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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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KITCHENER RECOMMENDS THE USE OF ASPHYXIATING GASSES BY THE ALLIED ARMIES--CALLS FOR 300,000

Recruits--Hour Has Come for Increasing Sacrifices

Output of Ammunition Will Be Satisfactory--Allies Lost Heavily in Recent Offensive Movement --- Russians Hold Strong Positions: Have Taken Many Prisoners--- In Dardanelles All is Very Satisfactory

London, May 19.—"The Germans," said Earl Kitchener have persisted in the use of these asphyxiating gases, whenever the wind favored or other opportunity occurred. His Majesty's Government, no less than the French Government, felt that our troops must be adequately protected by the employment of similar methods, so as to remove the enormous and unjustifiable disadvantage which must exist for them, if we take no steps to meet him on his own ground the enemy who is responsible for the introduction of this pernicious practice.

When referred to the South African campaign and the occupation by the forces of the Union of South Africa of Windhoek, the capital of German South-West Africa. The military ability displayed by General Botha has been of a very high order. The Secretary said in this connection he has confirmed the admiration felt for him as a commander and leader of men.

Indian soldiers are utterly routing the Turks in Mesopotamia, the Secretary asserted, and were gradually clearing the whole country of hostile forces.

After referring in eulogistic terms to the men of the new army, Earl Kitchener concluded, "I said I would let the country know when more men were wanted for the war. The time has come, and I now call for 300,000 men to form new armies. Those who are engaged in the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal. I am convinced that the manhood of Britain still available will loyally respond to my first speech. Your Lordships, in this House, I pointed out that this war would be a long one and would demand great sacrifices. Those sacrifices have been cheerfully made by the people of this country. Who, not only responded in vast numbers when summoned, to create the new armies required, but have since continuously supplied a constant stream of recruits, which enabled us to maintain the forces in the field and winning at their full strength with effective men. Your Lordships have watched the growth of those new armies and have noted, doubtless, the difficulties which confronted us in providing them with all the material of war they required. I cannot speak too highly of the men and the devotion to duty they have displayed, or of their cheerful acceptance of hardships and the admiration of experienced officers, or their wonderfully rapid progress made in their training to become efficient soldiers. I am certain that in the activities in the field which immediately await them, these men will worthily sustain the reputation they already have attained at home."

Referring to the delay in producing munitions, Earl Kitchener remarked, "I am confident that in the very near future we shall be in a satisfactory position in regard to the supply of these shells. In the recent offensive operations," he continued, "our losses and those of the French have been heavy, but the task the armies have accomplished necessitated great sacrifices, and the spirit and morale

of our troops never has been higher than at the present moment."

The Secretary had this to say concerning the position of the Russians. "The Russians now hold a strong line from the Eastern Carpathians to their lines, thence along the San to the Vistula and Bukovina. The Russians have gradually been forced to retire from positions of great strength," he continued, "though the news is being constantly reinforced. Enemy from this front is thoroughly satisfactory."

Turning to the Dardanelles, Earl Kitchener said, "The progress of the Allies is necessarily slow, since the country was most difficult, but the Turks have gradually been forced to retire from positions of great strength," he continued, "though the news is being constantly reinforced. Enemy from this front is thoroughly satisfactory."

Question time passed without the anticipated statement from Premier Asquith or any reference to the re-

Balfour to Succeed Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty

London, May 18.—Rumours are in circulation in the Commons to-night that a Coalition Government is about to be formed. The Unionist leaders held a conference with Premier Asquith this afternoon when, it is stated,

German Socialist Utters Warning Against Reprisals

Berlin, May 18.—In an article in the Vorwarts, headed "A warning word to all whom it concerns," Edward Bernstein, socialist, a former member of the Reichstag, protests against reprisals which go beyond the conduct of warfare in the usual sense of the word. "The sinking of the Lusitania, coming as a climax to former incidents of a similar nature, together with the badly advised comments on these incidents in the German newspapers,

Fisher Will Now Dig Them Out

London, May 18.—All the newspapers to-day devote much space to the Cabinet situation. The Globe boldly calls on the Government to put Fisher at the head of the Navy, saying that Baron Fisher is a seaman and genius.

Italy Now On The Brink of War

Rome, May 18.—Mobilization has virtually begun. Offices of the Minister of War and Marina were open all night. Clerks are working on plans on the preparation for war with Austria. Cots were placed in all the

A STRANGER CREATES EXCITEMENT

London, May 19.—The sole excitement occasioned this evening during the session of the Commons was when a stranger invaded the Chamber and seized the Mace, "You have no right to make," shouted the man. He was not given time to finish the sentence, but was seized by officials and taken outside. The stranger was well dressed and wore a silk hat.

The War in Africa

Pretoria, May 18.—Successes for the British in German South-West Africa continue in an unbroken series. It is officially announced that a German detachment was defeated at East Windhoek, losing 140 men and 25 wagons of supplies. The British casualties were three wounded.

ported Ministerial crisis. The rumored resignation of Churchill and Baron Fisher both remain unconfirmed. What seems like a Cabinet crisis has suddenly sprung up in Great Britain. It is still rumored, however, there has arisen what appears to be a rupture between the civil heads of the Admiralty and Winston Spencer Churchill, Lord of the Admiralty, but particularly Lord Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet. As a result of this, material changes in the Cabinet are being discussed. All kinds of rumors are current, but the Ministers are not letting the real facts out of the Government offices. They are being held secret in Downing Street.

OFFICIAL

British

London, May 18.—Lord Kitchener stated in the House of Lords that progress in the Dardanelles was necessarily slow, since the country was most difficult. The Turks were gradually being compelled to retire from positions of great strength, and though the enemy was constantly reinforced, news from this front was thoroughly satisfactory.

General French reports the First Army gained further success, capturing all German trenches on a two-mile front. Several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily. One such body was practically annihilated by German artillery fire. Fifty prisoners were cleared to the lines of communication. The French Government report successes at Hel Sas, the Germans evacuating all positions west of the Yser Canal, leaving 2,000 dead. Successes obtained and prisoners captured at other points.

The Russian Government report their armies, which retreated, fighting desperately before a large enemy concentration, and now hold the line of the San in a counter-offensive in Eastern Galicia the Austrians were severely defeated in a five-days' battle, and driven across the Pruth. Twenty thousand prisoners were captured.—HARCOURT.

French

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 18.—On the ground situated west of the Yser Canal and conquered by us yesterday evening, the Germans left about 2,000 dead and a great number of guns. During yesterday's engagement we made more prisoners, and east of the Canal we consolidated the positions recently captured. During the night the Germans attempted a fierce counter-attack, after bombardment with big guns and machine-guns, but they were repulsed.

In the district north of Notre Dame de Lorette, on the road from Aix Noullette to Souchez, we checked by our fire two other German counter-attacks. On our part in a night action we captured a group of houses near the cemetery of Ablain. On the whole front, north of Arras, artillery is booming, day and night, the Germans especially directing their artillery fire against Arras.

In the district of Ville au Bois, near Berry au Bac, the enemy attempted another counter-attack, which was finally repulsed.

THE CALM ONLY APPARENT

Madrid, May 19.—Official advices received here this morning state the present calm in Portugal only apparent. Deep-seated agitation existed. It was added outcome of this is impossible to foresee.

Ambassadors Ask For Passports

London, May 19.—A despatch to the Central News from Rome says the Giornale d'Italia announced that Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and Baron von Macchio, Special Ambassador of Austria, have demanded their passports. The newspaper adds the staffs of the German and Austrian Consulates left Rome on Tuesday evening.

Revolts In Austrian Arsenal

Rome, May 19.—Idea Nazionale reports that a revolt in the Austrian arsenal at Pola, in the Adriatic has taken place. It is asserted that 10,000 Italians employed there came into conflict with the troops and that 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded.

Fisher Tenders His Resignation

London, May 19.—The Daily Telegraph says Lord Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet and First Sea Lord, has resigned, but that his resignation has not yet been accepted.

LORD KITCHENER REVIEWS THE WAR SITUATION--PRAISES GALLANTRY OF FORCES AT NEUVE CHAPELLE

CANT GET RID OF IT

London, May 19.—Sir Edward Speyer cannot divert himself of his baronetcy, which in his letter to Premier Asquith he has asked to have revoked. Once Baronet at ways Baronet, said an official of College Arms to-day. Sir Edgar may cease to call himself Baronet, but he still remains one and if he had any sons the eldest would succeed him all the same.

Grave Words German Chancellor

Hopes and Fears Respecting Italy's Action--Will Meet the Situation With Determination

Berlin, London, May 19.—Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag today on the Italian situation closed his speech with the following significant words:

"With its Parliament, the Italian people will now decide whether it will reach the fulfillment of all national aspirations in the widest extent in a peaceful manner, or whether it will plunge the country into war and tomorrow draw the sword against its Allies of yesterday and to-day I will not give up hope entirely that the scale of peace will be heavier than the scale of war, but whatever decision Italy may take we, together with Austria-Hungary have done all within the bounds of possibility to support the Alliance which was firmly rooted among the German people, and have brought profit and good to those Empires. If the Alliance is torn by one of the three partners, we shall know, together with the other partner, how to meet the new danger with dauntless confidence and courage."

Referred to Offensive Operations of Our Brave Allies

London, May 19.—Secretary for War, Earl Kitchener, stated in the Lords this afternoon, that the British and French Governments felt that the Allied troops must be adequately protected against poisonous gases by the employment of similar methods. These would remove an enormous and unjustifiable advantage for the enemy, which must otherwise exist.

Lord Kitchener said he wanted 300,000 more recruits to form new armies. He expressed confidence that in the very near future the country would be in a satisfactory position with regard to the supply of ammunition.

The news from the Gallipoli Peninsula, in other words the Dardanelles, is thoroughly satisfactory. Earl Kitchener declared. Earl Kitchener gave a general review of the situation in the war zones before the Lords adjourned for the Whitsuntide holidays. Speaking of the British offensive, he said the action at Neuve Chapelle was fought with great gallantry, which enabled us to occupy positions of considerable military importance, previously held by the enemy.

Speaking of the German attack on the Allied front near Ypres, Earl Kitchener said in this attack the enemy let loose vast quantities of poisonous gases. Our soldiers and our French Allies were utterly unprepared for this diabolical method of attack, which undoubtedly had long and carefully prepared. Kitchener at this announced the determination of the Allies to resort to similar methods of warfare.

The Secretary spoke of the gallantry of the Canadian division which defended its position tenaciously, notwithstanding the poisonous fumes. This was an ordeal to try the finest art in the world, he said, and all the more credit is due to the soldiers of Canada, who, unprepared for such an attack and exposed to a withering fire, reluctantly and with perfect steadiness withdraw their left flank to conform to the new alignment of the

Referring to the offensive movements now in progress in LaBasse and Arras regions, Earl Kitchener said, "We have all followed with admiration the forward movements of our Allies' offensive operations which have been marked with complete success and which is still proceeding with every promise and indication of being wholly satisfactory. Attacks directed by our forces first were not attended with the same immediate success owing to the elaborate arrangements made by the Germans to defend their lines, after their experience at Neuve Chapelle, but on the night of May 15, by a renewed effort, the British forces drove back the enemy's front approximately two miles for a considerable distance and captured from 400 to 500 prisoners. This action also is proceeding."

"We hope that in conformity with French operations it will achieve important results. These offensive operations against the trenches of the enemy have demanded an enormous amount of ammunition, both of our usual type and also of the high explosive pattern which we are now making."

Russian Fleet Does Damage

London, May 19.—The Russian Black Sea Fleet, according to news received by Russian Naval Attaché, has destroyed the Turkish coal mining district. One steamship, 36 sailing vessels at Kosti Pier, et vator and railroad have been destroyed.

Holding the Job Down

Lisbon, May 19.—Joas Chagas is recovering from the bullet wounds in his head. It is said the bullets did not penetrate the bone. He still hopes to assume the Premiership, which for time being is replaced by Jose Castro.

Rains Hinder French Operations

Paris, May 19.—An official statement given out this evening by the French War Department says the continuous rains since Monday night and thick mist are making it impossible to see for a distance of 300 yards have rendered operations impossible. There have been no engagements, even cannonading has been very few.

The Difference Been Patched Up

London, May 18.—It is intimated in authoritative circles late to-day, that any difference which may have existed between Churchill and Fisher has been satisfactory concurred.

Cunarder 'Lusitania' Arrives at Liverpool

New York, May 18.—The steamer Tuscania has arrived at Liverpool having passed through the war zone. She saw no submarines or mines when steaming through the Channel.

This Steamer Was Warned Off

Boston, May 18.—According to a statement of the Captain of the liner Etolian, his ship was prevented from rendering assistance to the passengers of the sinking Lusitania because of warning that his vessel might also be torpedoed by the German submarine.

The Collectors' Committee who are handling all matters in connection with the Archbishop-Elect Fund, meet to-night at 8 o'clock in the P. A. Assembly.

THE FRENCH TAKE SOME PRISONERS

Violent Fighting Around the Yser Canal--Feroocious Bombardment of Arras by the Germans

Paris, May 18.—The French War Office this afternoon issued the following:—

"On the terrain to the west of the Yser Canal, Yser Canal, conquered by us yesterday, and the Germans left about 2,000 dead and a great number of rifles. During the course of the engagements of yesterday we made some further prisoners."

"To the east of the Canal we have consolidated the positions recently taken by us. During the night the Germans undertook particularly violent counter-attacks, preceding this

action by a bombardment with artillery and bomb-throwing. They were all repulsed.

"In the region to the north of Notre Dame de Lorette, on the raid to Aix Noullette, to Souchez, we checked completely by our fire, two German counter-attacks. As for ourselves we captured as a result of an advance, a group of houses near the cemetery of Ablain."

"Along all the front to the north of Arras, artillery fighting is continuing day and night. The Germans have bombarded Arras with particular ferocity"

DISSENTION IN THE BRITISH CABINET

London, May 18.—For the first time since the war began, dissension has broken out in the British Cabinet. Differences have arisen between Churchill and Fisher, First Sea Lord over Britain's naval policy.

It is reported to-day that Fisher would resign. Underlying the difference is the sentiment that the loss of the Lusitania, through inadequate

naval protection, had something to do with the clash. However, the real causes are unknown, but it has been known for some time that the Admiralty officials were not in agreement.

Both the King and Premier have intervened in an effort to reconcile the Admiralty heads, but without success. Fisher is remaining away from the Admiralty offices.



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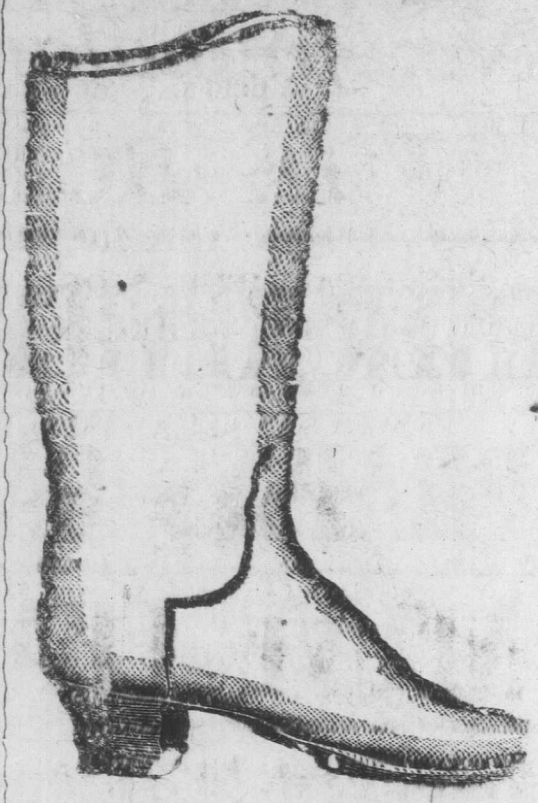
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Captain Turner Thought Liner Was Too Swift -- Ship Immune, Officers Believed -- Passengers Say That Lusitania Should Not Have Taken Course Known to be Infested by Enemy Submarines

London, May 10.—Survivors of the Lusitania arriving in London yesterday from Queenstown told some of their tragic experiences to the New York Times correspondent.

They forcibly expressed the opinion that the Lusitania was badly handled in being run into waters where it was known submarines were waiting. Although not for a moment attempting to shift the blame from the "murderous Germans" for the sinking of a ship full of innocent passengers, they insisted that the officers of the steamship, knowing that submarines were lurking off the Irish coast, ought to have taken a different path to avoid all danger.

Survivors' Criticisms.
The criticisms of the 100 survivors among whom were fifty Americans, were in main as follows:
First—That the Lusitania steered straight into the way of the submarines, by Captain Turner not running the ship in a more southerly course as he approached the Channel.
Second—That instead of the Lusitania being speeded at the top notch of 25 knots an hour she slackened speed on nearing the Irish coast, thus allowing the submarines more easily to do their deadly work, her speed at the time she was torpedoed being estimated by the passengers at approximately 15 knots an hour. (Statements have been made in New York that the after Section of the Lusitania's boilers were shut down and that consequently she could not make over 22 knots or in a brief spurt 23 knots.)
No Convoy Was Given.
Third—That despite the knowledge of the proximity of submarines which had been seen off the Irish coast, twenty-four hours before, no convoy was given the Lusitania.
Fourth—That the Lusitania's officers were apparently oblivious to the contingency of a submarine attack, in failing to have the passengers drilled, the officers being accused of giving no heed to passengers' suggestions that a drill was needed so as to know what to do in the event the vessel was torpedoed.
Francis Jenkins, of New York was one of those who talked emphatically on what he styled the failure of the Lusitania officers to avoid the submarine danger.
"It was outrageous that the Lusitania pushed ahead right into the path of danger," said Mr. Jenkins as he limped from the train at Euston, having been injured when a life-boat crashed into the side of the steamer as it was lowered.
Captain Scouted Danger.
"It seems to me the Cunard officials did not use judgment to protect the lives of passengers. The utmost confidence, even to the point of boasting, was assumed by the ship's officers on the entire run about the unlikelihood of the ship being torpedoed. Some of the most prominent passengers went to Captain Turner three days before the Lusitania was sunk, told him there was considerable talk among the passengers about submarines and asked if it was not advisable to have a boat drill, so the passengers would know how to escape if the ship was torpedoed. The captain coolly replied that he was not worried about the danger and that he would get the Lusitania into port safely.
"A torpedo can't get the Lusitania," said the captain. "She runs too fast."
No Drill Was Held.
"The captain, however, said that he would speak to the first officer about a drill. I don't know if he did speak to the first officer, but I do know that there was no drill. This was coming over as we neared the Irish coast on the very day the Lusitania was torpedoed. I call the management of the Lusitania bad."
R. T. Taylor, a hat manufacturer of Montreal, dwelt upon the lack of convoy as a "mistake." He also spoke of the failure of the Lusitania to go at top speed.
A. J. Byington, a rubber merchant of London, returning from Brazil, expressed amazement that the Lusitania maintained comparatively low speed in approaching the Irish Coast.
Dr. J. T. Houghton, of Troy, N.Y., one of the survivors, said that there was no reason to fear any danger

after the first explosion, as it was believed the vessel would be headed for Queenstown and beached, if necessary. Just then, said Dr. Houghton, the liner was again struck, evidently in a more vital spot, for it began to settle rapidly. Orders then came from the bridge to lower all boats. A near-panic took possession of the women. People were rushed into the boats, some of which were launched successfully, others not so successfully.

Saw Torpedo Fired.
Oliver P. Barnard, scenic artist of Covent Garden Opera, relating his experiences, says: "It was my rare fortune to be one of four people who saw the torpedo of a German submarine fired at the Lusitania from a distance of probably not more than 200 yards. I had just come up from lunch in the dining saloon and looking across an uncommonly calm and beautiful sea I saw on the starboard side what at first seemed to be the tail of a fish, it was the periscope of our assailant. The next thing I observed was the fast lengthening track of the newly launched torpedo itself, a streak of froth. We had all been thinking, dreaming, sleeping, eating 'submarine' from the hour we left New York and yet with the dreaded danger about to descend upon us I could hardly believe the evidence of my own eyes. An American lady rushed up to where I stood exclaiming nonchalantly, 'This isn't a torpedo, is it?' I was too spellbound to answer, I felt absolutely sick. Then we were hit. My impression of the contact of the torpedo was that it was one of an indescribably terrific impact though not marked by anything such as the imagination might fancy in the way of a roar.
The torpedo must have penetrated deeply into the side of the vessel, and exploded internally. The shot was obviously fired at our bow and got us. I should think, abreast of the bridge. For reasons incomprehensible to most of the survivors the Lusitania was making at the moment, only about fifteen knots with the result that the torpedo travelled, say 200 yards of its course, just in time to strike the ship squarely. The point of contact was about beneath the funnel entrance to the saloon and the result of the explosion was that it blew everything in that immediate vicinity into smithereens. Then tremendous water tanks on the funnel deck, burst releasing their enormous contents and flooding everything. The moment the explosion took place the Lusitania simply fell over just as a house kept by underpinning would topple the instant the main props were pulled out.

German Claims and Wavering neutrals.
Referring to the German claims, The Westminster Gazette says:
"We have only to look to Rome, Bucharest, and Athens to see what is at stake, what is the hour for the German cause, and why extravagant claims of victory are made in the official communiques. For that very reason it is folly on our side to take these German claims at their face value, to give them the loud advertisement which the enemy most desires, and generally to produce the impression that we are in a state of alarm and agitation. That is the impression he wishes above all things to produce among the neutral nations at this moment and we play straight into his hands if we help him in this effort."
"The claim made in to-day's German wireless despatches of the capture of Gorlice and the Russian withdrawal from Jaslo is admitted to place the situation on the eastern front in a more unfavorable light than British observers were at first willing to admit. The Manchester Guardian, for instance, to-day deduced that Germany was trying to make much more out of the victories in the Carpathians than they were worth, adding: "That is very definitely a sign of weakness and lack of confidence."
Spencer Wilkinson, who ranks among the best war writers, has written an exhaustive study of the eastern situation, in which he points out that a successful attack on the Russian line from Malastow through Gorlice to Gromnik would force the Russians to withdraw at any rate their right wing from the Carpathians. "If the German announcements are confirmed," says Mr. Wilkinson, "Sunday's battle might prove decisive as regards the campaign in the Carpathians."
"If that should be the case the whole aspect of the war would be changed. The Russians in Galicia would be reduced to the defense of Przemyśl and of its communications through Lemberg against an enveloping attack?—no easy matter—and the Germans would be able greatly to reduce their forces in this part of the theatre of war. They would then be in a position to renew their attacks against Warsaw, which would be from their point of view the preferable course because success there would enable them to remain entirely on the defensive in the east and largely to reinforce their armies in the west."
Mr. Wilkinson concludes by calling attention to the fact that the German announcements were "clever, because they were made to appeal rather to strategists than to the public at large, and were evidently meant for the military chiefs of certain armies at present neutral."

Disappointed, not Discouraged.
While it is true that disappointment prevails, it would be false to assert that there is any deep-seated discouragement. The struggle around Ypres and Hill 60 appears to the British public in the light of a test action. It is asked particularly how it comes about that that line cannot be held now when much greater forces are available. The factor of surprise by the German use of asphyxiating gases is not thought to be an adequate explanation, particularly as both the Belgian military authorities and the British Headquarters Staff were aware of their preparation over a month ago. This was shown by the official Belgian communique issued recently, and by The Associated Press correspondent's report in American papers in the middle of April.
"The announcement that the Germans have recovered a footing on Hill 60," says J. L. Garvin in The Pall Mall Gazette, "is disturbing, and contrasts with the tone of the previous British bulletin. It is folly to say that Ypres has more political than military importance. The Germans would be more encouraged by success at Ypres than anything since the fall of Antwerp. If such an event occurs we must instantly recognize it and admit it as a grave defeat. In place of a party Cabinet a national Ministry ought then to be formed and a new military levy made."
Mr. Garvin disagrees with the view held in some quarters that the German attacks in Flanders are likely to lead to a German march on Dunkirk and Calais. "Successive defensive lines would have to be forced," he says. "It is almost a fortnight since the poison gas. At that rate it would take the enemy about a year to reach the Straits of Dover."

British Are Chagrined at War Results
Reverse at Ypres Has Not Been Satisfactorily Explained

London, May 11.—It is unquestionable that British expectations have been grievously disappointed by the developments of the war since the partial success at Neuve Chapelle, and particularly by the reports to hand from both the western and eastern fronts within the last two weeks. The public generally had been led to believe that the month of May would be marked by an allied offensive movement on a grand scale. The multitudinous reports and rumors purporting to give definite details of the British preparations, the despatching of troops, etc., which have circulated from month to month, have been even more largely responsible for these high hopes than the predictions of optimistic newspapers, or even the prognostications indulged in by the official eye-witness, whose inveterate habit of looking only on the brightest aspect of the campaign has frequently been the subject of severe criticism.

New York, May 8.—Elbert Hubbard, just before he sailed on the Lusitania, said, laughingly: "Speaking from a strictly personal viewpoint, I would not mind if they did sink the ship. It might be a good thing for me. I would drown with her and that's about the only way I could succeed in my ambition to get into the hall of fame. I'd be a real hero and go right to the bottom."

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WHICH GAS?

Some Speculations on the New Weapon

Some valuable opinions on the whole subjects of poisoned bombs and hand grenades were expressed to a representative of "The Observer" by several members of the professorial staff at University College, who suggested various methods by which the Germans may be accomplishing their dastardly object.

So much, it was explained, depended upon what was meant by the word "asphyxiation." If, as seemed probable, it meant that our men had been killed or rendered unconscious by a poisonous gas or liquid, then it was, of course, a flagrant breach of the Hague Convention, and the civilized world would take note of it.

As to what agent had been employed, possibly a post-mortem examination of the victim would be necessary to determine its exact nature. Whatever gas or liquid is used would have to be cheap, heavy, not easily decomposed by heat, and easy of manufacture. Liquid chlorine, which is very cheap, would probably fulfil these conditions better than any other agent.

If a hand grenade filled with this irritant poison were broken in a trench on its being evacuated, it would be impossible for any troops to take possession of it for several hours. It could also be used in the form of a shrapnel shell.

Among the possible agents mentioned by one of the experts present were carbon monoxide and arsenic hydride. He inclined, however, to the belief that a heavier gas than carbon monoxide would be used, as its density is only about 14 as compared with 14.4, the density of the air, so that it would tend to rise. It has no smell, moreover, and he imagined from the reports that the men had experienced an unpleasant odour after the explosion. If, as we had been informed, the effects were noticed a mile and a quarter behind the lines it must have been a nauseating gas. Arsenic hydride was a much heavier and very poisonous gas, but was easily decomposable by heat. It might, however, escape so rapidly in the explosion that decomposition through the heat would not take place to a great extent.

If our men had been poisoned very rapidly it was conceivable that this gas might have been employed, though it was more difficult to prepare and not so cheap as the others. The use of either of these gases would be a clear breach of the Hague Convention.

A great many substances, added our informant, could be used, which, although not fatal in the same concentration as other substances, would have an effect on the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and throat. Such, for instance, is the liquid acrolein, which can be made cheaply from glycerine. If a large quantity of acrolein were produced in the neighbourhood of trenches, it would be rendered impossible for men to remain in them, owing to the effect of this violent irritant.

In reply to a question as to the best method of counteracting the effects of these poisonous bombs and other devices, our informant suggested a simple respirator moistened with carbonate of soda, such as is used by the workmen employed in bleaching chambers. They tie a strip of wet flannel over the open mouth and breathe through it, allowing the air to return through the nostrils. They naturally must not breathe in air through the nose, or they would at once suffer from the effects of the fumes. A simple respirator of this fashion would probably be all that is required.

As to the question of the Allies retaliating on the Germans by using the same methods, this gentleman said it would, of course, be for the Government to decide, how far we should be justified in doing so, but there would not be the slightest difficulty in paying them back in their own coin if we wish enemy would undoubtedly find him-

to do so. In selecting the agents to be employed, it would be necessary to call in a toxicologist to discuss the conditions as to the requisite ease of manufacture, cheapness, the power of the poison and so forth. "But there would be no difficulty," he added, "in making enough bombs to poison the whole German army. Even a jam-pot filled with a certain liquid would be quite enough to do a lot of damage."

What is the nature of asphyxiation in warfare as we now know it? This phenomena may be divided, from a lay point of view, into three distinct classes, arising in the main from the following causes:-

- (1) Asphyxiation resulting from the initial velocity (a) of the projectiles and the rapidity with which these are fired; (b) the "bursting height" of the shell and the ricocheting power prior to explosion.
- (2) The material employed in the modern common and shrapnel shell.
- (3) The material employed in grenades or bombs now in use by the Germans in the case of projectiles the sole objective of which is asphyxiation.

Let us consider number one. How can Teutonic bitterness against the French 75 shell best be accounted for in so far as it concerns asphyxiation? Why do not the projectiles of the German "77" gun (which is analogous to the French "75") produce the same effect? Time after time it has been stated that the reason is the employment by the French in these shells of material especially for the purpose of asphyxiation, but the real answer is to be found in the low "bursting height" of the French missile, its phenomenal rapidity of fire and the fact that, unlike the German shell, it ricochets. If a German "77" gun be worked under conditions generally prevailing, it is only capable of being fired at the rate of about ten rounds per minute, whereas the French "75" possesses a firing rapidity of 25 rounds per minute. Thus we arrive at the case of what is termed cerebro medullary shock, commonly known as "shell shock," the effect of which is to arrest the function of the soldier attacked. He immediately falls into a torpor and becomes paralysed.

These phenomena have been observed in troops 20 to 40 yards away from the bursting point. They have been paralysed by the gas and wind of the shell. Amongst the noxious gases given off by shells now in use, carbon monoxide and hydric peroxide are capable of producing deadly asphyxiation. From 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. of carbon monoxide present in the air may prove fatal.

After a battle many singular cases amongst soldiers of loss of memory have been reported from the base hospitals. That this may be due to carbon monoxide gas given off upon explosion has been amply proved by Pouchet, and subsequently by Bouchereau and Brian. Subsequent to French shell fire the Germans complained that many of their developed mania. The rapid distribution of carbon monoxide gas has long been known to produce this effect.

Thus are briefly dealt with classes Nos. 1 and 2 of asphyxiation in modern warfare. As to the employment of projectiles the sole object of which is asphyxiation, I was recently assured in France by an expert of high authority that the French are not making use of such means of extermination. One may scout the idea that the Germans have affected the discovery of any new gases, or even asphyxiating explosives. The number of gases which could be employed with any degree of success for such purposes is extremely limited, and indications point to the present use by our enemy of carbon monoxide. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether material effect could be produced by these engines of terror at long range. Should the wind chance to veer, or not be in an adverse direction, the

self hoist with his own petard. In any event, the employment of asphyxiating bombs and grenades with the appliances at present in use will never be found in this war to have effected such material damage as to constitute a serious disadvantage to the Allies.

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NEW PETROL PRODUCING PROCESSES

(By H. Massac Buist.)

With the daily-increasing use of the motor in an ever-widening variety of forms for water service, and with the withdrawal of more and yet more draught horses from the industrial community, which is in consequence compelled to take to motor traction at an earlier stage than the vast majority of these new adherents to motorism had anticipated, the problem of increasing the world's fuel supplies becomes daily of more importance.

In all the leading countries alike in the Old World and the New, mining engineers and chemists are busy pursuing their investigations. But as yet nothing has been forthcoming in what may be styled the commercial as distinct from the laboratory stage.

As far as the prosecution of this war is concerned, the situation is that the Allies are better off for petrol than could have been anticipated, while our enemy's plans in regard to motor fuel have woefully miscarried. The fact must not be overlooked in our calculations, however, that Germany is not taking the loss of Austria's Galician oilfields lying down. On the contrary, she is making heroic efforts, with notable success, in the direction of increasing her supplies of motor spirits distilled from the treatment of coal. Of course before the outbreak of war serious efforts had been begun in this country to foster the production of benzole, but the movement was not as far advanced as in Germany, where effort on a commercial scale had been in progress for a lengthier period.

Happily, the torments of war to date, in place of pinching us for petrol, and so making it absolutely imperative for us to have such an alternative form of motor fuel produced at home, have resulted in appreciably easing the situation in regard to our imported supplies of petrol.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that even if we go through this war without experiencing the least difficulty in obtaining as much petrol as we want from overseas, still the increasing need for reducing costs, which is bound to be experienced when this period of nightmare expenditure terminates, dictates that we must devise means whereby the world shall yield not only an increased supply of motor fuel to satisfy the greatly enlarged demand for it, but also sufficient to ensure a margin by way of surplus.

This is needed, in the first place, to enable us to keep better supplies in this country than we have been able to glean hitherto. Of course, the authorities will have learned a lesson from this war that will result hereafter not in their hampering the storage of fuel in this country, but in their deliberately encouraging it by providing every facility to that end.

There is also the business of reducing costs. This can only be done by making a given quantity of raw material treated yield a bigger proportion of motor fuel. Hence the importance that attaches to the paper

read recently by a United States Government official, Dr. Walter D. Snelling, before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, on obtaining gasolene (the American word for petrol) from synthetic crude oil.

By his process it is possible to reconvert paraffin, vasoline, rosin wax and other natural hydrocarbons into a synthetic crude oil and to obtain from 50 to 70 per cent of gasoline or petrol as white a water in color. The experiments are wholly of a laboratory nature, but the results obtained go to indicate that the principles involved may in due time be applied to commercial work on a large scale.

At the same time, Dr. Walter F. Rittman, Chemical Engineer to the United States Bureau of Mines, has devised other processes, which also promise to be of great value in the way of enlarging the production of motor fuel. His processes are the result of the application of mathematics, physics and chemistry to the process of petroleum cracking, the work being done in the laboratories of Columbia University.

It is claimed that the Rittman cracking system not only secures petrol to an amount varying from 50

to 75 per cent, but also, according to Mr. C. H. Claudy, enables benzole and oleoc to be obtained at will.

Members of the English parliament cannot be barred for debt during the Parliamentary sessions, or for 14 days before or after each session.

Kansas has a larger per capita wealth than any State in the Union, but it has fewer millionaires. "This" says The Garnett Review, judiciously "is as it should be."—Kansas City Star.

To release men for war service, young lady booking clerks are being appointed on the Wycombe branch of the Great Western Railway.

English arrivals offer American coins dated 1830, indicating that owing to the war old treasure chests have been invaded.

Sir Edward Grey, Bart., has entered his 94th year, having been born in Chester Square, London, on April 25, 1862.

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ST. JOHN'S, NFLD, MAY 19th, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Prohibition Killed

THE Bill providing for a plebiscite on Prohibition was tabled last night and provides that 40 per cent. of the electorate must vote in favour of the measure or it won't be enforced. Such a provision means death to the proposals. The Morris Party received about 21,500 votes at the last election. They now require that 25,000 votes must be cast in favor of Prohibition, or it can't be enforced. If this is insisted upon there will be no Prohibition and the \$30,000 voted for taking a plebiscite will be money wasted. Prohibition is doomed to failure according to Morris' piece of bluff, thanks to such temperance reformers as Currie, LeFevre, Downey, Parsons, Moulton, Squires, and Goodison, who permitted the Anti-Prohibitionists to insert conditions that will surely kill the movement.

Unless the measure is carried by one-third of the electorate voting in its favor, it will be but another addition to the pieces of prime bluff accomplished by Premier Morris with the approval of his supporters in the House.

Amendments to Cold Storage Resolutions

THE following are the amendments proposed by Mr. Coaker in the House yesterday to the Cold Storage Resolutions, which Amendments were defeated by a strict Party vote.

Resolved—The Contract shall be subject to such terms and conditions as to the annual volume of work, the class and proportion of fish, including bait fishes, handled, the minimum space to be devoted to the storing of bait fishes, prices to be paid for fish, and the location of plants, as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine.

Resolved—The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may order and cause to be maintained, an inspection and supervision of the sanitary, maintenance and operation of such plant, store-houses or warehouses and may regulate and control the temperatures to be maintained therein.

Resolved—The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he may consider necessary in order to secure the sufficient enforcement of this Act and agreement and he may, by such regulations impose penalties not exceeding Fifty Dollars for every violation of this Act, the agreement or regulations, and the regulations so made shall be in force from the date of this publication in the Royal Gazette, or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf.

Those who voted for the Amendments are:—

- Messrs. KENT,
- CLIFF,
- LLOYD,
- CLAPP,
- DWYER,
- HICKMAN,
- GRIMES,
- COAKER,
- HALEYARD,
- STONE,
- TARGETT,
- ABBOTT,
- WINSOR,

Mr. Morine being absent.

GREAT DISORDER AT THE HOUSE

The Speaker Compelled to Take the

Chair to Restore Order—Disorder

Caused by Cashin Attempting to Bully the House

—When House Arose at 6.30 p.m. Pandemonium

Prevailed—Chairman Parsons too Weak to Main-

tain Order or to Compel Respect for His Rulings

YESTERDAY afternoon's session of the House will long be remembered by those present.

At about 6 p.m. the disorder growing out of the conduct of Mr. Cashin, Minister of Finance, in repeatedly using unparliamentary and insulting language towards the Opposition Party, led to the unprecedented action of the Speaker in taking his chair and calling the House to order, which he did without much effort. Just as soon as he left the chair and Chairman Parsons resumed his duties as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cashin resumed his remarks and immediately reasserted the offensive words that had for half an hour caused such an uproar.

The result was points of order were raised by Messrs. Lloyd, Morine, Kent and Coaker, which the Chairman handled very weakly and ineffectively, and a scene such as never before witnessed in the House resulted.

In our opinion the Chairman was much to blame for the disorder, for he did not take the necessary steps to maintain his dignity and assert the rules of debate sufficiently strong to keep the unruly Minister in his proper place, hence disorder resulted as the Opposition had no intention of permitting the Minister to insult them with impunity.

The most insulting language was used. When Messrs. Lloyd, Morine and Coaker were referred to privately in language that Mr. Cashin is master of when he decides to bully and display his baseness, because they objected to insulting remarks and asked the Chairman to bring the offending Minister to order, they were most outrageously assailed and defended themselves by hurling truths across the floor that were as severe as the English language permitted.

In all our 25 years' parliamentary experience we never beheld such an uproar in the House, nor was ever a man in the House during that period administered such a thrashing as Mr. Cashin brought upon himself yesterday. He used every possible endeavour to bully us in days of yore when he succeeded in his efforts, but if he has not learnt a lesson from his yesterday's thrashing, he must certainly possess a soul that is as hardened against good behaviour as steel itself.

Those who voted against were:—
Morris, Cashin, Bennett, Emerson, Crosbie, Moulton, Kennedy, Moore, Kennedy, Hr. Main; Devereaux, Woodford, Downey, LeFevre, Currie, Higgins and Walsh.

No member for Hr. Grace voted against it, as Mr. Piccott was not present, having walked out previously to the closing scenes of the debate. Mr. Parsons was in the Chair and Mr. Young was at Spaniard's Bay, he having departed with Mr. Jennings, who returned home on Saturday.

Those amendments were copied chiefly from a law passed by the Morris Government in 1910.

During the disorder the Premier sat at the Clerk's table—the usual position of the member or Minister in charge of a Bill in Committee, and he did nothing but look violently disgusted. He was powerless to bring the offending Minister to reason, although called upon to do so by several of the members of the House.

We hope such a scene will never again be repeated in the House.

The whole afternoon sitting was exciting. The day's business started with the reading of an amendment sent down by the Upper House which provided for the collection of wharfage on all goods by the local steamer agents, which Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Kent and Mr. Coaker strongly opposed, claiming that if this amendment was proper that the collection of wharfage in the past by steamer agents was illegal, and if so, the Government should if they had decided to make the trade pay those charges to bring in a Bill to that effect and not allow a matter of such private nature to creep into the Customs Act.

The fight put up against the amendment and action of the Upper House was so strong that the matter was permitted to lay over until to-day.

The next business was the New Reid Deal. When the Premier had explained the Company's attitude respecting an amendment proposed last week by Dr. Lloyd in reference to giving back by the Company to owners of water powers deprived of those powers by the action of the Company, an equal amount of power from the Company's power houses, as that which the original owners of water powers would have possessed if they had developed their power, and Dr. Lloyd had discovered that his amendment had been altered so effectively as to deprive the owner of the protection his amendment sought to afford, and that the Premier's amendment read as though this protection was really afforded, which effect was caused by the cute manner in which the Company's amendment presented by the Premier had been worded, than the Doctor's indignation knew no bounds and he expressed them in language that made every member supporting the Government realize what an unholy thing they were parties to.

Dr. Lloyd did a service to the country yesterday in exposing the inner design of this monstrous and infamous Deal, that should always be remembered by the public with gratitude.

He further objected to the Solicitor of the House—Mr. Furlong—being present in the House at the discussion of this Deal, and gave his reasons in no unmistakable words, which were warmly endorsed by the Opposition Party. He showed that the gown worn by the Solicitor as the custodian of the position he occupied was not being covered with glory by the action of the Solicitor in regard

to this Deal, as he was the Solicitor of the Company seeking those enormous concessions as well as a Director in the Company and his conduct in the premises so far as being the Official Solicitor of the House was concerned was not in conformity with the duties of the high office he held.

If Mr. Furlong possess an ounce of dignity, he will at once resign the position he holds in the House, as he was present and heard the scathing indictment of Dr. Lloyd and of the support given Dr. Lloyd's stand by Mr. Coaker, who plainly stated such conduct had been offensive on more than one occasion and mentioned the Solicitor's indiscreet and highly offensive conduct of last winter's session in the Cashin-Tobacco incident.

Mr. Coaker stated this conduct had now gone as far as the Opposition would permit and it must end, and called upon the Premier to uphold the dignity of the House and prevent any further offensive conduct towards the House on the part of the Official Solicitor.

Mr. Coaker and Dr. Lloyd nobly protested in defence of the rights and traditions of the House and the country will not soon forget its defenders in this respect.

Mr. Coaker's scathing denunciation of the Deal was not pleasing to the supporters of the Government, and when he told the Premier that an ordinary man did not require a pair of spectacles to see who would benefit by this Deal and that it was not for the benefit of the fishermen or workmen of the country, but rather the reverse, and was the most infamous attempt ever made in this Colony to steal the heritage of the people and would bring the curses of the people down upon the heads of every member who cast a vote for it, he sent a thunderbolt amongst them that they did not expect yesterday afternoon.

All those outspoken expressions of indignation, on the part of the Opposition was anything but acceptable to the Government and when the Cold Storage Contract came before the Committee, and Mr. Coaker proposed his amendments which provided for the storage of some Bait Fishes for the use of the fishermen, they were received by the Government with bitter opposition, although every member who spoke on the Government side of the House devoted his whole remarks to the Bait Supply and strongly endorsing Mr. Coaker's position.

Last week the same position was ably upheld by Mr. Cashin and the Minister of Fisheries and on Monday they again backed up the same contention and Mr. Piccott stated in the House that he hoped the Government would insert a proviso into the contract making it compulsory for the Company to store a supply of bait.

Mr. Piccott did not vote on this matter last night, he walked out before the vote was taken, and he

took no part in the debate.

Mr. Coaker's remarks in introducing those amendments were mild and statesmanlike and contained nothing offensive, yet Mr. Cashin at once replied and hurled every sort of insulting language across the floors of the House because the Opposition dared propose such amendments, which proposals he had himself supported in a previous speech upon the same contract delivered last week.

Mr. Coaker showed that the amendments could not injuriously affect the Bill and only provided the Government with power to use when the proper time arrived in order to see that the Company did store bait fishes to be sold to fishermen.

Mr. Coaker in reply to the Premier's speech said: The Premier's reply but convinced him of the soundness of the amendments. He had asked the Premier to point out how the amendments would injure the Bill, but not one word had been said by the Premier upon that point, while he had talked everything from herring to codfish and road boards to light-houses, yet not one word to back up the assertion that the amendment could injure the Bill.

Mr. Coaker's speech of half an hour in reply to the Premier was the best, strongest, most incisive and brilliant of any he has yet delivered in the House. He showed the Premier how a bait supply could be established, not by companies or merchants, but by the State. He asked the Minister of Finance to turn back the Executive Council files to 1909 or 1910 and look up a Memorial from the F.P.U. asking the Government to establish Bait Depots and offering to erect them free and maintain them free if the Government would supply the material for construction.

Mr. Coaker pointed out how the Premier intended to spend \$25,000 annually as a bonus to this Company for running 3 storage stations, which at their best would not require more than 10,000,000 lbs. of codfish each, which would be an equivalent to only 30,000 qtls. dry—which result could not make any difference in the price of fish, or help the fishermen to catch an extra cent's worth, while if the \$25,000 was expended in paying interest on a loan, it would enable the Government to raise \$600,000, even at present high rates.

This \$600,000 would construct 100 Bait Depots at \$4000 each, or 200 at \$2000 each, which would suffice if the F.P.U. plans were followed. \$200,000 would still remain of the \$600,000, which might be used in operating the depots. Those depots should be maintained by the fishermen free. A motor boat should be attached to each depot to fetch squid from distant places where they may be plentiful.

If 200 depots were operated throughout the Colony and each depot enabled the fishermen in the

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

The Cost of the Placentia Motor Ferry for the Years 1911 to 1914 Inclusive Some Unaccountable Big Grabs By Heelers

Cost of Motor Ferry Service on Placentia Gut.—		James Kelly, Jersey Side, for ferry wharf at Jersey Side 25.00	
1909-10, To:—			
Patrick Croke, Placentia. Part cost of ferry boat.	\$201.30	Placentia Ferry Account, 1910-11	\$921.30
Royal Bank of Canada, part cost of ferry boat, per Patrick Croke.	400.00	Angel Engineer Co., St. John's.	\$745.05
1910-11, To:—			
John Hartigan, Placentia, for salary as engineer of ferry boat from April 13, 1910 to June 30, 1910.	65.00	One 14 h.p. Engine, f.o.b., labor and material, installing, fuel, tanks, board, train, fares, etc.	231.07
1911-12, To:—			
Lawrence Mooney, Placentia, for additional salary as motor ferryman for month ending 31st. December, 1911.	5.00	Woodwork, iron work, running gear, cable, anchors, tools, etc.	140.22
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman ending 31st. Jan'y., 1912.	5.00	Wages paid engineer to Sept. 16th., board and expenses	159.60
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending April 30, 1912.	5.00	Gasolene, kerosene, lubricating oils.	113.85
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Feb'y 29, 1912.	5.00	Freight, express rate on goods, material and wages	108.55
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary for month ending Mar. 31, 1912.	5.00	Bishop, Sons & Co. gasolene and freight, thereon.	47.31
Michael Sinnott, Placentia, for repairs of slip and two ferry wharves.	100.00	Bartlett James, engineer, wages from Jan. 9 to May 16.	237.95
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending April 30, 1912.	5.00	Expenses to and from Placentia and materials.	11.23
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman.	5.00	Colin Campbell, 4 casks gasolene.	58.98
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending April 30, 1912.	5.00	Clouston, John, materials & labor.	44.40
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman.	5.00	Croke, James, iron work on boat.	2.20
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman.	5.00	Clouston, Wm. J. horn.	60
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Oct. 31, 1912.	5.00	Delaney Matthew, labor from Sept. 24th., to Nov. 29.	83.75
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Sept. 30.	5.00	Daily News, advertising tenders for service.	13.50
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Oct. 31, 1912.	5.00	Duffy, M. A., 36 hrs. Naptha, 1925 gals., 27c.	519.75
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Sept. 30.	5.00	Hartigan, John, engineer, 2 months 18 days.	65.00
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending May 31.	5.00	Hartigan, B. A., cost of inspection of motor boat.	161.85
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Oct. 31, 1912.	5.00	Hamilin & Co., 959 gals. Naptha and cartage.	235.16
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending May 31.	5.00	Hiscock, Hy., stowing gasolene in store.	1.60
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending June 30.	5.00	Jobs Stores Ltd, rope.	9.96
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending July 31.	5.00	Keefe P. J. Carpenter, work on motor boat.	29.00
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Aug 31.	5.00	Building oil store.	8.00
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending July 31.	5.00	Murphy, Jas., & Sons materials and gasolene.	58.93
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Aug 31.	5.00	Mansfield Patk., steerman on boat 3 months.	97.50
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Aug 31.	5.00	McLachlan, Inspector, expenses inspecting motor boat.	40.00
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Aug 31.	5.00	McAllister, Martin, engineer wages for self and assistant, 3 months.	123.50
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Aug 31.	5.00	Norman Garrett, 1 day's work O'Rielly, P.P., Stor Store, lumber and nails.	35.97
Lawrence Mooney, for additional salary as ferryman for month ending Aug 31.	5.00	Pipp, T. A., naptha and oil, spark plugs.	44.54

(Continued on page 5)

vicinity to catch an additional 1000 qtls. of fish, it would mean 200,000 qtls. which at \$7 per qtl. would mean additional earnings for the fishermen of \$1,400,000. This amount if expended, as it would surely be, on the purchase of dutiable goods would give the Government at least \$400,000 additional revenue, which was a far different matter from that of giving away \$25,000 annually to a Company to run three Cold Storage Houses.

Mr. Coaker's plans in this respect would confer greater benefit upon the Colony than was possible if the New Reid Deal proposals were a success and in operation, yet \$30,000,000 had been spent by the Premier in six years and not one cent had been expended in order to aid a man to catch more fish or to add one cent to the value of a quintal of fish.

Mr. Coaker told the Premier that if he had been a member of a Government that had expended \$30,000,000 in six years that every part of the country would possess Bait Depots or he would never show his face to the electorate again. All your expenditure has been to aid all sorts of people and enrich a clique of your friends, but never once have you expended a cent to aid the producers of the wealth of the Colony.

Mr. Coaker's reply to the Premier's retort that the agreement was signed, sealed and delivered and could not be altered, will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it last night. He denounced the Government for deluding the

country into a belief that they were the sovereign power, and to find that a half dozen men sitting as an Executive Council could bind the Legislature in such a way that even an amendment to a contract taking \$25,000 a year from the fishermen, providing that a supply of bait fishes be supplied could not be accepted because the job had been done outside by a half dozen Executive Councillors, most of whom had been dumped into the Upper Chamber in order to place them into the Executive in defiance of the wishes of the electorate.

Go back to your constituents, boys, said Mr. Coaker—addressing the F.P.U. members—and tell them that this House is but a delusion and a snare—a screaming farce—for the Premier says this House cannot alter one word of this contract made by him in his office, yet it was made subject to the ratification of this Legislature. Go, back and show the fishermen how they have been fooled and bluffed all those years, and ask them to give you power to abolish pretensions that if submitted to must end in making us all serfs. Yesterday's proceedings at the House will long be remembered and the fight for liberty and a square deal for all put up by the Opposition especially the part taken by Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker will live long in the annals of the proceedings of the House, and be appreciated by future generations when the bodies of both have crumpled to dust.

Where the Money Goes

(Concluded)
 Palfrey, Thos., making ladder and iron work . . . 4.00
 Reid Nfld. Co., materials & fittings, steering gear, wire cable, propeller, gasoline, freight, labor, etc. . . 474.87

\$3908.16
Placentia Ferry Account, 1911-1912
 Angel Engineering and Supply Co., motor oil, Naptha fittings. . . 92.58
 Boyles, Gilbert, carting gasoline . . . 1.50
 Brennan, Patrick, labour, nails, board . . . 1.00
 Bonia, Patrick, cement, boat hooks . . . 90
 Bishop, Sons & Co., gasoline, freight . . . 75.34
 Furlong M., work as boatman Parnass Line, freight charges . . . 47.72
 . . . 1.37
 Grant, Andrew, labour on ferry boat . . . 5.40
 Hynes Frank, carting gasoline . . . 1.50
 Hamlin & Co., Naptha, freight and cartage . . . 394.75
 Heap, Wm., & Co., Crank shaft, valve, propeller . . . 213.69
 Job Bros. & Co., lumber, rope, nails, etc. . . 22.50
 Keefe P. J., labour at ferry boat . . . 2.00
 Kemp John, services on Ferry boat . . . 39.15
 McAllister, Martin, engineer on motor ferry boat . . . 611.00
 Mansfield, Patrick, steersman on motor boat . . . 310.90
 Money, Lawrence, ferryman on motor boat . . . 191.00
 Murphy, Jas., & Son, cartage and labour, kerosene oil, etc. . . 20.87
 McLaughlin, A., expenses re ferry boat . . . 20.00
 Mansfield, Patrick, repairing ferry boat . . . 4.65
 Mooney, Lawrence, repairing ferry boat . . . 3.72
 Miller, compensation for loss of molasses, court costs . . . 28.80
Newfoundland Express Co., freight . . . 1.50
 O'Reilly, W.F., carting, (this amount was sent to pay A. Sparrow) . . . 3.20
 O'Reilly, P. F., oil, paint, lumber, etc. . . 40.31
 Pippy Thomas, A., gasoline, freight, fittings . . . 190.17
 Reid Nfld Co., Freight . . . 28.68
 Royal Stores Ltd., flag . . . 4.51
 Sullivan, J. J., making casks Sparrow, Gas, carting . . . 4.00
 Sinnott, M., material, operating ferry . . . 384.44
 Whalen, Thomas, labour on motor boat . . . 7.65

\$3,297.32
Placentia Ferry Account, 1912-1913
 P. Bonia, sheet iron, nails, bolt . . . 38
 Chronicle Pub. Co., printing ferry rules . . . 7.25
 Thos. Collins, sticks for ferry wharf . . . 10.00
 Heap & Co., Nipper for Car-burettor . . . 1.75
 Kelly James, repairs and materials . . . 18.83
 Keefe, P. J., work on wharf Melachlan, A., expenses inspecting ferry . . . 8.00
 O'Reilly, W. F., services in connection with ferry . . . 25.00
 Pippy, T. A., Fluton and exhaust pipe . . . 9.30
 Michael Sinnott, building wharf at Jersey Side . . . 100.00
 Michael Sinnott, contract payment, 13 months from June 1912 . . . 2141.66
 Siteman, Mrs., ferry ballast . . . 5.00
 Siteman, Mrs., rent of ferry wharf . . . 24.17
 Sparrow Alfred, cartage on oil . . . 2.20
 Whalen T., two days work . . . 2.89

\$5356.30
Placentia Ferry Account, 1913-1914
 John Barron & Co., one 10 h.p. Mianus Engine . . . 400.00
 Cash paid Customs duty . . . 79.10
 Freight to Placentia . . . 3.30
 Reid Nfld. Co., greenheart (60 ft.) screws and carpenters time . . . 25.90
 Sinnott M., hire of temporary engine . . . 90.00
 Installing new engine . . . 29.75
 Contract payment, 12 mos. . . 2900.00
 Expenses to St. John's and return . . . 10.50
 Mrs. B. Siteman, hire of ferry wharf . . . 10.00
 . . . 3854.60
Placentia Ferry Account to date April 20, 1915—1914-1915
 Kelly James, repairs to Ferry wharves . . . 100.00
 Siteman, Mrs. B., hire of Ferry Wharf . . . 10.00
 Sinnott, Michael, contract payment for 9 months . . . 2175.00
 . . . 52285.00

FINANCE MINISTER CASHIN

STIRS UP A HORNET'S NEST AND GETS BADLY STUNG

Uses Foul and Abusive Language Towards Members of the Opposition—Very Undignified Conduct Receive Its Due Castigation

Tuesday, May 18, 1915.
 The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on Supply, the additional estimates being read by the Ministers of Finance with a slight depression in explanation of the different amounts placed under their several headings.
MR. CASHIN asked that an extra \$10,000 be voted to the Finance Committee of the Patriotic Association who had floated a pension scheme.
 Under heading 9, devoted to an additional estimate to the credit of the Agriculture and Mines Department, the analyst there is given a salary of \$1,600.00. **MR. COAKER** would desire to ask the Government to define this official's work?
THE PREMIER attempts to defend the position of an Analyst as a busy and important one.
 containing the recital of Additional Estimates. Heading 10 of the paper shows a demand by the Marine and Fisheries Department for \$6,000.00 for the wharf at Fogo.
MR. COAKER immediately showed up the intricate reason for this very large item. Fogo must thank the visit of the Premier for having secured this wharf. The Premier had been there in 1913. Shortly following that—political—visit the pier had been constructed. When the F.P.D. did not exist the Premier did not trouble himself to visit Fogo or any other place.
 He waited till that Union had flourished, and waited to till the eve of election to become friendly with the people at Fogo. He (Mr. Coaker) knew of half-a-dozen places North, now, where wharves were wanted and looked for, but was the Premier interesting himself in the demands.
 Not he.
 Mr. Coaker termed the Wilson Deal a most iniquitous one. It was one that after passing that chamber should be submitted to the public judgment. As they intend submitting prohibition to a Plebiscite, why not also submit the New Reid Deal and make it subject to the people's decision. As far as one could see the Government were determined to continue this horrible outrage of extravagance.
 Why does not the Government wait till some future date, when conditions may be better, and the whole situation brighter to the Colony, before asking this taxation on the people, which such proposed measure must call for? The people were already bound down to the utmost. There were poverty and deprivation in the

land, why then make conditions so very much worse by extravagant demands, and an unlawful expenditure of the people's money?
MR. HALFYARD quite agreed with Mr. Coaker, and thought the whole item of the Premier's visiting Fogo, and a wharf erection following, a very significant one. Mr. Halfyard also stated that in 1913 \$5000 had been paid by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to square up a debt on the wharf at Fogo, and he thought the present figures of \$6000.00 asked, very unfair, as it was all at the expense of other parts of the district.
SIR E. P. MORRIS did not know the first thing about the Fogo wharf. He had simply visited Fogo to have a look round the place, and study local requirements. Sir Edward is fond of studying local requirements before election day.
 The Plebiscite Bill was deferred till to-morrow, (May 19th).
DR. LLOYD rose to protest against the New Reid Deal as an imposition, a snare, and a curse. The Bill was a fraud, and if it was to come under the notice of the Colonial Office it would be held up, as it was an injustice to the rights of others. The promised company being given an absolute control of fowage across a vast area of the country, could so work as to the effect seriously the interests and rights of any individual.
 Should that Company depreciate the water power who is to contradict them. Their promise to give value of that water power, should they develop it, is a snare and a fraud.
 Dr. Lloyd begged to call the attention of the House here, to the fact that the Solicitor of the House (Mr. M. W. Furlong) was apparently advising the Premier as to his (the Premier's) future moves. It was not the duty or the place of the Solicitor of that House to hold secret commune with the Premier or anybody else there. Perhaps there were some interests at stake.
MR. KENT made a lengthy appeal to the Government to consider what they were about to do and to prevent any company from monopolizing. Mr. Morine supporting him on the same principle of fair play.
DR. LLOYD and the PREMIER spoke for some minutes in opposition, the Doctor asserting that his amendment had been rejected because it had not been understood by the Government, or that he (the Premier) had been deliberately misled.
MR. COAKER had noticed with very great regret the action of Mr. Furlong

(the Solicitor of the House) in seeking to communicate with certain members, with a view—seemingly—to "giving them points." 'Twas not the first time that action had occurred in that chamber. Since the F.P.D. members had sat there, there had been nothing but abuse and insult hurled at them.
 The Members of that Union who sat in the House had for their time there being subject to most insulting treatment at the hands of some grab-all Government members. Mr. Coaker wisely pointed out that it is a lasting blunder for any government to pass a Bill that later cannot be amended. 'Tis unwise to throw away all executive power. Why not reserve necessary influences in the measure to be able to control it at a later date.
 And now occurred a scene in the House, an attack, a disgraceful abusive assault by the **MINISTER OF FINANCE**—Cashin—on Dr. Lloyd and Messrs Coaker and Morine.
 During his presentation of the Cold Storage Report to the House, the Minister of Finance and Customs made an attack on the Opposition by declaring that they (the Opposition) put up a certain amount of imposing Opposition merely for the sake of opposing any measure of the Government, and to have their speeches published in the papers. He also asserted that the Opposition were pretending to be the fishermen's friends.
DR. LLOYD here rose to a point of order, he pointed out that the Minister of Finance had used words which were an insult to every member of the Opposition Side of the House, as they imputed and bore the inference that the Opposition members did not in any statements they had made and imputed wrong motives, express sincere or genuine traits. This, Dr. Lloyd claimed, was an insult and unpatriotic, and he asked that Mr. Cashin withdraw that statement. Minister of Finance Cashin, who remained standing, used abusive language, and hurled a low, ungentlemanly, and insulting remark at Dr. Lloyd.
 The Doctor then called upon the Chairman for a ruling of Parliamentary practice, which Mr. Parsons refused to do. Dr. Lloyd who distinctly stated to the House that in making this demand he was strictly within his right and the practices of Parliamentary rules, now called upon the Chairman for this ruling upon the matter, but to no avail.
 Once more Dr. Lloyd asked the Chairman to have the offensive words taken down from the records of the

official reporter. Chairman Parsons here ruled that the words of the Minister of Finance had not been of an offending nature. Dr. Lloyd insisted that the words be taken from the official reporting the incident.
 During this period, Mr. Cashin who was in a red hot heat—and had forgotten all about Cold Storage matter—flung insult after insult across the floor of the House, attacking Messrs. Kent, Coaker, Morine and Lloyd. Neither character, reputation, or good name were spared by the red-hot Cashin. The Chairman arose and sought to quitta *titu*, and general pandemonium held sway.
 Visitors to the House were so ashamed at Mr. Cashin's action that several cries of "Out, Out" were raised, whilst the Opposition's attempt to create order and to bring Mr. Cashin to a sense of his position were simply ignored by Chairman and Minister.
MR. COAKER suggested that Minister Cashin express his retraction of the sense of the words used, and that so disgraced, a scene be ended, as 'twas an utter disgrace to allow this thing to continue, but he (Mr. Coaker) was vitally insulted, again and again by the man whom he had sought to shield. Mr. Morine spoke to the same effect.
 Continuing his speech, the Minister of Finance again distinctly and pointedly used the same offensive words, and Dr. Lloyd once more rose to order. At this point, and whilst everything was in an uproar.
 Speaker Goodison took the chair and advised members to proceed with more regard to Parliamentary tradition and rules.
 The Speaker then called upon Mr. Parsons to resume the duties of Chairman of the Committee, when Cashin again used the same offensive statements, which were taken up this time by Mr. Coaker, who took all the vim out of the Minister and told him that he (Cashin) should be the last to attack anyone, as it was only this session he was told that if he had his deserts he would be in a very different place from where he then was, and which statement was swallowed by the Minister and Government without protest or any attempt to demand an investigation.
 Cashin was told by the members yesterday that he had broken laws of God and man and country, yet he tamely subsided and refused to reply to such an accusation.
 The House arose at 6.20, which gave the members time to cool off.

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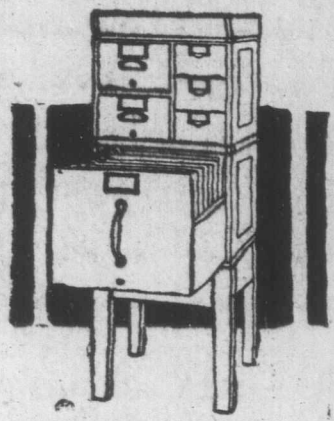
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Michael L. Doyle
A Native of Cow Bay Drowned Near Delaware, April 3rd.
 (Editor Mail and Advocate)
 Dear Sir.—Please allow space in your paper to report the death of Michael L. Doyle who was drowned in Lewes, Delaware on April 3rd.
 Mr. Doyle left his home in Lance Cove, Cow Bay about—years ago and was working in Boston for the firm of Mr. Williams for the last 2-1-2 years. Leaving the first of March, he was employed on one of the Consolidated Coke Company's barges sailing from Boston to Philadelphia, and on April 3rd was lost in a storm together with a score of others. The boat went down just outside of the Delaware breakwater. The bodies being washed ashore, was picked up on April 6, and buried on April 8th.

His three sister, Misses Christine and Josephine Doyle and Mrs Robert W. Hunt of North Cambridge, with whom he boarded during his stay in Boston, knew nothing of the sad case until on April 18th, when a young man from Boston went over to identify the body of his father, bringing back the address in Boston that Mr. Doyle gave, and notifying his sisters who then had the body forwarded to them on the twenty-first and buried again on the twenty-third.
 The funeral was attended from J. J. Shea's undertaking parlours, the Board of Health not allowing his sisters to take the body home. He has a beautiful grave in St. Paul's cemetery in Arlington, Mass, right in the middle of the cemetery, and was buried from a High Mass.
 Mr. Doyle was 23 years old and was single. At his home in Conception Bay he leaves a loving mother and father, a brother, two sisters and a large circle of friends to mourn their sad loss.
 April 17th, 1915.

MOST OBLICING
 In the course of one of the frequent revolutions which deluged Spain with blood in the middle of the last century, a Carlist priest was forced to take refuge with a prosperous farmer in Catalonia. The police, who were on his track, arrived at the farm one evening, and penetrated forthwith into the sitting-room where the family were gathered about the hearth. The priest also was there disguised as an indoor servant.
 The police piled the farmer with a multitude of questions, to which he replied: "Gentlemen, as you may see for yourselves, there is no stranger here. Whether, however, some priest may not have hid himself around the premises without my knowledge is another question. I can't say as to that. Accordingly, you may do your duty. First of all, search the house from cellar to garret, if you will, then visit the barns and stables; and you, Jacques—(addressing the priest), take

a lantern and conduct these gentlemen all over the premises; let them see everything and go wherever they want to."
 The police proceeded to prosecute their search, and they did it very effectively, leaving no room unvisited, and prying into every nook and corner. Each successive failure to discover the priest evoked vigorous curses on that Carlist's devoted head, and the threats of what they would do to him when they did find him. At last they decided to give up the search as useless, and re-entered the house to take leave of the farmer, who had meantime prepared refreshments for them.
 "Gentlemen," said the farmer when his guests were departing, "of course you will not forget our servant, my faithful Jacques, after all his trouble."
 "Assuredly not," replied the captain of the squad, handing the disguised priest a generous tip. "He has shown himself most obliging,—not less so than yourself, sir."—Exchange.



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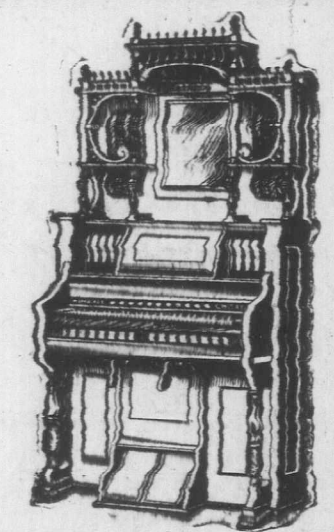
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THE NICKELS

AT THE CRESCENT

Last afternoon and night the Crescent was crowded, and everybody speaks well of the splendid pictures presented there. Mr. Delmonico is a general favorite and is being encored after each repeat. Visit the Crescent to night and see and hear for yourself.

THE FIGHT IN AFRICA

"Positively the best I have ever seen," is one of the many expressions heard from those who saw the picture of the Boer War at the Casino last night, and although that sentence means something when expressed by satisfied patrons, yet it scarcely conveys or gives an adequate idea of the magnificent picture they have seen. In producing the picture money was no obstacle.

The producers desired to give an exact imitation of the Boer War, and in doing so have achieved a record in photography for which they are envied. If you have not seen this picture then you have lost something that your friends will tell you, you should not have missed.

Go to-night and be shown one of the finest wonders to ever be put on canvas in this city. Be a spectator of some of Britain's victories in Africa: see the heroism displayed by the soldiers who gave their lives for our protection. It is a picture that will create an impression of wonder and amazement.

RESERVED TICKETS ON SALE FOR THE CONTEST

If you enjoyed the contests that have gone, you are going to enjoy this one that's to come. Because now the real talent is coming forward, and as everybody certainly gets fair play, and the whole entertainment is conducted in first-class style, there will be an early door on Friday at 6.45 p.m. for ticket holders and reserved seats, so that all may be accommodated.

There has been a great many names given in, and the conical brothers Tait have an entire new act, besides Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Maggie Locke, the finest artists and best singers ever here.

The little pantomime or "potted" pantomime, "The old woman who lived in a shoe." Jack Rossley is the shoe. "The old woman and our town children will delight everybody, for their costumes are simply charming, everything new. The costumes will be the town talk.

"OURS" IN THE WEST END

Crowded to the doors at each and every performance. The people of the West End have certainly appreciated their own little house. This is the rare-week of the little Squires sisters, both being engaged at Rossley's East End Theatre for the "Potted" Pantomime. "There was an old woman who lived in a shoe," Jack Rossley will be the shoe.

The little Squires sisters had a run of twenty-two weeks, not bad for local talent, and they have given great satisfaction. On Monday a little pupil of Mrs. Rossley will appear, and sing the Nation's battle song:—"We don't want to lose you, but we think you ought to go." Don't miss the contest, Friday night, and don't miss the little pantomime, the costumes are delightful.

Major Anderson Taken Prisoner

Major B. Anderson of the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Forces, has been captured and taken to a German concentration camp. It will be remembered that short while ago, the Mail and Advocate published a rather interesting letter from Major Anderson, describing his experiences while living in a cabbage plot taking notes of German movements.

Mr. W. V. Drayton tells us that he has just had a post card from the Major, who is enjoying good health, but feels rather ill at ease as a German prisoner of war. He thinks he would rather be out in a cabbage plot sniping the enemy than interned as his prisoner.

One can well imagine how a gallant and dashing soldier must feel to be doomed to inactivity whilst his Motherland is fighting for her very existence as a nation.

Military Take Over Rail Roads

ome, May 19.—Royal decree under which all railroad lines and stations in Italy are placed entirely under supervision of military authorities is published by official Gazette.

Wanted—Immediately, A First Class Cook, references required, apply to the Matron of the Circle's Department of King George the 5th Seamen's Institute.

VOLUNTEERS

There are now 1,786 names on the Roll, including five added to the list last evening as follows: Hy. N. Lee, Hr. Breton, Francis Burke, St. John's, Jos. Doran, Trepassey, Jas. Walsh, Bay Bulls, George Kelly, Bay Bulls.

Legislative Council

TUESDAY, May 18, 1915
The Saw Mills Bill, as amended, was read a third time and passed the House. The Labrador Codfish Bill passed through the committee stage, as did the Marine Disasters Bill.

Hon. Mr. Bishop moved the second reading of the Municipal Bill. Hon. Mr. Harvey regarded it as a serious mistake to have an election before the work of the Municipal Board was completed and its recommendations passed on by the Legislature.

Further discussion was left for the committee stage. On behalf of the Select Committee on the Logging Bill, the Chairman, Hon. Mr. Harvey, submitted the report. The House then adjourned until Thursday at 4 p.m.

SHIPPING

The Stephano left Halifax for this port at 9 a.m. to-day.

S.S. Argyle left Burin at 7.10 p.m. yesterday, going west.

Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques at 6.50 a.m. to-day.

Fogota, according to a late message was 8 miles off Copper Head, leeward, a point near Greenspond.

Saguna left Port aux Basques at 10.30 p.m. yesterday for North Sydney.

Glencoe left Placentia at 5.15 p.m. yesterday for West Coast.

S.S. Kyle left North Sydney at 4.30 p.m. yesterday for St. John's, direct.

The Nascopic which left St. John's, N.B. yesterday week arrived at Brownstead on Monday after an excellent run.

The Heronspool, which arrived a few days ago with salt, hauled into A. Harvey and Co.'s premises last evening where she will discharge part of her cargo.

The Wilfred Marcus entered at Grand Bank yesterday to load codfish from Patten and Forsey, for Europe.

The barq. Maudie sailed yesterday from Goodridge & Son's with a cargo of fish for Bahia.

The S.S. Portia sailed west at 10 o'clock this morning with a large freight and the following passengers:—Madam Walsh, Miss Flemming, Messrs. G. Deveraux, J. T. Englistu, A. Power, G. Power and 25 second class.

The Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques at 6.30 a.m. with the following passengers:—Mrs. C. C. Gould, Judge Knight and wife, H. H. Knight, T. D. W. McConroy, C. N. Johnson and wife, G. T. Fox and H. W. Moulton.

A steamer, supposed to be the Sindbad, bound here from Montreal, passed Cape Race last night and is due this morning. She is bringing a large freight, but the work of discharging will be pushed, and she is expected to get away again on Friday, taking freight for Montreal.

Fishery West

A report received yesterday by the Board of Trade from Mr. J. Cunningham, gives the catch of fish to date between Connoir, Bay and Red Island as 5,435 qtls., with 200 for last week. Prospects are fairly good, and there is sufficient herring for bait. About 60 boats, dories and skiffs are fishing but no traps have yet been set.

Wonderful. Thrilling. Spectacular—THE BOER WAR—in five parts at the CASINO To-night.—may17,3i

DEATHS

NASH—Last evening after a short illness, Thomas J. Nash, aged 48 years, leaving a wife, seven sons and two daughters to mourn their sad loss. Funeral to-morrow, Thursday, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence at 22 Adelaide St. Friends and acquaintances please accept the only limitation. No flowers.

LOCAL ITEMS

The express with passengers and mail is due at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

Quite a quantity of codfish was secured in the local grounds yesterday and sold at variety prices.

The police arrested two inebriates last night, and they appeared in Court this morning.

Weather along the railway to-day is reported calm and dull, with temperature ranging from 30 to 50 above.

Bring the children to see this authentic historical struggle between Britain and Boer.—my17,3i

A case of diphtheria was reported yesterday afternoon from a residence in McKay Street, and the patient was removed to Hospital.

Delicious Candy for sale at the Methodist College Hall Empire Night. Mrs. M. G. Winter who has charge of the Candy Table will be glad to receive donations.—may19,2i

The Budget speech on the Prohibition Resolutions are on the Order of the Day for this afternoon at the House, and should make the sitting interesting.

The B.I.S. Club Rooms were closed down last night as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Thomas Walsh, who was a very prominent member of the Society. The Billiard Dinner has been called off for the same reason.

Whilst passing up Alexander St. last evening a young lady named Moore was followed and insulted by a fellow of the West End, and whom she will summon for his unmanly approach.

Work has commenced on the excavation for the foundation of the Commercial Cable Co.'s new offices to be erected just West of the Seamen's Institute.

THE BOER WAR, in FIVE PARTS, was produced at enormous expenditure. Thousands of men and horses. SEE the charge of the Highlanders—The Infantry—The Cavalry—The Jack Tars to the rescue—CASINO To-night.—may17,3i

The End Long Way Off

London, May 19.—As result of the latest German tactics, says a despatch to the Mail from Petrograd all that has been accomplished by the Russians in the Carpathians has been undone, and months have been added to the duration of war. If German plans had succeeded completely, if General Linsingen's army had been as fortunate as General Von Mackensen's, if the Austrians in Bukowina had been triumphant, if Baltic invasion had resulted in the capture of Riga the blow would have been terrific. Fortunately as matters now stand the enemy has not accomplished anything really decisive. General idea of German offensive was to advance upon Lemberg from three different directions. Von Mackensen was to attack from West breaking through the Russian front. Linsingen was to force Tukhalta Pass and move swiftly up the Stry Valley. Archduke Eugene in Bukowina was to turn the Russian left, apparently General Von Mackensen alone was successful in his attack, Linsingen being held back while the Archduke's army was soundly beaten. Leading Russian military authorities suggests that Germans intend to follow up their success with advance on Warsaw, but for this they will need more troops than they can muster. As long as present activity on Western front continues this is only road to Allied victory, but let there be no mistake and is very long way off.

Balfour's name has been brought forward as successor to Churchill in the Admiralty, while it is recognized that Churchill's talents are too conspicuous to be overlooked. Balfour's name has been brought forward as successor to Churchill at the Admiralty, while it is recognized that Churchill's talents are too conspicuous to be overlooked and he will

SUPREME COURT

Kean vs. Barr.—Before Horwood, C.J.
In 1912 Barr bought the schooner "J. S. Munn" for Jude Nash, and had the schooner registered in Barr's name. In 1913 Nash sold the schooner to the Smith Co. In 1914 the Smith Co. sold to Kean, who used the schooner for the Labrador. In the Autumn of 1914, Barr seized the schooner for the debt due on her to him by Nash.
Kean brought action against Barr for damages for wrongful seizure. At the trial it was admitted that Nash was indebted to Barr for nearly the whole price of the schooner. Nash had been paid for her by the Smith Co., but the latter had not obtained a bill of sale. Kean did not know anything about Barr or the latter about Kean.
The action was settled by Counsel for the parties. Barr keeps the schooner till Nash's debt to him is paid. When that is done Kean will get the schooner. Kean's claim for damages for wrongful seizure is abandoned. The lesson taught by this action is this, that persons buying vessels should insist on proper transfers.
McNelly and Mour for Plaintiff, Morice, K.C., for Defendant.

POLICE COURT

Judge Knight and wife came to Port aux Basques this morning and will arrive in the city by to-morrow's express.
Rev. Fr. Walker went to Placentia by train this a.m.
Mr. A. Martin went out to Norris' Arm by last evening's express. He is interested in the pit prop business and has gone north on that mission.
Mrs. Geo. Cobb went passenger to the West Coast by yesterday's express.
Mr. Bartlett of the Royal Stores employ was a passenger to Millertown by last evening's train.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

Unhappy Trieste

Rome, May 19.—Despatches from Trieste confirm previous reports of revolutionary movements in progress there. The town is in a state of siege. The presence of the military however failed to prevent an attempt at popular uprising and demonstrations of hostility to Emperor Francis Joseph.

British Government Seeks Co-operation

London, May 19th.—Cairo correspondent of the Times, says, General Weber Pasha, German commander of forts in Dardanelles, has died of wounds.

London, May 19th.—The Government has definitely sought co-operation of Opposition, and Opposition leaders have in principle consented to join them, says the Parliamentary correspondent of the Times in discussing the proposed coalition in the Cabinet, but nothing is likely to be decided until the Unionist leaders have obtained formal backing of their followers at a party meeting.

All the morning papers agree that the Government's increasing difficulties led them to seek co-operation of Unionist Leaders. They indicate resigning of such Ministers as Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor, Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for Colonies, Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Earl Beauchamp, First Commissioner Works; Baron Lucas President of the Board of Agriculture, J. A. Peas, President of the Board of Education; C. E. Hobhouse, Postmaster General. Trouble between them resulted from the British Cabinet sanctioning the first naval attack on the Dardanelles, in ignorance of fact that sea lords were opposed to naval operations unsupported by land forces. Fisher felt acutely the discredit of the sea lords thus involved, and decided to resign.

Faced with an acute Ministerial crisis, accompanied by angry Parliamentary debates, the Government resolved to seek coalition with Unionists.

Among the latest rumors is one to effect that Kitchener is to become Generalissimo, and that Lloyd George is to succeed him in the War office. Majority of newspapers support Fisher in controversy with Churchill and sustain his argument that naval campaign should be free from civilian control, same as the army has been.

It is taken for granted that Haldane, Birrell and Harcourt, will retire in case of the reorganization of the Cabinet. Haldane's ability is unquestioned, but constant attacks upon because of his previous German affiliation and his famous remark that Germany is "my spiritual home" have undermined popular confidence in wholeheartedness of his participation in the war against the Germans.

Birrell has long wanted to retire from politics. Balfour's name has been brought forward as successor to Churchill in the Admiralty, while it is recognized that Churchill's talents are too conspicuous to be overlooked.

OBITUARY

THOMAS J. NASH

Only a day or two ago we met and were speaking to Mr. Thomas Nash, who was then hearty and well. Today 'tis with regret we chronicle his passing from men and things, he having died almost suddenly yesterday afternoon, at his residence Adelaide Street.

Mr. Nash was a son of the late John Nash, farmer, Topsail Road, one of a long line of the Pioneers who have given to us the honor of "deeds and name supreme." Mr. Nash conducted a large wheelwright and undertaking business in the city, and was a favorite with all who knew him. He was a member of the B.I.S. for many years, and for the past nine years held an office in the society as Chairman of Schools. His death has come as a great shock to his family and friends, as it was only yesterday at noon that the doctor was summoned.

A widow, seven sons and two daughters are left to mourn, and to them The Mail and Advocate offers its sincerest sympathy in this sad hour of a good husband and parent's loss. May his soul rest in peace.

The Trepassey train arrived at 11.30 and the local via Broad Cove at 12.15. A patient for the Insane Asylum came on the last train.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Easterly winds and showery. Thursday, strong winds from N. W., cool and showery. Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.25. Ther. 40.

J.J. St. John

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J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



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