, as the arrangement of the different bones and spite plates indicate a gradual washing and tipping over, rather than the crushing action of a heavy force. The skeleton is quite complete and lies partly on its side and back, with nearly all the bones in their relative positions, rendering it of infinite value to scientists for study and as a reference type.

Nineteen Feet Long

In life this peculiar reptile of such gigantic proportions must have presented a forbidding appearance; it measures about nineteen feet in length, was evidently over eleven feet in height at the tips and was covered with a very rough and horny scale-like skin, studded here and there with bony buttons or knobs of armor. Along its back were arranged great sharp-edged plates set alternately and projecting upward like the teeth of a huge saw. This odd armorplate extended from the small wedge-shaped reptilian head all the way back and well down the tapering lizard-like tail, which was tipped with four long sharp spines. Its legs were not unlike those of a lizard or other reptile, except that the fore legs were rather short and much weaker than the hind ones, an indication that the great animal could sit up like a kangaroo, and perhaps descended from a bipedal ancestor. From a study of its teeth it has been determined that this prehistoric beast was a plant eater, as is suggested by its head, which is so small as to be quite out of proportion to its massive body, reveals the fact that it had scarcely any brain. Although the body of the stegosaurus is supposed to have weighed more than that of an elephant, the brain of the latter is fifty times as heavy, which fact offers an excuse for the immense amount of defensive armor with which it was equipped, making it practically impregnable as far as its enemies were concerned, provided it had any. Its bones along weight nearly a ton, and it has been estimated that in life the stegosaurus weighed between seven and ten tons. A very complete scientific treatise on this interesting group of extinct giant reptiles by Dr. Charles W. Gilmore, assistant curator of fossil reptiles, has just been published by the United States National Museum in the form of a bulletin, the edition of which has been distributed to libraries and scientific and educational institutions.

Germany Massing Troops and Guns

Paris, March 13.—The two greatest armies ever gathered together in any war in the world's history now face each other in the Western theatre of war. A steady stream of British troops have been pouring into France all the week, and French reservists, who have been under training for the past three months are now being moved to the front. It is estimated that there are 600,000 British soldiers upon French soil at present. The important task of holding the Germans back from the coast has fallen to the British, whose lines extend from a point north of Ypres, in Belgium, to Arras. This line forms a barrier through which the Germans would have to cut before they could reach Calais, Dunkirk or Boulogne. The British in the north are conducting a strong offensive movement, and it is evident that they hope to force the Germans to evacuate Lille by exerting vigorous pressure against the German line near Armentieres and LaBassée. Activity is increasing in Belgium, east of Lombartzyde on the North Sea coast. The Belgians have driven the Germans from the field. A fierce artillery duel is in progress all along the line. In Belgium, near Middlekerke, the Germans have planted several 42-centimetre guns, it is reported, in order to destroy the locks of the Canal near Pallingbrug, so that the country in that region can be flooded.

Through Dardanelles Before Easter

Paris, March 13.—Admiral Cardon commanding the British fleet operating against the Dardanelles has expressed the opinion that the Allies will be able to hammer their way through the Straits before Easter, according to an Athens despatch to the "Journal."

Galveston, March 13.—The British steamer Indian City, from Galveston to Havre has been sunk, according to a cablegram received here by her agents. She had a cargo of cotton. The cablegram came from Liverpool.

Buenos Aires, March 13.—The British steamer Churchhill arrived from Pernambuco with the crew and 145 passengers of the French steamer Guadeloupe, which was sunk near the island of Fernando de Noronha, in the South Atlantic, by the German auxiliary cruiser, Kron Priz William.

The Guadeloupe was from Buenos Aires for Bordeaux.

S.S. Tabasco left Liverpool at 2.15 p.m. yesterday for this port. She has a large cargo on board.

S.S. Roanoke is set down to leave Liverpool on Thursday next for St. John's.

Coaker Secures Another Triumph 4.50 for Seals Guaranteed

Trading Company's Determination to Purchase Seals at \$4.50—Compelled other Buyers to offer same terms.

One of President Coaker's greatest triumphs is his victory in securing \$4.50 for seals, and compelling the merchants to advance prices 75 cents. They refused to concede to the demands of the sealers who held a meeting on March 4th. They would not guarantee more than \$3.75. They refused to consent to settle the price by Arbitration in event of their offer not being acceptable to the men. They refused to recognize Coaker as representing the sealers, and as late as last Tuesday they held a meeting and reaffirmed their position and intimated that \$3.75 was the guaranteed price—with the rise.

The Union sealers refused to accept those terms and Mr. Coaker got to work in order to beat his bitterest enemies—who were now so hardened that no reason could prevail amongst their counsels. He secured an offer from Messrs. Murray & Crawford to manufacture any seals the men may offer through the Trading Co. and then he figured it out what he could afford to pay and found a \$4.50 figure contained no element of risk, then offered \$4.50.

The buyers still refused to budge. They had agreed to allow the men to sell their own part of seals. And the men being offered \$4.50 by Mr. Coaker were told to get to work yesterday and find out what price the owner of ship would pay. The plucky crew of the Nascope came to the rescue, although the F.P.U. men had been largely culled out this season, yet the best men were Union men, and the officers were mostly Union men, and the crew met yesterday morning and decided upon action and sent Capt. Barbour, Skipper Peter Galton, Skipper Darinus Hall and Capt. Kenneth Barbour to negotiate about their seals, and the result was Mr. W. C. Job agreed to give them \$4.50 as the lowest price; either that, or they would sell to the Trading Co. The fact that the Nascope's crew will receive \$4.50 will compel Bowring's and Harveys' to pay that figure, and as Mr. Coaker may be able to make a bid for seals on arrival it may yet be found that another 25c, or 50c, per cwt. will be added.

Mr. Coaker last night explained how the thing was accomplished and thanked Mr. Grieve and his principals in Scotland for their offer to manufacture. He asked the men for three cheers for Mr. Grieve as an appreciation for what he had done. He then asked the men to give three cheers for Hon. W. C. Job for having broken away from the false ties he had made amongst the enemies of the men this past season, and the men responded nobly, and three monstrosous cheers went up as an appreciation for Mr. Job's common sense having prevailed over the narrow, dishonorable tactics of some of the

men at \$3.75. Now Coaker, where are you? Deplined, scorned, unworthy of being the head of a Government in a Free Country. Now Mann, where are you? Spurned, despised, scorned—while Hon. W. C. Job has become a hero with the men. Now Kean, where are you? Let the 7000 signatures to the petition to the Crown demanding your arrest for manslaughter be the answer.

Now Coaker, where are you? Just beginning the fight to place Kean in the Penitentiary, (convicted of manslaughter for the part he played in sending into eternity 79 breadwinners), and is there anything else, yes, crowned with honor for having fought like a man to protect the Underdogs' interests and safeguard their lives—crowned with glory as having made Water Street without a strike without disorder, without causing great unrest, to pay \$4.50 for what they were determined to take from the men at \$3.75. If the enemies of the F.P.U. can find any comfort in such results, they are welcome to enjoy it.

MESSAGES RECEIVED RE BOWRING-KEAN OUTRAGE

Pilley's Island, March 12.—Council with you in the fight re Kean affair. Sending petition by mail. Our turn will come sooner than Kean expect. ROBERT VERGE.

Seldom, March 11.—Seldom Come By will back you against Kean by a very large majority. Kean will receive his punishment sooner or later. Morris won't always save him from the peoples' just demands for justice.—SELDOM COUNCIL.

La Scie, March 11.—Seventy men with you in this fight for freedom and Kean's just punishment for his criminal actions last spring's disaster. LA SCIE COUNCIL.

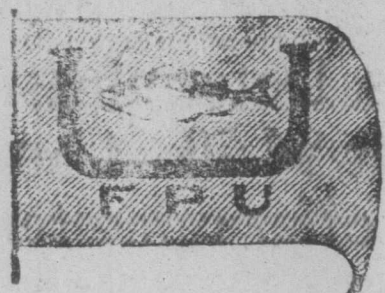
Joe Batt's Arm, March 11.—Don't get in danger yourself over Kean affair. Your life too precious a sacrifice, even if ten thousand Kean's defied the People. Our day will come and Kean will get his desserts. JOSEPH BRETT.

The Bowings Challenge The Power of The F.P.U.

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MARCH 13, 1915.—2.

To arrive shortly—
One Car HAY
Good stock.
J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUI M CURQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, unless Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 12, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Urge Farmers To Make Special Effort

The usual measure of crop production in normal years are the industry and ambition of the farmer and the prospective profitable market for the products of his labor.

The Canadian farmer of to-day is not lacking industry, the markets, both immediate and prospective for all the products of his energy have never been better, and to these may be added the call from the motherland for help such as can be given by our farmers and by none better if they will, in the way of plentiful supplies of foodstuffs of all kinds for man and beast. Given the effective combination of ability to produce and profitable demand for the product, with the further inspiration of patriotic necessity, surely such a year of farming activity may be anticipated for 1915 in Canada as has never before been seen and as will long live in our annals as the banner year in Canadian Agriculture.

Canadian wheat, coarse grains, meats, dairy products and hay are certain to be greatly in demand by Great Britain and her allies during the period of this war and for many months thereafter. These products of our farms are such that, for the most part, but little time is needed to permit of a material increase in the output. True, only a slightly larger acreage can be devoted to each or any one of these crops than was contemplated or planned for in the fall of 1914. Fortunately,

however, or possibly we should say, unfortunately, the return per acre and therefore the total return of cereals and hoed crops in the country, very largely depends upon cultural methods practised by the individual farmer, as well as upon the area sown thereto. Hence, with every farmer doing his grain seeding better than ever before, handling his hoed crop as it always should be, but seldom or never is, in the way of maintaining a mulch and keeping free from weeds, such an increase return per acre may be anticipated in this country as would astonish the farmer himself and go far toward enabling the country to meet the extraordinary demands the motherland is sure to make upon us.

In crop production, thorough work practically always pays and pays well. A close observance of following points in connection with cereal and hoed crop production in 1915 would work wonders. Let us all try them.

1. Make every preparation possible for seeding long before seeding time comes around. (a) Clean, test and bag your seed. (b) Get your horses, harness and implements in good shape. (c) Anything else that can be done before seeding time, to facilitate or expedite seeding should be most carefully done.

2. Lose not a minute when seed time arrives. Get on to the land at the very first opportunity. Earlier seeding usually means bigger crops.

3. Perform every operation thoroughly.—Do the ploughing well. Disc and harrow the land until a perfect seed bed is prepared. Sow the seed carefully, with no misses from bad driving, no blanks from plugged drills, seed sown not too deep but deep enough according to the character and condition of soil. After seeding roll if the soil is not too damp, then lightly harrow.

4. See that the water furrows run where needed.

5. Keep weeds in check.

6. In the case of hoed crops, even more thorough work, extending until August will ensure success.

7. Do not economize in labor at seed time. A last stroke of the harrow after the seed bed seems perfect usually means extra bushels.

To summarize:

Get ready for seeding now.

Prepare land thoroughly for seed.

Use good seed.

Sow seed early.

Sow seed well.

The result:—Much larger crops of a better product.

Meadows cannot now be increased in area nor can much be done to increase the quantity of hay in 1915.

Not a few old meadows in the eastern provinces, however, might be broken up and sown to oats and peas after thorough working. The returns would surely be much better than if left in hay. This is true whether the crop be harvested green as hay or allowed to ripen for grain. In Ontario and Quebec, these old meadows sown to corn for forage would give the best returns of all. A little extra work before seeding is worth a light dressing of manure if such is not available. Hay is likely to be dear; grow other forage crops and be in a position to sell a few tons. Selling hay is bad farm practice but war knows no law.

Forage crops and coarse seeds in abundance mean cheap production of flesh and milk. Beef can thus be

A Goodly Amount Must Be Realized! Take In Every Show!

Week-end Programme:—

MUTUAL WEEKLY—An interesting series of news items.

THE MYSTERIOUS SHOT

A great two-part melo-drama masterpiece. Singularly strong in heart throbs, powerful in its intrigue and teeming with sensational and surpassing incidents.

CHERRY—A comedy-drama, featuring Lillian Walker.

"PUPS ON THE RAMPAGE"—Zoological.

A FLIRT'S REPENTANCE

A coquette who plays with fire is happily rescued from an embarrassing situation 'before it is too late.

HE WANTED A HOUSE—A screaming comedy by the Vitagraph Company.

You Can Help—Also See A Great Show! Come to THE NICKEL—Big Value

readily produced, mutton and pork made abundantly available and milk is under his control, we as Canadian farmers, may do much to help our country, our empire and the great cause of freedom.—J. H. Grisdale, Director Experimental Farms, in the best that is in him and making "Casket."

Findings of the Commission of Enquiry into the Sealing Disaster of 1914

(Concluded)

No Excuse to Risk Life

There is nothing in the contract of service, nor in the gain to the individual sealer which can excuse his life being placed in jeopardy either by himself or by others and in the public interest legislation should be framed for the protection of the sealer both against himself and from those whom he serves. It should not be permitted that the lives of the crew should be endangered by their being placed upon the ice for the night miles beyond the reach of any ship, exposed to all the changes of weather, old, and storm incidental to the Arctic ice floe. It may be that an inevitable accident may render it impossible for men to reach their ship and against inevitable accidents no provision can be made, but we are now considering the case of risk deliberately undertaken for the purpose of securing seals and we are strongly of opinion that such a risk should be prevented as far as possible by legislation.

Stringent Measures

It can only be prevented by stringent measures applicable to captain, crew and ship. We, therefore, recommend that legal effect should be given to the provisions on this subject contained in the schedule hereto annexed. These include a recommendation that it should be made penal for a master to send his crew so far from the ship as to make it impossible for them to do their work and return the same day. A further recommendation is that the work of killing or hauling seals should be limited to the hours between sunrise and sunset, and that within an hour after sunset all sealers should be on board their ships. To put an end to the practice of sending crews hazardous distances it seems to us to be essential that the ship itself, as well as the master and crew should be brought within the scope of the proposed legislation and our recommendation is that

A Liability on the Ship

a liability should be imposed on the ship to make compensation where members of the crew die or suffer injury from exposure through being kept upon the ice at night. It is possible that other precautions may be taken to avoid disasters at the seal fishery in so far as they are due to preventable cause. One of the suggestions made in the evidence before us was that masters of watches should carry on the ice with blue lights to enable them to signal them to ships. Lights spoken of by the witnesses are described as enclosed in a solid piece of wood, weighing about a quarter of a pound, which is set off from the band by pulling a tape attachment. It is obvious, too, that lanterns or electric torches if supplied to the masters of watch might prove useful in enabling a party finding itself away from the ship to make its way in the dark over broken or dangerous ice. It goes without saying that no officer or master of watch having charge of men should be permitted to leave the ship without carrying a pocket compass. An important suggestion is that care should be taken to select competent and experienced persons as masters of watch and that when appointed they should devote themselves exclusively to the care and supervision of the watch entrusted to them and should not themselves engage in the

work of seal killing. The experiences of the Newfoundland crew emphasize the necessity and importance of having as masters of watch men with the qualities of leadership capable of coping with emergencies as they arise. On the one hand we may refer to the unwieldy method by which the crew were in this instance divided into watches and apportioned to the charge of the several masters of watch. It began by allowing each master of watch, according to seniority, to select his men. The first master of watch chose his entire number before the second was permitted to choose, the result being that when three out of four had chosen their parties, those remained unchosen, presumably the juniors and least experienced of the sealers, were given to the care of the junior master of watch who in this case happened to be a young man of limited experience and when, on the night of the 31st, the other watches formed separate groups, arranging for their own protection from the storm, his watch grouped themselves under another master of watch and had the effect of encumbering and curtailing the small space occupied by them to the disadvantage of all concerned. On the other hand we have testimony to the admirable leadership of master

Arthur Moulton

of watch Arthur Moulton, showing that the master of watch on the ice is the most important man at the seal fishery so far as the lives of his men are concerned. So soon as the men halted for the night he ordered those under his control to set to work immediately to build a "gaze" or blocks of ice, thirty feet long and to a height of at least a foot above their heads, and had sides attached at right angles to the ends so as to afford protection if the wind veered in the night. When the wind veered his watch were able, by changing their position, to obtain protection from the side wings so constructed. His thoughtfulness and good judgment were further shown by the prompt removal of the bodies of the two men who succumbed that night through having fallen into the water while travelling, so that the presence of the bodies in the "gaze" should not have a depressing effect upon the survivors. The fewest fatalities occurred in his watch.

As to Weather Conditions

Before the men are put on the ice it is evident that those responsible for their safety should fully satisfy themselves as to weather conditions. The observation of the careful mariner is, as has been pointed out in the evidence of captains Clarke, Dawe and others, a most important factor in determining the probabilities. At the same time, all the aids employed by the deep sea mariner through a comparison of thermometer as well as barometer indications should be availed of. It should be the duty of an officer holding a master's certificate to see that both these instruments are properly set and placed in the open and to have reading from both regularly entered in the ship's log as is done in the case of foreign-going vessels. Further, the ships, when within range of a wireless station should be supplied with the weather forecast as furnished by the Bureau. It has been suggested by witnesses that the value of this forecast could be heightened if the ships cooperated with the meteorological de-

partment by furnishing daily reports from their neighbourhood. We are of opinion that this suggestion is feasible and that effect ought to be given to it in order to serve the high purpose of promoting the safety of those at sea.

A Further Cause of Disaster

A further cause which contributed to the disaster was the failure of the Newfoundland to continue to sound her whistle that evening. At the suggestion of the boatswain this whistle was sounded between four and five o'clock. Two blasts of the whistle were heard by the men on the ice and the whistle continued to sound it is barely possible that it might have guided the men to their ship although the evidence shows that the travelling upon the ice became dangerous towards the close of the evening. The reason given by the captain for not having the whistle continuously blown was his conviction that his crew were then safely aboard the

Wireless Telegraphy

Stephano. Actual knowledge as to

whether they had got on board the Stephano could only have been obtained had wireless telegraphy been available. The Newfoundland had been fitted with a Marconi apparatus but unfortunately it had been removed before she sailed. The Act since passed by the Legislature requiring every steamer engaged in the seal fishery to be provided with a wireless telegraph installation has been recognized by those examined before the Commission as highly beneficial in that there will now be afforded to a Captain of a steamer whose crew is absent the means of ascertaining from neighbouring ships whether the crew has sought refuge there or not. As a measure of precaution it seems to us desirable that in all such cases sealing steamers should be compelled by law to sound their whistles at regular intervals during darkness, fog or snow storms when any of their crew are absent from the ship. Our recommendation on this subject is contained in the schedule annexed.

Morris' Reign of Bluff Near its Finish

The people of St. John's, and of broad Newfoundland have had one more proof given to them of Sir Edward Morris' indifference and apathy where their interests and welfare are concerned. If there had been anything wanting to fully prove the general distaste which Morris has for the justly expressed wishes of the people, it has now been supplied by his unfeeling conduct in this last Keen business.

In the earlier part of the Coaker-Morris correspondence, Morris attempted to "bluff" the whole country in his usual stereotyped style, but it wouldn't do, and when this "Prime Bluffer" saw it wouldn't do, and couldn't work, he, with characteristic nerve—throws the whole business over on the shoulders of others in the Government. This is Morris from heel to toe, this is Morris in his entirety.

It is by such smug hypocrisy that this man has won out in all his false games. From the very first his political life was commenced with a bluff move, and the game has gone on ever since with increasing blunder and gross defeat.

Morris was constrained to acknowledge Pres. Coaker's correspondence, with that exception, he has not made a single move in the whole Keen episode. He has been satisfied to stand by and allow a most grievous case and cause to be fought out. He

has not considered in the least the wishes and demands of a people who gave him the power which he enjoys. He did not make one single move to have this matter righted or to see that the just claims of thousands of toilers of the country should be adjusted.

About a week ago he returned from a trip to the United States, where he had (as correspondence which he had in his possession shows) been holiday making, and on his arrival here, he found the whole country aroused to indignation over the Bowring-Kean incident. It was not of five hundred, it was the united cry of thousands, the cry of his very electorate, and yet, he would do nothing to show the people that he had heard or cared.

This Kaiser Chief will on the eve of the next election, again issue a manifesto to the country, and as of yore, he will seek to gull the people with the promises of what he is going to do for them. Who so willing to hear all complaints as the oily, suave Morris. If the subject of Kean's mismanagement were to be brought before him then, how attentively this Kaiser Humbug will listen, and how propitious his promises will seem.

Morris has made the people of Newfoundland, stepping stones for his own purposes of promotion to

power and wealth, with an effrontery that for its very impudence is amazing. He has year after year used the public as mediums to his own advancement. Seeing success in all this, his "gull" and "bluff" have become so pronounced that he cannot now understand any limit to their intended patronage, he looks forward to the time with equanimity, when he can again deceive them by the power of his humbug and his bluff.

What do Morris' own friends and supporters say of him now? They say, and they are right in so declaring, that he has treated the people most unmanly, ungratefully and disgustingly. They admit that since he took over the ruling of public affairs, disorder and ruin have arisen like gaunt spectres. They tell of the things he has done for a few of his own particular associates and hangers-on, and they whisper of how he has treated the poor of the whole country. "Just because they were like dust in his eyes, and need only be known to be made use of at election periods."

Ask those who have been his strongest supporters in the past, what they think to-day of Morris' treatment of the numerous petitions which have come in re this disgraceful Kean matter, and they as honest and honorable men will truly tell you that they are now ashamed of him, and that Morris has for once gone too far and that there is now nothing left for the people but in very self-defence to cast him from the seat of responsibility which he has so long misused.

The fishermen and the laborers of the country have now seen for themselves what Morris cares for their grievances. They have had ample proof of the little interest he takes in their welfare. They have had brought before them with all its damning evidence, a case in point which called for direct settlement on the part of the Prime Minister of the Colony, and what did Morris do in the interests of his people? NOTHING.

He did absolutely nothing—he did not move one hand, make one action or give expression to one utterance in the behalf of the toilers whose FINAL FIGHT FOR LIBERTY rested in this last sad demand for Mercy and Justice. Morris—who has ever bluffed—who has ever coddled the people—has done both again, but the day is at hand when this shall be remembered, and the reckoning shall be then.

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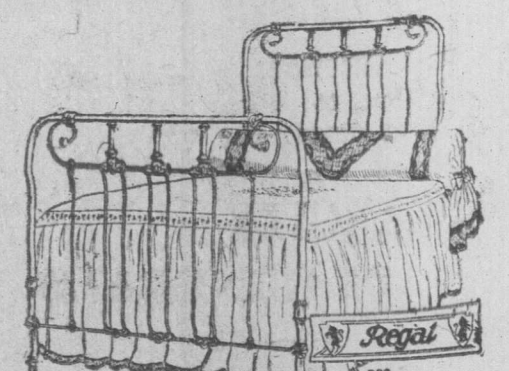
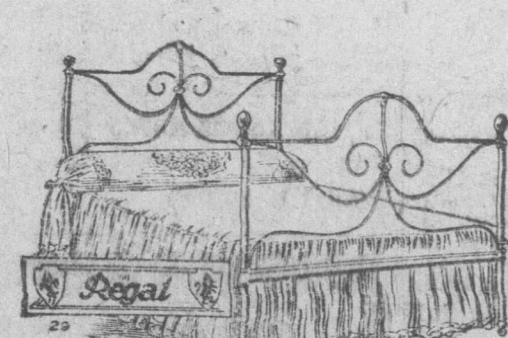
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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MARCH 13, 1915.—3.

Six Thousand Electors Ask Kean's Arrest Charging Him With Criminal Negligence.

BROOKFIELD

To His Excellency the Governor in Council:—

The Petition of the undersigned residents of Brookfield and electors of the electoral district of Bonavista Bay, humbly sheweth that on March 31st and April 1st last seventy-eight sealers of the Crew of the sealing steamer "Newfoundland" died on the ice from exposure, and that in the opinion of your Petitioners, Captain Abram Kean, Master of the "Stephano," was guilty of criminal negligence in relation to the said men, wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency be pleased to direct the Law Officers of the Crown to take the necessary steps to test before the Courts the liability or otherwise of Captain Kean. And as in duty bound they will ever pray.

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PETER GAULTON	HY. GAULTON
CHAS. BLACKWOOD	GARLAND STURGE
JAMES GAULTON	JOHN ROBERTS
JOHN STURGE	AUBREY KEAN
JAS. BLACKWOOD	ESAU STURGE
GEO. BLACKWOOD	NOAH GAULTON
AUBREY PICKETT	JOHN KEAN
PETER BLACKWOOD	ALBERT GAULTON
MAC. BLACKWOOD	ABRAHAM GRANTR
EDGAR STURGE	STEPHEN STURGE
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JABEZ GAULTON	SAMUEL GRANTR
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GEO. CRITCH	H. MARTIN
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AZ. BLUNDELL	HOW. BLUNDELL
URIAH BLUNDELL	WM. ROBERTS
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EDW. BLUNDELL	EZEKIEL MARTIN
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MARK BUTT	URIAH MARTIN
THOMAS BUTT	JOHN ADEY
	NOAH ADEY

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HY. PARSONS	JAMES BRAGG
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GRAND FINAL MEETING OF THE SERIES

Monster Gathering in T.A. Hall

Effective Answer to Calumnies of Our Enemies--Union Trading Company Secures \$4.50 for Fat

Ringling Speeches Delivered by Messrs. Morine, Grimes, Coaker and Hallyard. 1,500 present

One of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings that ever filled the T.A. Hall assembled there last night at the Sealers' Meeting. At 7 o'clock the Hall was partly filled, at 7.30 the chairs and seats on the main floor were occupied away back to the last seat in the parquet. At 8 o'clock the whole Hall—front, parquette, gallery and boxes—were packed, whilst the side doors and aisles were filled with people who could not get standing room or seating capacity within the building.

Among the representative gentlemen present at the meeting were Capt. Eli Dwyer, former Minister of Agriculture and Mines, A. Barnes, Esq., late M.H.A. for St. John's, H. J. Earle, Esq., late M.H.A. for Fogo, and John Cowan, Esq., who formerly represented Bonavista. There were also present Capt. Hoegberg, of Burin, and a number of other prominent citizens and visitors to the city.

At a few minutes past eight President Coaker, accompanied by Mr. Arthur English entered the Hall and a burst of cheering broke forth, so spontaneous and great, that it seemed like one united voice of loyalty. The whole Hall from the first seat to the last in the gallery, cheered Mr. Coaker when with Messrs. Grimes, Hallyard, English and other—came on to the stage and it was some minutes before he could be permitted to speak owing to the enthusiasm and demonstration which prevailed.

Before opening the meeting Mr. Coaker announced that Mr. Morine, M.H.A. and Mr. Kent, M.H.A. might be a little late in arriving. Mr. Morine, as they all knew, was not at all well the last few days, while Mr. Kent, whom he was glad to know was one of the most staunch supporters of the F.P.U. was then working at a most important law case which he had on hand, and that possibly this reason— which was certainly a sufficient one— might prevent Mr. Kent from attending that meeting.

President Coaker then introduced Mr. Geo. Grimes, M.H.A. as the first speaker of the evening, while receiving cheering greeted the announcement. Mr. Grimes' address, which took nearly three quarters of an hour to deliver, was a most masterly one. He dwelt with pronounced emphasis on the question of Unionism. He reviewed the F.P.U. in all its phases, from the hour, some six years ago, when it was first started with a membership of 19 men, at Herring Neck, up to the present time when it probably numbered on its roll of honor 25,000 names. He told in most forcible and unmistakable language, what that Union had done for the poor and the fishermen of Newfoundland. It had baffled against monopoly and moneyed power, it had found the fishermen of the coast their arrangements and reviewed the ways and means. Why should not every fisherman of this country be represented by his Union, and his interests looked after?

Mr. Morine felt that it was the sealers' friend. He had a reason to be served with justice. Some 80 years ago it was illegal for men to unite or meet in a body to consult together for their own common interests. Today, such a trying position was, thank God, unknown, and he would point out the fact that where unions had existed 200 years ago the whole world, where men had united for their own safety, interests and good, that place was wealthier and these people more

independent than those other scenes which knew no such organizations. Mr. Grimes reviewed the political situation of the country to-day, a situation that has had no compeer since the granting of responsible government. Four years ago the country was in a solid financial condition. What was its state to-day? One bordering on bankruptcy and ruin, and brought to this horrible crisis by the doing of a political coterie—a Morris gang—who had plundered the coffers of the land without mercy or regret. What had this Government done? Look around and see the destitution on every hand. It was true that hundreds of homes in this city even had but the mere necessities of life within their walls, a little flour and fuel and molasses, and thus they existed while politicians waxed rich, and made their relatives and hangers on wealthy out of the blood and sweat of the toilers.

Before closing his masterly speech, Mr. Grimes read a letter that had been received by a merchant of this city from a legal man in Halifax, asking information of the F.P.U., and a very close inquiry of its president, Mr. Coaker.

The answer to this communication was also read for the large audience, and Mr. Coaker has much reason to feel proud of the good things the merchant had written back to his informant. He said, in substance, that the F.P.U., if business, its methods of doing business and the ability of its chief.

When Mr. Grimes had finished reading this answer the Hall rang again with the cheers of the delighted audience, and the chairman had to ask for silence that he might introduce the next speaker.

President Coaker then had pleasure in bringing forward before that audience "the sealers' own friend," Mr. Morine.

The welcome that was given to this gentleman must indeed have reminded him of his old political successes, and it was several minutes before the applause subsided.

Mr. Morine dealt principally with the question of the benefit which the F.P.U. has been to the fishermen of the country.

Every fair and honest man could see this. It was not now in this age a matter of Liberalism or Toryism, or any of the other "isms" which so carry men away. It was wholly an age of Unionism.

Men to-day united for a common cause and a common safety. Why should not the fishermen of this country have formed themselves into a Union. The merchants of the city were united in a close body, and held their regular meetings in the Board of Trade Building, and there made their arrangements and reviewed the ways and means. Why should not every fisherman of this country be represented by his Union, and his interests looked after?

Mr. Morine felt that it was the sealers' friend. He had a reason to be served with justice. Some 80 years ago it was illegal for men to unite or meet in a body to consult together for their own common interests. Today, such a trying position was, thank God, unknown, and he would point out the fact that where unions had existed 200 years ago the whole world, where men had united for their own safety, interests and good, that place was wealthier and these people more

men fair play—by giving them a just wage for their fish or fat or oil—the merchants themselves were benefited because it would enhance the value of those same goods in foreign markets, and thus work itself out to the benefit of all concerned.

Mr. Morine protested against the uses Orange Lodges were being utilized for in this city as shown by the resolutions published in the press yesterday and his remarks were thus derisively applauded by the whole audience.

The speaker's remarks were repeatedly interrupted by cheers and cries of commendation, and when at the conclusion of his address he pointed to President Coaker as the man who had been the best friend the Sons of Toil of the country ever had given to them, the applause that came from every man in the building was something magnificent.

In concluding his address Mr. Morine wished every sealer present a safe and quick return. He trusted that they would come in with plentiful trips of fat, and that God would prosper them, one and all, in the dangerous undertaking they were then venturing upon.

On Mr. Morine retiring, three hearty cheers were given for him, cheers that must have been heard almost at the Court House.

Mr. Hallyard, M.H.A., who spoke next, outlined the history of the F.P.U. in its beneficial character towards the fishermen of the whole island, in a most business-like and convincing way. He showed that the F.P.U., as a trading company, had compelled the other purchasers of the country's resources to fall in line with the F.P.U.'s humane treatment of the poor. The F.P.U. was a Union which understood, and treated accordingly, the knowledge of "the Brotherhood of Man." It was not in the field to win out at the sacrifice of the living of others, rather had it been organized to help out or lend a hand if necessary to the down-trodden. The fishermen of the country perceived to-day what the F.P.U. had done for them, and he trusted that it would not be long before every non-Union man would be a member of the F.P.U. and enjoy its protection and support.

Mr. Hallyard, who is a most pleasing speaker, concluded his remarks by wishing the sealers well in the brave duty that was before them, and hoped that in a little while they would return safe to the loved ones they were about to leave.

Mr. Coaker's speech, which included the meeting was one of the most forcible he has ever delivered in St. John's. Point after point was scored against the monopolists of Water Street, and he exposed the duplicity of the whole present Government in their treatment of the poor and the down-trodden, the excitement and enthusiasm throughout the Hall was unbounded. Morris and his Grab-all accomplices, previous to the instituting of the F.P.U. had had things their own way, but when the Fishermen's Party entered the Assembly, the Morris Taskmasters found themselves somewhat curtailed. Consider the awful middle which the present incompetent Government has made of public affairs. The granting to the Reid's of the branch life contracts was but one example of what had been done with the fishermen's money. One only of the

three branch railways was finished, and the building up to date entailed a cost of something like Eight Millions of dollars, and which must reach the Twelve Million mark before the lines were completed. Let the people consider this. Let them for God's sake realize to what utter financial ruin they were being hurried? Consider what two million of dollars would have done for the fishermen of the country, and yet Morris in his indifference and his disregard for the people who had made him whatever he is—deliberately refuses to consider their serious conditions. Coaker had fought for the people, he had worked for the interests of the fishermen. Whatever had been won had not been for himself, but for the interests of the 25,000 men whom he represented. Unknown and unrecognized he had come forward six years ago in their behalf, the agitation of the Bowring-Keane outrage was for the life and liberty of the sea toilers. The present miserable Government would have welcomed the news this morning that the city was in a maelstrom of strife and riot had he (Mr. Coaker) permitted forcible action to be taken to remove Kean from the Florizel—because that Government would then have it to add to their other flimsy excuses that the Party of the F.P.U. was a wrecking and rioting people, knowing no law or order. He had foreseen this, and he knew that action on the Government's part was then in motion. They would find however, that the F.P.U. did not work that way. Theirs would be a legal and constitutional movement, when Capt. Kean would find himself at no distant date before a just tribunal to answer to the charge of criminal neglect and mismanagement.

Kean now found protection in the bosom of the Crown, and in the proprietorship of Morris and Munn, but the inevitable end was fast approaching, when the people's will should become law, and then Kean would find out if the demand of 20,000 men was to be treated with impunity.

Amidst much rejoicing approbation, Mr. Coaker continued his review of the growth and the good of the Fishermen's Protective Union. A few hours ago, so to speak, \$3.75 was the maximum price fixed for fat by the merchants of Water St. At that hour of speaking the F.P.U. had raised the price of fat from \$2.75 to \$4.50 and possibly, as the men might find out on their return—\$3.75.

Great and lasting thanks are due to Messrs. Job Bros. and Messrs. Baine & Coles for the whole-hearted manner in which those gentlemen had met the approaches of Pres. Coaker in this matter, and their kindly acceptance of his views, with subsequent mutual agreement. Mr. Baine & Coles, too, had taken the matter up by cable with the Murray Crawford people at home, but neither his good action nor the action of the always liberal Job Bros. would ever be forgotten by the sealers of the country.

In conclusion, President Coaker pointed out that all this which had been done, had been accomplished not for his own personal good or use, but for the benefit of the F.P.U. and its large brotherhood, its own use was covered by an insurance of \$40,000 for the same reason, and if anything were to occur to him tomorrow the F.P.U. could still continue the good

work, despite the wishes and efforts of those who would desire to see it go out of existence.

One thing he would tell his people, there assembled, and that was that as long as he lived he would fight for their interests. He had come, poor and unknown, into their circle, a mere backwoodsman as it were, but he would not know defeat. His whole life was now to be devoted to the cause of justice, which was the F.P.U.'s very own. Every effort that an earnest man could make, he was making for the sake of the depressed, and that effort should never cease until life itself had departed.

He besought the sealers to take care of themselves to guard against danger, to remember how precious their lives were to their dear ones at home. The frightful tragedy of last year was still fresh in their memories, when seventy-eight poor fellows placed in the danger zone by a merciless and unfeeling wretch, had thrown themselves down to die. Let them all as men do their duty manly and faithfully, but let them not take risks when life is at stake, and let them insist on their commander going into that danger before they follow him.

Mr. Coaker had bade the brave fellows good-bye, Heaven bless them and give them luck, they were the power and the siney of the land, and in them rested its glory.

When the cheering which the President's concluding remarks had evoked subsided, Mr. Coaker called for three cheers for Messrs. Job Bros., Messrs. Grimes, the Sealers and the F.P.U. and the loud huzzars were indeed inspiring. Another three times three were called for Mr. Coaker, and every man in the packed audience rose to his feet and cheered to the echo.

It was indeed the most enthusiastic meeting ever held in St. John's, and the F.P.U. should feel a gratifying pride today in the splendid success of it. When the National Anthem had been sung, crowds from all parts of the audience flocked towards the stage to shake hands with Mr. Coaker and his splendid colleagues. A number went behind the curtain to congratulate him on the whole success of the meeting, and when he left the Hall at 10 o'clock he found another crowd awaiting him to offer still further felicitations.

Last night's meeting amply demonstrated the feelings of the citizens of St. John's against the present administration, and is likely a too late eye-opener to the saddened Morris clique, who now realize when ever the day of reckoning comes the F.P.U. will triumph over Graballism.

There will be a medical examination to-night in the C.L.B. Armory at 8 p.m.

S.U.F.

An Emergency Meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 5, will be held in the British Hall on to-morrow (Sunday) at 1:30 p.m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother

JAMES H. NICHOLS.

Visiting brethren are invited to attend. By order W.M. A. E. WITCOMBE, Secretary.

Mr. Morine Exposes Kean Resolutions

The Orangemen of the North will once more be convinced of the worthlessness of St. John's Lodges to the advancement of the work of the Order when they peruse the resolutions passed by the Lodges here to whitewash Abram Kean.

For many years the outport Lodges have lost faith and interest in St. John's Lodges and have no use for the political machine they have been turned into. For years outport Orangemen have considered such men as Morison, Hutchings, Kean and Squires as self-seekers who have endeavoured to use the Order for political and personal ends.

The Orangemen of Bonavista Bay and Twillingate District sent this fact home to Morison in 1904 and in 1913. Bonavista sent it home on several occasions to Hutchings. Twillingate sent it home to Kean and Trinity sent it home to Squires.

What right had the Orange Lodges here to pass resolutions and publish them backing up Abram Kean any more than other men in the Order? Why did they not do so for Morison when his timber land transactions were exposed in 1912, or why did they not sympathize with Squires when Stone—another Orangeman—sent him into political oblivion, or why not sympathize with Morison when Coaker, Winsor and Abbott—three Orange men—sent him into oblivion?

Coaker is as good an Orangeman as ever Abram Kean was, and he never sent 80 Orange brethren into eternity through a blunder, but he has striven for years to uplift and improve them as no other man in the Order ever attempted—and he has not fallen so low as to attempt to use an Order founded on noble ideals and religious tolerations, for the advancement of his personal or political ends as some who have pretended to be Orangemen have in the past and present.

The Lodges here are a bed of Toryism and have become a political clique that is a danger to the Order and a forerunner of evil.

Kean has used the Order, aided by his political friends, during the last two weeks, in order to injure the F.P.U. and its President, and the protest voiced by Mr. Morine last night at the great Sealers' Meeting met with the hearty response of the large gathering of outport sealers, of whom three-fourths were Orangemen.

At the meeting held here by the Lodges, Morison and Kean have endeavoured to show their spite towards Coaker, which caused many of the outport members present to leave the meetings and which left their last meeting with about twenty outport brothers—the bulk of the sealers having been disgusted by what was transpiring at those meetings. Men would require to be brave to stand up and administer to Kean on the floors of a Lodge a dose of his own medicine.

The city is overflowing the last few days with talk about the utterances heard at those meetings. Kean has not only made a nuisance of himself as a politician but he apparently will be the weapon that will cause great injury to the Orange Order throughout the North.

If he had a grudge with the F.P.U. he should have been manly enough to keep it outside of Orange meetings. He tried it at Wesleyville and got a trimming down that sent him away like a licked cur. To try it at Nipper's Harbor but instead of endorsement he upset the feelings of the whole North Side of Green Bay.

Is the Orange Body to become a Kean instrument? Is it to become a political machine to advance the interests of Morison, Kean and Squires? Is it to become a political tool for the conveniences of Sir E. P. Morris' political heaters?

We warn Morison, Kean and the Dummy Minister Squires, who is as contemptible a creature as ever sat as a Minister of the Crown—for if he was a man he would never attempt to crawl into a position that he was driven from by honest daylight at the hands of the people of Trinity Bay.

The time has come for Orangemen to elect Grand Masters who are not attempting to use it for political purposes or ends, and such men as Squires should be given to understand the Order doesn't stand for such and doesn't intend to tolerate it. If outport Orangemen were aware of the political machine the Lodges here have become they would demand to make up their books and demand a reckoning day.

Let it end, gentlemen. Let some one who loves the Order for itself and for the advancement of ideals that would ennoble and uplift any man, come forward and clean out the poisonous perfume that has so long pervaded Victoria Hall here.

Let it end, gentlemen, or outport Orangemen will soon begin to be organized.

Things have come to a fine pass when the Order can be used to pass resolutions of character for a man who two Judges of the Supreme Court has found guilty of conduct which resulted in the death of 78 men—amongst them two stores Orangemen.

Is such a man's interests the sole aim now of the noble Order of Orangemen? What about the 4000 Orangemen who so far have signed their names to petitions demanding Kean's arrest for criminal negligence? They have dared to go as far as to attempt to whitewash Kean and we ask to note their conduct and treat their impudence and political zeal with that contempt which such conduct properly call for.

Mr. Morine has done a great service to the Order by publicly protesting last night, which was attended by 1500 electors, against what has been attempted in the hole and corners way here in St. John's. Orange Lodges the past two weeks.

The time is opportune for such action and those who have been guilty of so undermining the grand principles of the Order should consider their ways and be wise of their conduct will lead to irreparable injury to the Order. Northern men won't stand for this, and it is down to Morison and Abram Kean who will be blamed for any injury that may ensue.

Bowring, Munn & Kean Must Be Taught a Lesson

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MARCH 13, 1915.—5.

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Some of the richest patterns you've ever seen are amongst this excellent lot of thirty thousand yards of New Goods—they are the best we have ever shown the public and you owe it to yourself to see them before buying elsewhere.

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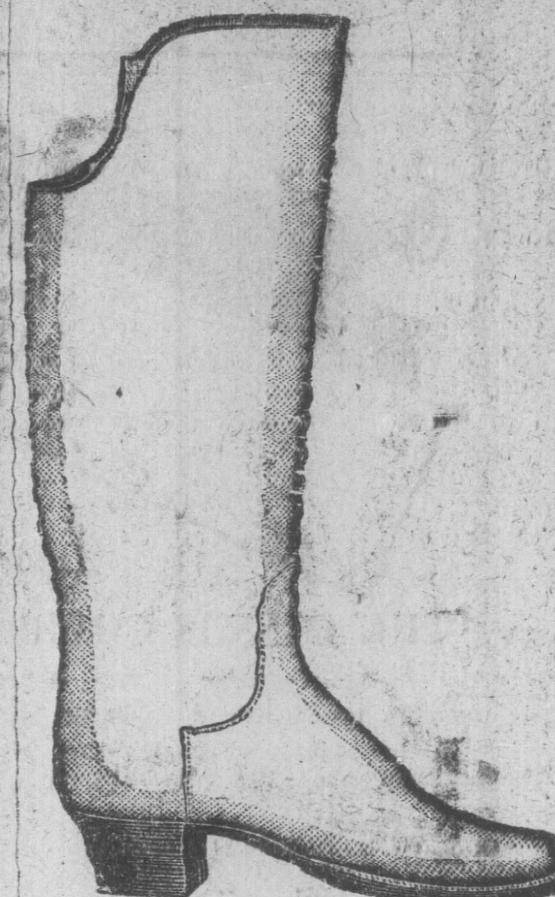
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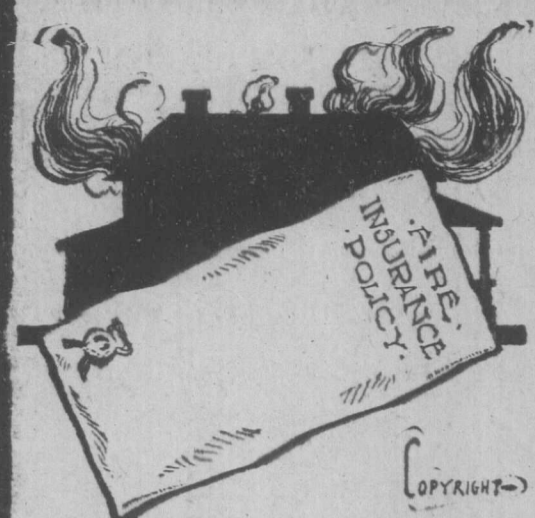
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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MARCH 13, 1915.—6.

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NOTICE!

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to approve of the following Regulation—

FOR THE SEASON OF 1915 ONLY, THE TAKING OF RABBITS BY SNARES (BUT BY NO OTHER MEANS) IS HEREBY PERMITTED UNTIL THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915.

The Game and Inland Fisheries Board.

GOWER RABBITS, Secretary.
m11,3i

Do you contemplate having a sign over your door? Then consult

DUNN & HUNT
11 Colonial Street.

We guarantee First Class Workmanship in all kinds of Metallic Signs and Letters.

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

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES LTD., AGENTS.
feb20,14

A Sealer Writes on the Sealing Disaster

How Why Captain E. Kean Was Not Sworn Before the Commission

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir,—All the correspondence that has been going on about Capt. Abraham Kean and the loss of the "Newfoundland's" crew I have been taking note of since it started. No doubt this was a case of gross neglect, because he did not return as soon as he had his own men picked up and search for the "Newfoundland's" crew. The reason was, the men that were out in the blizzard were of no value. There is no value or price for a working man. One ton of seal blubber is more valuable than the four thousand men that go to the seal fishery.

I think, Mr. Editor, there should be a price put on a man who goes on these perilous voyages of not less than \$1000 to be paid for every man that is lost, killed or injured in any way by the owners and captains when those accidents happen. They have a great excuse when a thing happens. They say it is God's will, no matter how wicked or how careless the transaction.

Why was not Captain Samuel Kean's evidence given in Court. He was the wheelman and entirely understood the situation, and he spent a very miserable night, no doubt. He is a very merciful man. He was Captain of a vessel to the Seal fishery for a great many years. He knows whether the ship went nearer to the "Newfoundland" or further away. He steered the ship and was watching the compass.

Capt. Job Kean was also on the ship that night, and they say that he put a very restless night in owing to the "Newfoundland's" crew.

I don't think that Capt. Abraham Kean should sail again as Master to the seal fishery, even though men are of no value. The men should not allow the Captain to hoist derricks to load other crews to their ship at the ice-fields, for there is little enough room for the crew themselves.

You must remember that you are share-holders in this transaction, and

as the merchant does, and no doubt if you had your rights you would own as much of the ship as the merchant. The Captain has the least interest in this business. He is paid by the owners of the ship and the men. No person would be particular about putting themselves out or passing judgment on a thing that is of no value.

I would like to ask the men to value themselves this coming spring and not to be kicked about by men who don't know as much about the business as they do themselves. It is not for their wisdom that they've got charge of those ships a great many of them.

If Capt. Abraham Kean had put down a hundred Labrador dogs, and valued them at \$20 each, which is the price of a Labrador dog, and had lost seventy-eight of them, Munn would not think of giving him a ship, but because it was seventy-eight men which is not valued by grab-all merchants, he gives him the ship again and says he shall go Master against the will of the people.

I can't see for the life of me how Mr. Coaker puts up with it like he does. Why doesn't he say more when the people are looking to him for their safety, their rights and protection? The men should not allow the Captain to swear at them and abuse them as they do. For the sake of a few tons of blubber men go to be abused by incompetent men who have got charge of those ships. Don't allow such things to go on any longer. Have your rights in every way.

I think Isaiah the Prophet, gives those men the name of "greedy dogs"; if that is so, they are dogs, or have no more nature than dogs.

If the Captain erred in the weather, as the "Trade Review" states, I suppose he put them down to stay for the night, thinking that it was going to be a mild blizzard, when the wind veered to the westward with a frosty blizzard, and his judgment in this case did not prove successful. Had it remained mild, and the men lived through the night, Weste Kean would have another ship this spring and would be counted a brave boy.

A SEALER.
St. John's, Mar. 8, 1915.

Expects War Will Soon End

FOOT GOODER, JAN. 26, 1915.

Dear Brother,—I received the letter you wrote me and was glad to hear from the folks at home. I am sorry I did not write you before. You know I cannot write myself, so I have to get someone else to do so for me.

The fellow who is writing this told me whenever I wanted a letter written to come to him, so I think you may expect a few letters from me now. People around here seem to think the war will be over in three months' time. I suppose you have heard about the great naval battle with the five German dreadnoughts that tried to escape from the North Sea to make another raid on the English coast.

The talk is going around here now that we are going to be sent to Egypt to fight the Turks. You may depend upon it the Newfoundland regiment will not be backward. We are now staying in large brick buildings, and we are very comfortable, but we can't get the papers here like we did on Salisbury Plain. You say that it is wonderful cold and stormy weather at home. It is not very cold here. We have no snow to-day and it is real warm. I think just as much about that card you sent me as if it cost \$10.00. I wish you could send me a few pairs of socks. It is something we are badly in need of.

I received a letter from mother and sister to-day.

We are practicing shooting now and are doing good work. I expect you will see us home quicker than you expected.

"Hoping this letter will reach you in good time and with best wishes. Good-bye for the present.

from your Brother,
JACOB ABBOTT.

OBITUARY

Capt. Joseph Clarke.

A cable from Boston, U.S.A., to Mr. Saml. Churchill yesterday, conveyed the news of the passing of Capt. Joseph Clarke, the much-respected and popular master of S.S. Stephano.

Capt. Clarke was a true born Englishman, who for many years had been identified with the mercantile service in Newfoundland, particularly Howings Ltd. and the Red Cross line, with whom he was engaged for nearly 20 years, sailing as Master in the "Miranda," "Portland," "Roseland," "Floribel" and latterly the "Stephano." Very few captains of passenger steamers have attained such popularity as Capt. Clarke.

Capt. Clarke was 65 years of age. He leaves a widow (a Miss Churchill, of Portland Cove) now in the States, to mourn her sad loss, to whom, with a host of friends, we extend our sincere sympathy.

The remains of deceased will be brought to St. John's for interment.

The S.S. Meigle arrived at Channel this morning.

The Kyle express arrived at 10 o'clock last night, bringing but few passengers, but a large mail matter.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The Benevolent Irish Society gratefully acknowledges receipt of \$50 from His Excellency the Governor, Sir Walter Davidson in aid of the School Fund. Advt.

Material for the new Marconi Towers is now being shipped to Mount Pearl, and a large number of men have been engaged at the work.

You Don't Need to Worry about the storm signal if you Wear our Raincoats

April showers are coming, are you ready for them? If not, come and let us fit you out. We have Rain-coats for Men and Women in all the new Spring Colors and Styles. Smart snug-fitting collars with Tabs, large armholes, wide Raglan sleeves and well-cut coats with the new full effect at bottom.

Ladies' Coats no longer look as though they are strapped tightly around the feet, they fall easily away from the skirt, and are far more comfortable for walking.

Come and see the distinctive cut in the new Season's Rain-coats, look at the beautiful shades, the quality and durability of the materials. Compare ours with others, and you'll surely come to us when you want a coat to defy all weathers, from a little April shower to a big nor'easter.

Reliable Goods : : : Reasonable Prices

U. S. Picture & Portrait Co.

TEMPLETON'S ANNOUNCE A SPRING Clearing Sale

- 50 Children's Coats. \$1.00
- Men's \$2.20 Hats. \$1.20
- 4000 Pieces Roompaper. 12½c.
- 300 Ladies Blouses. 72c.

And many other seasonable goods at prices that will clean them out.

ROBERT TEMPLETON.
333 Water Street.

GEORGE STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL

On Sunday morning, at George's St. Church the pastor will address the boys and girls of the Sunday School. Sunday School scholars will take a prominent part in the services. A full attendance of the Sunday School force and a large attendance of parents are looked for. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

London, March 13.—In a statement of the disaster to the Bayano, the Admiralty says: "On the 11th of March wreckage of the Bayano and bodies were discovered. Circumstances point to her having been sunk by an enemy torpedo. Eight officers and eighteen men have been rescued. It is feared that the remainder of the crew have been lost. The captain of the Belfast steamer Castlereagh reports passing on Thursday morning a quantity of wreckage and dead bodies floating in life belts. He attempted to search for possible survivors but was prevented by the appearance of an enemy submarine, which gave chase for twenty minutes.

The Bayano was 3,500 tons, and 416 feet long.

The local via Brigus, arrived into the city at 12.30. Only a few passengers came along.

NOTE OF THANKS
Mr. Chas. Petrie and Family wish to thank all those who so kindly assisted them in their bereavement. Also those who sent notes of sympathy and telegrams, and Mr. S. Kendrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Parsons, Mr. W. Parsons, Mr. P. W. Pitt, Mr. M. A. Duffy, the employees of Ayre & Sons, Misses Ivany and Myron who sent wreaths to adorn the casket of a loving husband and father.

BE SOBER AND WATCH.
The Quarterly Meeting of the St. John's T. A. and B. Society will be held to-morrow, Sunday, at 2.15 p.m. Rev. Fr. Cox, S.J. will deliver an Address to the Members. A large attendance is particularly requested.
By Order,
GEO. J. COUGHLAN, Secy.

B.I.S.—The adourned annual meeting of the B.I.S. will be held on to-morrow, Sunday, immediately after last Mass. By Order, T. P. HALLEY, Hon. Secy.

The genial Capt. Hoeborg, of Burlin, is now in the city, as guest at the Osborne.

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LATEST WAR MESSAGES

London, March 12.—General French reports the situation between Armenieres and La Bassee materially altered by the success at Nieveu-Chapelle, where the Fourth and Indian Corps advanced, roughly, three-quarters of a mile on a four thousand yards front, capturing all the hostile positions and trenches and taking over seven hundred prisoners. The enemy's repeated counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. Steady progress and hard fighting continues. This morning further counter-attacks were repulsed and sixty prisoners were taken. The village of Lepiette was captured in a night attack.

British aircraft have destroyed the Railway Junction between Courtrai and Menin.

The French Government reports further appreciable progress in Champagne.

The Russian Government reports extremely obstinate battles between the Niemen and Vistula. On the Carpathians, Austrian units have been annihilated.—HARCOURT.

London, March 12.—Express despatch from Belgian frontier says, the Germans in Belgium admit the seriousness of their reverse at the hands of the British in the region of La Bassee. Despatch to that district yesterday of additional infantry just arrived from Germany, estimated amounts to three divisions, shows it is not their intention to accept defeat without further sacrifice. Moreowitz also have been sent to the south from the artillery park at Ghent and the entire area from Knocks to Westende is full of infantry awaiting orders to attempt to overwhelm the Allies along the Great Dune by an avalanche of troops.

Germans are trying in every way possible to prevent details of La Bassee reverse reaching Holland through civilization, three of whom were shot last night at various frontier posts while trying to cross with messages. German fears of a landing of the enemy's troops North of Ostend again is apparent from the massing of several divisions around Bruges. It appears to be accepted as conclusive by the Germans that the Allies will invade Flanders between Knocke and Ostend, and some of their best troops are held in readiness to repel such movement.

ST. THOMAS'S PARISH INVITES REV. DR. JONES

A meeting of the parishioners of St. Thomas's was held last night in Canon Wood Hall to receive the report of the Committee, recently appointed in connection with the vacancy in the Rectorship, caused by the lamented death of the Rev. G. R. Godden, M.A. Hon. M. G. Winter presided. The Committee's report, which was unanimous, nominated the Rev. Dr. Edgar Jones, and the recommendation was adopted by acclamation.

Rev. Edgar Jones, Ph. D., is a native of Fogo, and is not yet 40. His record has been one of surpassing energy and industry. He is reported to be possessed of great pulpit power, and a strenuous worker amongst the congregations where his labors have been expended, notably in the Sunday School and with young men.

He graduated at Boston University with the degree of B.A. and B.D. after which he went to North Dakota, where he obtained his Ph.D., and was there ordained by Bishop Mann. From North Dakota he was called to the Rectorship of Bay Roberts, and remained about three years, during which time that parish made marked advances. His pastorate terminated at Bay Roberts owing to the ill-health of his wife (a daughter of the late Dr. Malcolm of Fogo), and he removed to the United States in the hope of obtaining a more congenial climate where she might be benefited.

The "move" up in St. Patrick's Hall was again crowded last afternoon and night, for people like to go where comfort and satisfaction are to be found. They find both at the Nickel. At the Matinee this afternoon a special bill for the children will be put on, and his interest is bespoken. Go to the Nickel. The price is small, the value big, the cause (remember this) is charity.

The weather along the line to-day is calm and dul. Temperature 23 to 20 above.

Ethie arrived at Placentia at 9 p.m. yesterday and sailed at 5 o'clock this morning on Red Island route.

J. J. St. John

—and—
LOWEST PRICES

20 Cases Tin'd Rabbit, 10 Brls. Partridge Berries.

100 Cases Tin'd Fruit, viz., Peas, Pineapples, Peaches, Apricots, &c.

75 Bags Very Choice Beans, 5c. lb.

Lake's Smoked Caplin, 25 Fish for 7c.

10 Cases Good Eggs, 35c. Dozen

10 Brls. Salt Herring, 15c. Dozen. Tin'd Bakeapple, the finest ever packed. Gipsy Black Lead, 4c. Tin.

Black Knight Stove Polish, 8c. Tin. 100 Dozen Jams, in Tumblers and 1 lb. and 2 lb. Pots.

J. J. St. John

For Sale!

Tinned Salmon
Pickled Salmon
Pickled Herring
Large Codfish

SMITH Co. Ltd.

LODGE TASKER

No. 454 R.S.

An Emergency Meeting of this Lodge will be held in the Masonic Temple on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our later Brother

ADAM JOHNSTON.

Members of St. John's, Avalon and Whiteaway Lodges and visiting brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the D.G.M.
A. E. WRIGHT, R.W.M.

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Watches, Printing Outfits, Cameras, Footballs, Fountain Pens, etc., etc. for selling 25 of our Beautiful Art Pictures, size 16x20 at 20c. each. Write for some today. Address **GOLD MEDAL ART CO., P.O. Box 63, St. John's.**

FOR SALE—One Pure Bred Dairy Short Horn Cow, due to calf April 21st. Fine sized and good for five gallons milk daily. Four years old. For pedigree and particulars apply to R. HIBBS, Lower Gullies, Kelligrows,—mar13,14

FOR SALE—A Single SEWING MACHINE, turned down top, good as new; cost \$80.00, will sell for \$30.00. Apply to H. SMITH, care New Tremont Hotel (during meal hours.)—mar5,14

AGENTS WANTED. Big proposition for making money. Agents wanted for the sale of Family Needle Case. Will pay commission of \$1.25 per day. Write for particulars to **PHILIP PETITE,** English Harbor, Fortune Bay.—mar6,ed,t