

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## COALITION GOVERNMENT UNITS STOUTLY ADHERE TO POLITICAL IDEALS WHILE UNITED ON NATIONAL PRINCIPLES TO BRING WAR TO TRIUMPHANT ISSUE NO MATTER WHAT COST

### Italy's Entry Great Moral Value, Impossible to Overestimate

#### Government Has One Paramount Duty To Bring to the Service of the State Organized Help of Community.

London, June 15.—Referring to the construction of the new Government, Premier Asquith claimed both for himself and his new colleagues, the staunch adherence of their respective political parties. The situation was without parallel in our history, the Premier said. The demand which it would make upon the energies of the nation, and on the patience and foresight of the Government, and the confidence felt by one in the other, could not be measured by any precedent, but our national policy remains unchanged—to pursue this war at any cost, to a victorious issue.

Dealing with the situation since March, the Premier said the importance of the accession of Italy to the cause of the Allies, it was impossible to overestimate the moral and material value thereof. In concluding, he said: "In every speech, I have tried to strike two notes, a note of warning as to the gravity of our task, and a note of confidence as to the ultimate issue. There is no discord between the two sections. We shall do well to continue to pay no heed to blind counsel, hysteria and panic. We have for the moment one plain, paramount duty to

perform, to bring to the service of the State the willing, organized help of every part of the community. There is a fitting place and fitting work for every man and every woman in the land. Be it sooner or later, it will certainly come, when our cause has been vindicated, and there is once more peace of earth. May it be recorded on the proudest day in the annals of this nation, there was no home, no workshop in the whole of this United Kingdom, which did not take its part in the common struggle and earn its share in the common triumph."

### Adventurous Flight Two Aviators The Pilot Wounded

#### At First He Collapsed and Lost Control Over the Machine

AND THEN RECOVERED

#### Had Running Fight With Hostile Planes—Landed Safely

London, June 15.—Another extraordinary adventure of two British aviators was recounted in an Eye Witness narrative, dated June 12, published yesterday.

"On Monday," the writer says, two comrades of the Royal Flying Corps, had a most adventurous flight while performing reconnaissance about twenty miles from the front. They were attacked by several German aviators, and during the engagement the pilot was shot through the jaw and neck. At first he collapsed and lost control of the aeroplane, but quickly recovered sufficiently to right the machine. Then began a running fight, in which our men were fired at by a succession of hostile aeroplanes. The pilot gradually became weaker and weaker through loss of blood, and at last was scarcely conscious of what he was doing. His companion, meanwhile, handed him bandages and helped in binding the wound, which was a dangerous one.

"Despite those handicaps, the observer did not fail to take notice, performing a complete reconnaissance. In the end our men escaped from their German pursuers, and landed safely with valuable information."

### This Exploit Hard To Parallel

London, June 15.—Mr. John Buchanan, in a despatch from the British headquarters at the front, to the Daily News, says:—

"Bombing plays a large part in attacks, for it is the only way to clear the trenches. The chief exploits of our recent fighting have been amongst the grenade throwers. For example, Company Sergeant Major Barlock, of the Welsh Fusiliers, went out on the night of the attack on the 16th with seven men. He cleared with bombs and occupied five hundred yards of German trenches, cut 11 mines, and captured 102 prisoners, including three officers.

"This is an exploit which it would be hard to parallel. One lesson of the war in its present phase is the value of young officers."

### Maiden Speech By New Chancellor Of Exchequer

London, June 15.—In the course of a debate on the new credit, Reginald McKenna made his maiden speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The keynote of his remarks was the necessity for economy.

Sir Frederick Bamby said he had heard that the Chancellor proposed to rehabilitate American exchanges by issuing a loan to the States, a step which he approved.

Godfrey Collins suggested the establishment of a central body to collect American securities in this country, which could be exchanged for Government scrip, and the securities he sold in New York to pay for supplies received from the United States.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

### AUSTRO-GERMAN RUSH AGAIN ON IN GALICIA

#### Lemberg is Again Threatened---Russians Continue to Fall Back---Big Movement Against Italy Is Expected Momentarily---On Western Front a Deadlock, The Same Applies to Gallipoli

London, June 16th.—The Austro-German rush in Galicia is again on and both Berlin and Vienna officially lay claim to progress along practically the entire Southeastern front. Lemberg seems again to be in danger. Mosiska, East of Przemyśl, has been captured by the Austro-Germans, according to German contention. Russians are falling back South of the railroad connecting Przemyśl and Lemberg. All Russian counter attacks have been repulsed, with gains for the Teutons, from a point North of Przemyśl into Bessarabia.

Far off as this front is from England and France, it has been watched more closely than the western front, because it would appear these operations have been pressed in an attempt to clear Galicia of the Russians, preparatory to a breathing spell in the East, which is likely to be followed by a rushing blow aimed at Italy. Fighting is growing harder along the Austro-Italian frontier, and in view of past performances it is considered reasonable to assume the Germans will throw a great mass of troops on this front to endeavor to sweep into Italy and hold her ground

there, just as she had done in Poland, Belgium and France.

Fighting in France, around Arras, while marked by daily attack and counter attack, has reached the stage where Germans and French official communications flatly contradict each other. On the whole it is believed here, the advantage has been with the French. That England has prepared for a long siege of operations in the Dardanelles, is indicated by the official statement, just issued, explaining the nature of the tedious trench warfare prevailing, although asserting the Turkish offensive is not so sharp as it was formerly.

Almost complete returns for the general elections assure a war Chamber for Greece, although with the King still in a precarious condition the Chamber is not due to meet for more than a month. No immediate events affecting Greece's neutrality are expected.

Allied air raids on Karlsruhe resulted in considerable damage, although the nature has not been given detail. These aviators reached a point in Germany, farther from their lines, than any point previously reached by French or British airmen.

### French Doctors Recommend Burning Bodies of Soldiers

Paris, June 16.—A Special Committee of doctors and scientists has returned to Paris from the battlefield, where experiments in burning the bodies of soldiers and dead horses were conducted.

The Committee reports this method of disposing the bodies of man and beast can be successfully carried out and will indicate the manner in which it can be done.

### Emissary Arrives At Christiansand

Christiansand, Norway, June 16.—The Scandinavian American line steamer United States arrived yesterday from New York. Among the passengers was Meyer Gerhard, Attaché of the German Colonial Office, who is on his way to Berlin at the instance of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Washington, to present the American political situation to the German authorities.

### Navy Losses From Beginning

London, June 15.—13,547 officers and men of the British Navy, including marine and members of the Naval Division, have been killed, or wounded, or reported missing from the beginning of the war up to May 31st, according to an announcement made in London. Of this total, 8,245 were killed.

### MacKensen Hopes To Capture Lemberg

London, June 16.—General von MacKensen has telegraphed the German Emperor that he hopes to capture Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, before July 1, according to a despatch from Amsterdam.

### Asquith Pays Warm Tribute Govt. Supporters

London, June 16th.—Carson, Irish Unionist leader, like Redmond, did not want to join the coalition Cabinet, said Premier Asquith to-day in a speech in tribute to those who were according the Government their support. Sir Edward Carson first declined, when it was suggested that he join the Administration, the Premier said, and it was only very strong pressure of his sense of public duty, which made him associate himself with the Government. Asquith said he regretted extremely the absence of any Nationalists from the Cabinet, but said he had done all he could to obtain the co-operation of all. John Dillon on behalf of the Irish party explained their attitude which meant no desire to oppose or snipe the new government, which had their fullest cooperation, but actually to join which was wholly inconsistent with their obligations to the party. He felt aid from outside would be most valuable. He regretted that other parties in Ireland had not adopted this method of Nationalist self effacement.

### This Is Truly Deadly Parallel

London, June 16.—The Daily Mail in an editorial to-day, urges the Government to hasten the production of machine guns by placing orders for unlimited quantity in England, Canada and the States. The Germans, says the editorial, are virtually substituting men armed with machine guns for the old-fashioned infantry armed with rifles.

Experience is proving that the army which attempts to fight machine guns with rifles is committing the same mistake as men who run foot races with locomotives.

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

LATEST RETURNS GREEK ELECTIONS

Athens, June 16th.—Latest returns of the elections show followers former Premier Venizelos, have won 193 seats Parliament and Government, 100 out of a total of 316.

### THE GREAT NEED OF MUNITIONS

For Our Fighting Men On Sea and Land

Hope rather than confidence is the feeling that prevails in men's minds with regard to the provision of munitions for our fighting men on sea and land. That the trouble has not passed away may be concluded from the fact that the King and Lord Kitchener have both deemed it right to visit the manufacturing centres and by doing so to try to inspire the men with a feeling of the responsibility that rests upon them in this great crisis. Labor leaders assume an air of injured innocence alleging that their constituents have been unjustly blamed for drunkenness. They have at the same time assured Sir John French and Admiral Jellicoe that "the goods will be delivered." The promise is all right. The fulfilment is another story.

On the other hand it is asserted that supplies are still short, and that certain recent movements in the field failed of their legitimate measure of success, and lives were lost, owing to the lack of certain kinds of shells. It is further asserted that not only the drinkers and the slackers but the Trades Unions are responsible to some extent for the shortage, the latter by resisting the intrusion of unskilled labor in the execution of work which they claim for themselves, and by continuing the dishonest "ca' canny" policy, under which a man is compelled to spend a certain period over a job which could be comfortably done in half the time. If necessary the members of the Trades Unions and their leaders must also be mobilised for the good of the State.

A modified form of conscription is now regarded with increasing favor. It might be made to apply to the men making the shells as well as to the men using them. The Army authorities have short and short methods of dealing with drinkers, malingerers, and those who desert service in time of war. These are the offences of which the idling shell-makers are guilty; if they were fittingly dealt with, an early burst of industry and zeal might be anticipated.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Prospero lett Salvage at 4.55 p.m. yesterday, going north. \* \* \*

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

The local fishermen did well yesterday, boats securing as high as two cwt and the markets were well stocked with cod. \* \* \*

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets, —ap12,tf

TRUE

"The man who tells us of our best friend," quoth the philosopher. "Yes; but he won't be long," added the mere man.—Judge.

### OFFICIAL British

London, June 15.—The situation in the Gallipoli Peninsula has developed into trench warfare. On the night of the 11th, two British regiments attacked, and after severe fighting, captured advanced Turkish trenches. The situation is favorable, but necessarily slow. The Turkish offensive is noticeably weakened.

The French Government reports that Belgian battalions have crossed to the east bank of the Yser, and have organized ground. One German work east of Lorette was captured. Some trenches recently won north of Souchez Sugar Refinery, lost. Further progress made in Labyrinth, and enemy attacks south-east of Hebuterne, repulsed. In Lorraine District at Embermenil in the Forest of Parroy, the French line was carried forward.

The Russian Government reports stubborn fighting on the San River, the enemy succeeding in advancing on certain points. Obstinately fighting on the Dnieper continues.

The Italian Government reports the occupation of Volaya and Valentina Passes in the Carni Alps, and bombardment of the forces of Alberetto. Positions won on the Isonzo are being consolidated.

In Kamerun the town of Garua on the Venué river, surrendered unconditionally.

BONAR LAW.

### St. Pierre Bulletin

Paris, June 15.—In the sector north of Arras we have during Sunday night repulsed several attacks against our trenches of the road at Aix Noulette-Souchez and consolidated our positions previously captured, east of Lorette and gaining on the right of the above mentioned positions about 150 metres, and progressing in the south-east of the Labyrinth.

In this latter sector there are continuous artillery contests. South-east of Hebuterne we have stopped, by our strong shooting an attack against our trenches of the road Serre-Maillet. The enemy's falline was followed by violent bombardment.

In the region of Quinnaviere Farm have slightly progressed and by sapping caused serious losses to the enemy. Artillery contests continued throughout the day.

In Lorraine we have advanced our lines in the region of Embermenil and in Farroy Forest, our progress in this

sector continuing without interruption.

The President of the Republic, accompanied by the War Minister and General Dubois, arrived this morning at Tarbes, there to start a visiting tour of all military establishments of the south. Mr. Merland Ponty, Governor-General of French West Africa, died at Senegal.

Petrograd.—The enemy has been repulsed north and west of Poland. During three days fighting near Zurawno, the Russians captured nearly 16,000 prisoners, took 70 machine guns and 17 cannon. The enemy are now crossing the Dnieper on the Nit-zwyski-Zalezizwk front, near the Bukowina frontier.

### FRENCH WARFARE ON GALLIOLI PROGRESS SLOW

London, June 15.—The following announcement concerning operations in the Dardanelles, was given out, officially to-day:—

"The situation on the Gallipoli Peninsula has developed into trench warfare. After our success on the 4th instant the Turks have evinced great respect for our offensive. By day and night they have to submit to captures of trenches. On the night of the 11th and 12th of June two regiments of the British regular brigade made simultaneous attacks on advanced Turkish trenches, and after severe fighting, which included the killing of many snipers, succeeded in maintaining themselves in spite of bombs, and captured the position.

"On the morning of the 13th a counter-attack was made by the Turks who rushed forward with bombs, but coming under the fire of the naval machine gun squadron, they were annihilated. Of fifty who attacked, thirty dead bodies were counted in the front part of our trenches.

"The situation is favorable for our troops, but it necessarily is slow on account of the difficulties of the ground. The Turkish offensive has sensibly weakened."

### OFFICIAL DENIAL AMERICAN STORY

London, June 15.—An official denial is made to the report circulated in the United States that the British battleship Agamemnon had been sent down in the Dardanelles by a German submarine. The further announcement is made that no other fighting unit, not already officially reported, has been lost at the Dardanelles.

### THROWS A BAIT TO HUNGARIANS

#### Bill To Give the Slavs More Freedom

London, June 14.—Telegraphing from Budapest The Morning Post's correspondent says:—

"As a reward to Hungary's multifarious nationality for their war services the government has drafted a bill modifying the restrictions under which many of these peoples hitherto have lived. The bill allows Slav population considerable freedom, permit the use of national language in schools and courts and provides for a new Roumanian university at Kronstadt.

The bill has been received with violent opposition by the aristocracy.

"It is said that audiances granted by the emperor to the Hungarian minority leaders were attempts to form a coalition cabinet."

### RUMANIA'S POSITION IS STILL UNCERTAIN

#### Has Formal Treaty With Enemy Nations

London, June 14.—The following wireless despatch was received here to-day from Berlin:— "Political discussions in Bucharest, Roumania, brought to light the fact that there exists a formal treaty among Austria, Germany, and Roumania. This treaty, which runs until 1920, regulates the relations among these countries and binds Roumania, in case of war, not to attack her allies."

### Denies Rumors Dardanelles Forced

London, June 16.—There have been so many rumors recently that the Allies had forced the Dardanelles, that Sir James H. Dalzell, asked Asquith this afternoon in the Commons, if there was any truth in such reports. None whatever was the reply. The Premier said, it was not to the public interest to say anything now about the Dardanelles. The operations are of the highest importance, he added, and they will be pushed to a successful conclusion.

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## ASQUITH'S VISIT TO THE FRONT

British Premier Spent Four Full Days at the Army Headquarters

SAW JOFFRE AND FRENCH

Was Also Driven to Many Interesting Sections of the Line

London, Saturday, June 5.—A despatch to the Daily News from British headquarters in the field, under Thursday's date, says:

"Premier Asquith to-day finished a busy visit of four full days to the British front. He arrived at headquarters as the guest of Sir John French Sunday afternoon, and left this afternoon for London. During his visit Premier Asquith not only saw many of the most interesting sections of our line, but yesterday had a conference of half an hour in the Commander-in-Chief's house here with Gen. Joffre, Gen. Foch and A. Millerand, French War Minister, and subsequently obtained an excellent impression of our allies' lines to the north by a drive he took to Dunkirk. The visit, I am told, is to be regarded as having been of a semi-official character, and the programme which was carried out certainly bears this out.

The Prime Minister was intensely interested in all that he saw, and frequently expressed delight at the arrangements that had been made for his entertainment.

"Monday's tour began with a visit to a certain high eminence, whence a splendid view is obtainable of a large stretch of the British front. Mr. Asquith drove, as far as the bottom of the hill by motor car and then walked up a winding path leading to the summit. A wonderful panorama was unfolded before him. The day was very clear, and various points marking the British line were clearly distinguishable.

Gazed on Ypres Ruins

"In places a winding line of opposing trenches marked by a line of thrown-up earth could be seen, while a few miles in front of where the Prime Minister was standing the shattered ruins of Ypres gleamed in the sunshine. A heavy pall of smoke hung over the place, amid which an occasional shell burst with a flash and a dull boom. Here and there a cloud of dark smoke marked the spot where a howitzer shell had burst. The scene was one of absorbing interest, and Premier Asquith, who was looking very fit, spent considerable time closely examining the various points through his glasses, while the positions were explained to him on a map. After spending about an hour on the hill the Prime Minister proceeded to a certain town, where he lunched with General Pulteney.

Addressed the Troops

"On leaving their headquarters where the luncheon was held the party proceeded to a large field outside the town, where one of the brigades in General Pulteney's command was drawn up. Mr. Asquith went down the ranks and was introduced to several of the officers. The troops then formed a hollow square and the Prime Minister, standing in the middle, spoke a few words to them. Mr. Asquith said he was glad to have the opportunity of addressing the brigade, which contained men from all parts of the British Isles, south, north, east and west. He wanted to assure them that all they were doing at the front was being anxiously watched and deeply appreciated by those at home, and he warmly congratulated the men on their splendid performances in the war. In conclusion he wished them the best of luck in whatever sphere of activity they might be engaged in during the future. The speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the men giving three hearty cheers and waving their caps and rifles in the air.

Talked With Wounded

"On leaving the field amid renewed cheering Premier Asquith proceeded to the casualty clearing station, where the wounded are brought straight from the front. Here their wounds are dressed, and all those who are fit to stand the journey are moved as soon as possible to the base hospital. Mr. Asquith made a tour of the buildings, inspecting all departments and walking round the wards, saying a few sympathetic words to every patient. Mr. Asquith expressed great satisfaction at the arrangements made for the comfort and well-being of the patients and then left for general headquarters.

"On his way back the Prime Minister

stopped at the bathing station, where the men on a few days' rest from the trenches can enjoy a hot bath and change their clothing. Formerly a brewery, the building has now been converted for the use of the men, and the enormous vats previously used for brewing beer have been turned into giant tubs, each accommodating twelve men. When Mr. Asquith arrived a long row of men dressed only in their underclothing, were waiting their turn for a bath. The sight was an amusing one, and Mr. Asquith smiled as the long line of Tommies filed along the court yard and entered the bathing house. Here they tore off their clothes, which were plunged into hot water for cleaning and disinfecting, and, shouting like school boys, plunged into the steaming tubs, where except for the tops of their heads, they were entirely lost to view.

Cheered to the Echo.

"Such was the scene that Mr. Asquith's eyes met as he entered the hall. Tub after tub stretched away into far corners of the immense room.

and the whole place was thick with steam. On Mr. Asquith's entry many of the men jumped out of the baths, and, crowding around him, raised cheer after cheer. Intense enthusiasm prevailed, and the visitor was greatly touched, though such was the humor of the scene, he couldn't help breaking into hearty laughter, in which all present joined.

"The whole visit was remarkable for lack of ceremony, while it was quite evident that Premier Asquith heartily enjoyed the unusual spectacle. After a thorough inspection the party left the building and motored back to general headquarters.

## HOSTILE FLAG ON THE SEAS

Morning Post Challenges Some Statements Made By Winston Churchill

London, June 7.—The Morning Post's naval correspondent referring to Winston Spencer Churchill's declaration at Dundee, "that on the whole surface of the seas of the world, no hostile flag is flown," cites the admiralty announcement of British mercantile losses from submarines during June, and mentions that a squadron of the German fleet is cruising in the Baltic, and an Austrian fleet in the Adriatic. He continues:

The Flags Afloat

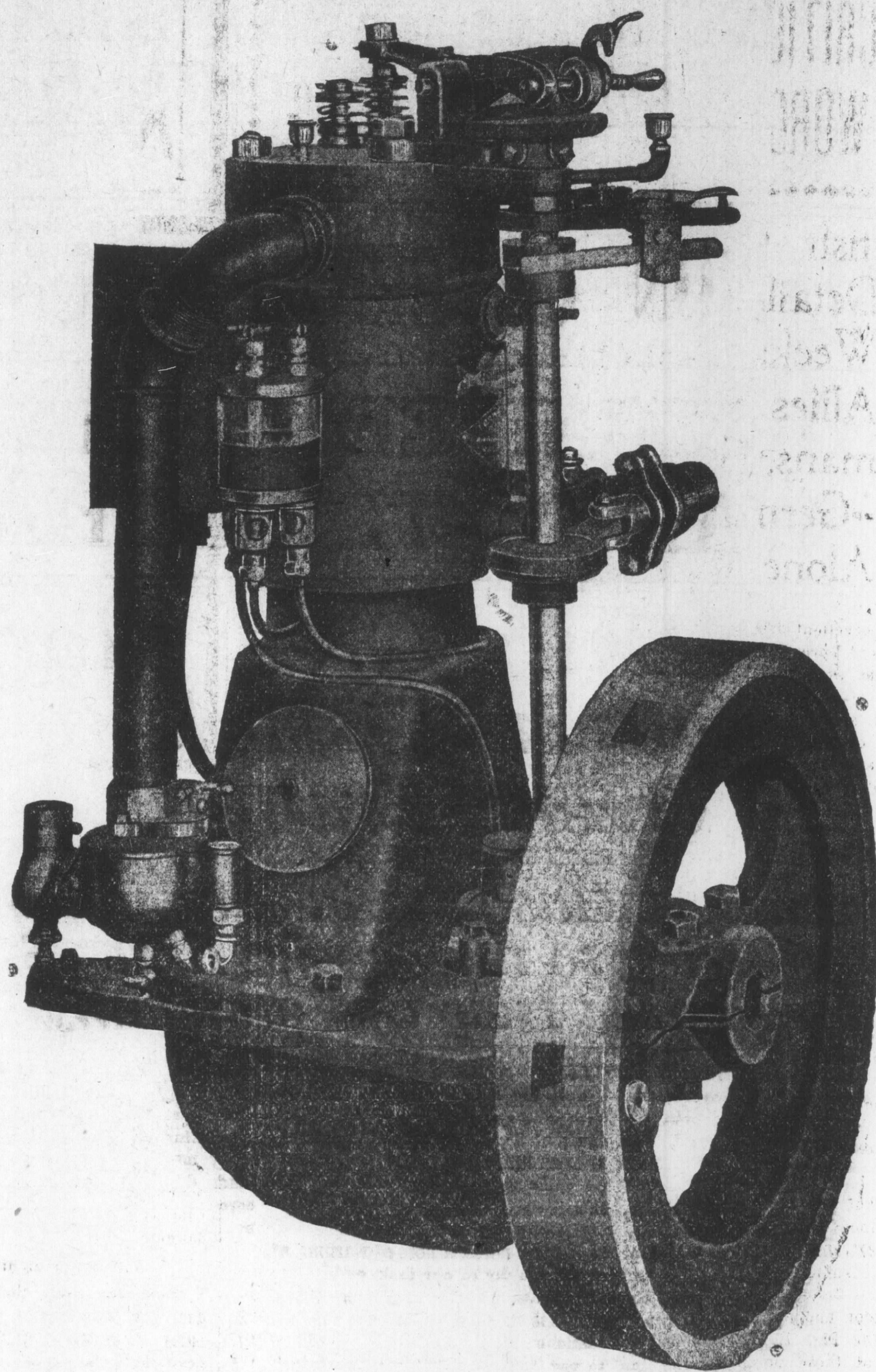
"When Mr. Churchill stated that the terrible stages of the beginning of the war were over, and that the seas had been swept clean, he did not, of course, intend to imply that the German fleet, which is a real danger, had been defeated because, of course, as every one knows, it remains undefeated. It is more difficult to understand that Mr. Churchill meant by saying that the submarine menace had been fixed within definite limits.

The Surplus Fleet

"He naturally possesses information, which is not accessible to anyone outside the admiralty, and by such the definite limit cannot be conceived. It is even more difficult to understand what Mr. Churchill meant by saying that the fleet employed in the Dardanelles was a surplus fleet, which, if it were not attacking the Dardanelles, would be lying idle in our southern ports.

Sarcastic Comment

"No writer on naval affairs would have dared publish such a statement, even if he knew it to be true, nor could he have ventured to say that these vessels would have been laid up in any case before the end of the year because their crews are wanted for an enormous reinforcement of new ships. Mr. Churchill, however, doubtless knows what he is talking about and what the admiralty will do before the end of the year. And the public when they next hear of the loss of a battleship, instead of feeling shaken or depressed, will express a hearty sense of relief.



THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

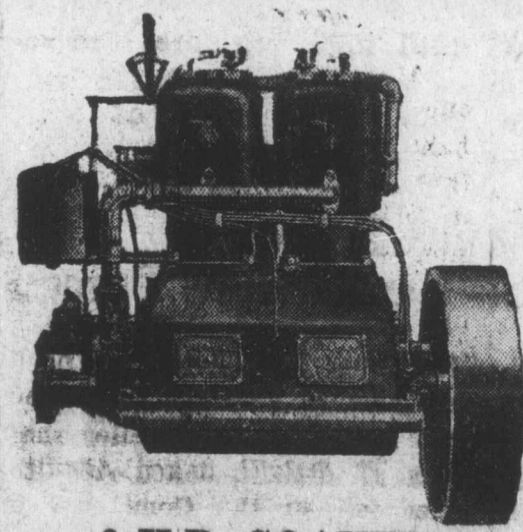
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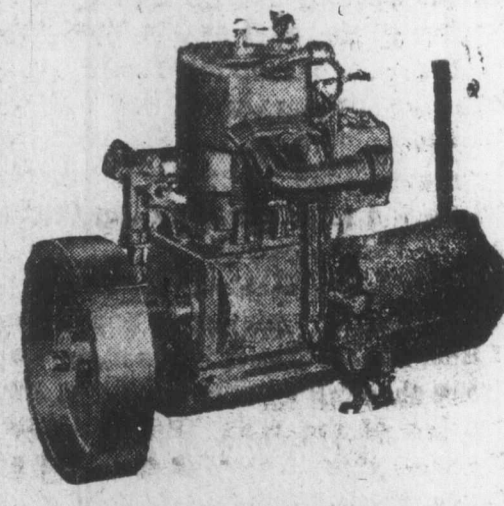
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## HISTORIC NARRATIVE OF FIRST CRITICAL STRUGGLE AT YPRES; WORCESTERS' HISTORIC CHARGE

**British Officer Sends Ottawa a Detailed Description of Three Weeks' Battle in Which 100,000 Allies Stopped Half Million Germans, Saving Calais & Dunkirk --German Loss 250,000--British Alone Was 40,000**

An excellent description of the first battle of Ypres—that historic struggle of last October in which an allied army of 100,000 men, mainly British, plied against half a million Germans checked the enemy, saving Calais and Dunkirk and probably the allies' cause as well—is given in a letter from a British officer, received by a member of the Government here a few days ago. It reads in part: "The fighting at Ypres has lasted for six months. It is still going on. The battle of Ypres lasted for about three weeks—from the 20th of October to the 11th of November. It began as an ordinary battle on a section of a front; it ends by drawing to it the attention of the bulk of the great German armies in West Flanders. I cannot hope to tell it to you in detail. Every hour was packed with incident and almost every hour was critical.

**Shortage of Reserves.**  
"That was on October 20th. Clearly the immediate posts of danger were the extreme left between Bixchoote and Dixmude, and the right center around Zandvoorde between the 7th Division and Allenby's cavalry. But on the 21st the main attack was not at these points. It was delivered almost at the point of the salient along the front of the 7th Division against which the four new German corps were thrown. The Germans succeeded in piercing the center held by the 21st Brigade between the Royal Scots Fusiliers and the Yorkshires. The only reserves available were Byng's cavalry, and they were used to protect the left flank of the 7th Division which was in great danger of being turned. By and by they were relieved by the Second Division of Haig's first corps, and they were then brought to the right of the 7th Division to link it up with Allenby's cavalry on the Zandvoorde Ridge.

**An Anxious Council.**  
"That night Sir John French had an anxious consultation with his generals. It was now clear that all we could do was to hold the thirty miles of the Ypres salient till General Joffre could send help. For that purpose we had the first corps, the left wing of the 4th corps, the 7th Division of the 4th corps, three divisions of British cavalry, De Mitty's 2nd French Cavalry Corps and Bidon's two divisions of French Territorials—all told perhaps a hundred thousand men, and some of the troops not of the 7th line. Against us we had the four German line corps, at least three of the old first line corps, several reserve corps, a number of Landwehr divisions of cavalry, in all not less than half a million men, and we knew of other corps moving up from the south. General Joffre told Sir John French that no assistance could come for three days.

**Desperate Fighting.**  
"Next day, the 22nd, saw some desperate fighting. The Germans broke the line of Fitzclarence's 1st Brigade and drove the 1st Camerons back—the famous red tartans of Quatre Bras and Tel-el-Kebir. Some of them were shut up and isolated in a wayside inn. The 7th Division at the point of the salient had a number of jags in its line like the teeth of a saw. Next day we made a great effort to straighten our front. Major-General Mulfin who had done brilliant work on the Aisne led the Royal West Surrey, the Northampton and the King's Royal Rifles in an attack on the trenches that the Germans had won from the Camerons. He liberated the captive Highlanders at the Inn, won back our trenches and took 600 Germans prisoners.

**Prussian Guards Fall.**  
"Next day, the 24th we received the first French reinforcements, and the first division of Haig's Corps was moved south to support to the front at Ypres between the 7th Division and Allenby. On that day the point

of the salient gave way at last. The gallant Wiltshires were driven in and suffered severely, and the Germans entered the famous Polygon Wood. Happily, however, they seemed unable to follow up their achievement. This happened throughout the whole battle. Repeatedly they pierced our line, but once through their initiative was exhausted. We might attribute this to the rawness of some of the Prussian Guards. It seems to point to a defect in the regimental leadership, for which we had cause to be devoutly thankful.

**Household Cavalry Charge.**  
"On the night of the 25th a great enveloping attack was made on the salient held by the 20th Brigade at Krusek. The Germans broke through, but a counter-attack by the 2nd Scots Guards relieved the position. The attack was renewed in force just before the dawn, and the Scots Guards were pushed back with terrible losses. All morning the battle continued to rage around Krusek, a critical place, for if the salient were broken the enemy would gain possession of the Zandvoorde Ridge. The situation was saved after midday by a brilliant attack by the Household Cavalry in which the Blues especially distinguished themselves.

"We were now on the eve of the chief struggle. Let us see how our line lay. On the extreme north of Bixchoote, were the French territorial, from Bixchoote to Zandvoorde were two divisions of the French 9th corps. Then came the French 3rd corps. Then came the first corps resting its right on the Gheluvelt cross roads. From Gheluvelt east to Zandvoorde was the 7th division. From Zandvoorde to Klien Zillebeke were Byng's Cavalry, and south of that Pulteney's 3rd Corps. The 7th Divisions, and the 3rd Cavalry Divisions were now placed under the command of Sir Douglas Haig.

**Stark Carnage.**  
"On the 28th there was lull, a dangerous lull which heralded the storm. Very early on the morning of the 29th we knew the enemy's intentions, for we managed to intercept a wireless message. It was the beginning of the sternest struggle of the campaign in the west. The great battles of the world have not uncommonly been fought in places worthy of so fierce a drama. The mountains looked upon Marathon and Thermopylae, Marengo and Solferino and Plevna; mighty plains gave dignity to Chalons and Borodino; the magic of the desert encompassed Arabele and Omdurman; or some phantom of weather, tent strangeness to death, like the snow of Austerlitz, or the harvest moon of Chattanooga. Ypres was stark carnage and grim endurance, without glamor of earth or sky. The sunless heavens hung low over the damp fields, the dripping woods, the mean houses, and all the sour and unsightly land. It was such a struggle as Lee's stand in the wilderness, where amidst scrub swamps ragged soldiers of the Confederacy fought their last battles.

**The German Wave.**  
"About 6 o'clock on that Thursday the wave broke against the centre of the 1st Corps at the point of the salient on the Gheluvelt cross roads. The 1st Division was driven from its trenches, and all morning the line swayed backwards and forwards. We held our ground until about two o'clock, when the enemy began to yield, and then before dark we recaptured the Krusek Ridge and re-established much of our line.

**Kaiser on the Scene.**  
"Next day, Friday, the 30th, the chief attack was on the Zandvoorde Ridge, held by Byng's Cavalry. After a tremendous artillery bombardment we had to evacuate the ridge and fall back a mile to the ridge of Klien Zillebeke; on the north. This

## AT THE NICKEL

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See Boy Blue. See Bo Peep. See Baron Grumble. See Dame Trot. See Idle Simon; he bought a watch and all the works fell out. See the Dutch Singers. See, Oh, Duley. See Baby Rose. See Old Uncle Joe. See the Grand Transformation Scene—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. NOTE—Friday's contest the best yet. New Amateurs. A great double event.

was obviously our last stand, for if we were pushed off the Klien Zillebeke Ridge, Ypres must fall. Sir Douglas Haig brought up all the reserves he could, including Cavon's famous 4th Brigade. We know now that the emperor was with his men and had told his Bavarians that the winning of Ypres would settle the fate of the British First Corps, which would have been wholly isolated and destroyed. But the peril at Klien Zillebeke was not all. Further south Allenby's Cavalry had been driven out of Hollebeke and had fallen back to St. Eloi and Messines was in imminent danger.

**70 Left Out of 1,200.**  
"Next day came the crisis, Saturday, the last day of October. Very early in the morning of the attack developed in great force against Gheluvelt village. North of it the 1st and 3rd Brigades of the 1st Division were driven back, and the 1st Coldstreams were almost wiped out as a fighting unit. The headquarters of the 1st and 2nd Divisions were shelled. General Jonaux and General Munro were wounded and six of their staff officers were killed. The falling back of this part of the line left the 7th Division in a desperate position. The Royal Scots Fusiliers stuck to their trenches and were cut off and destroyed. This battalion, which had landed in Flanders over 1,200 strong consisted now of 70 men commanded by a junior subaltern. On the right the 2nd and 4th Brigades under Bulfin just managed to cling to their trenches. On Bulfin's right a French division under General Moussy had a desperate struggle to keep the line intact towards Klien Zillebeke. If all tales be true he succeeded in doing it by a counter-attack of every man he could collect, his own escort dismounted with silver helmets and cavalry boots and sabers. It was Bruce's camp followers at Bannockburn over again, or the charge of Sir John Moore's ambulance men in the retreat at Corunna.

**A Soldier's Battle.**  
"The leadership of the corps commanders was beyond praise and on Sir Douglas Haig fell the heaviest task. At Ypres was, like Albuera, a soldier's battle, won by the dogged fighting quality of the rank and file rather than by great tactical brilliance. There was no room and no time for ingenious tactics.

**The Terrible Cost.**  
"A price must be paid for great glory, and the cost of Ypres was

line, which have always been the high. The German casualties cannot have been less than 250,000 for the three weeks' battle. The allied forces from Albert to Nieuport lost went over 100,000 men, and in the Ypres fight alone the British lost 40,000 at least. Whole battalions disappeared: 1st Coldstreams, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Wiltshires, 1st Camerons. One divisional general two brigadiers, nearly a dozen staff officers fell and 18 regiments and battalions lost their colonels. Scarcely a house famous in our history but mourned a son. Wyndham, Dawney, Fitzclarence, Wellesly, Cadogan, Cavendish, Bruce, Gordon-Lennox, Fraser, Kinnaird, Hay, Hamilton—it is like reading the death-roll after Flodden or Agincourt.

The fighting, the writer goes on to say, continued spasmodically until November 18, the British repulsing with counter-attacks repeated charges of the Kaiser's hordes. Then French reinforcements relieved the British troops after their stubborn weeks in the trenches. The weather had changed to a blizzard "and in the tempest the battle of Ypres died away."

"She kept chattering away when he was trying hard to follow the performance. "Did you ever listen to a play with your eyes shut?" she went on, aggravatingly. "No," he replied, out of patience, "but suppose you try listening to it with your mouth shut."—Boston Transcript.

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## For Sale! Motor Boat F. P. U.

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his Cruise North.

Boat is fitted with a 27 H.P. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nine-tenths of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses.

Apply to **W. F. Coaker.**

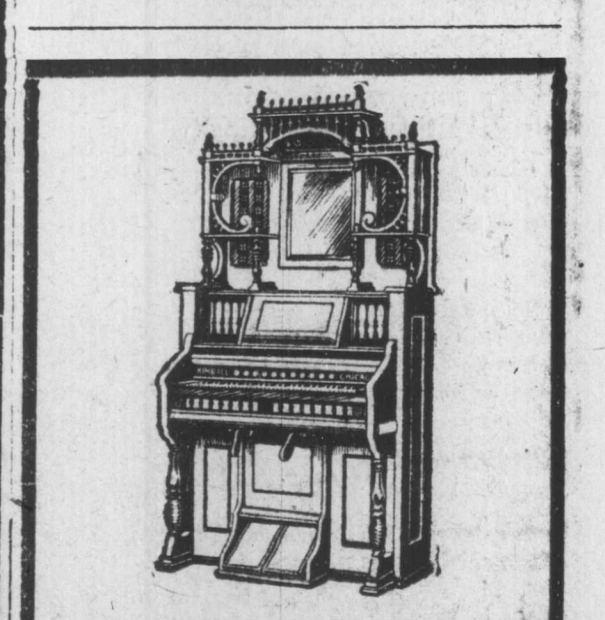
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Hub—If business don't improve I shall go crazy. I am literally up to my ears in debt.  
Wife—Cheer up, dear. Just think how much worse it would be if you were a tall man.  
No Terror.  
"Have you thought of the expense of living if you marry my daughter? Have you considered the bills?"  
"Bills have no terror for me, sir."  
"They haven't? Why not?"  
"Nobody will trust me, sir."

**His Luck.**  
Amateur Gardener—Just my confidence! I came home early especially to water the garden and now it is pouring rain.

**SO NECESSARY.**  
Yet so difficult, is perfect filing and indexing of records that Office Managers would be compelled to devote much valuable time and thought to this important subject were it not already solved by the "Safe-guard" system originated by the **Globe-Wernicke Co.** Are you not interested?  
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(To Every Man His Own.)

**The Mail and Advocate**

Issued every day from the office of  
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John's, Newfoundland, Union Pub-  
lishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 16th, 1915

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**The Three Beauties!**

THE men who write and pub-  
lish such stuff as The Star  
does about the private business of  
the Trading Co. and the F.P.U.  
know they are fit and bad enough  
to hang an innocent man.

Mosdell was purchased by the  
Water Street Clique because he  
was thought to be the right hand  
of The Mail and Advocate and  
might know something that may  
injure Coaker, the F.P.U. and the  
Trading Co.

They have found now that he  
was not the power behind The  
Mail and Advocate. They have  
found he used the paper without  
the knowledge of Mr. Coaker to  
vilely abuse his political oppo-  
nents after the fight was over in  
1913.

The poison of his soul filtered  
out in that vile attack on Piccott  
which he was base enough to tell  
Piccott's friends was written by  
Coaker. The liar has therefore  
been discovered. The venial na-  
ture of his make up has been  
proven by his acceptance of the  
bribe to take a paper in order to  
attempt to injure the man that did  
more for him than all other men  
alive.

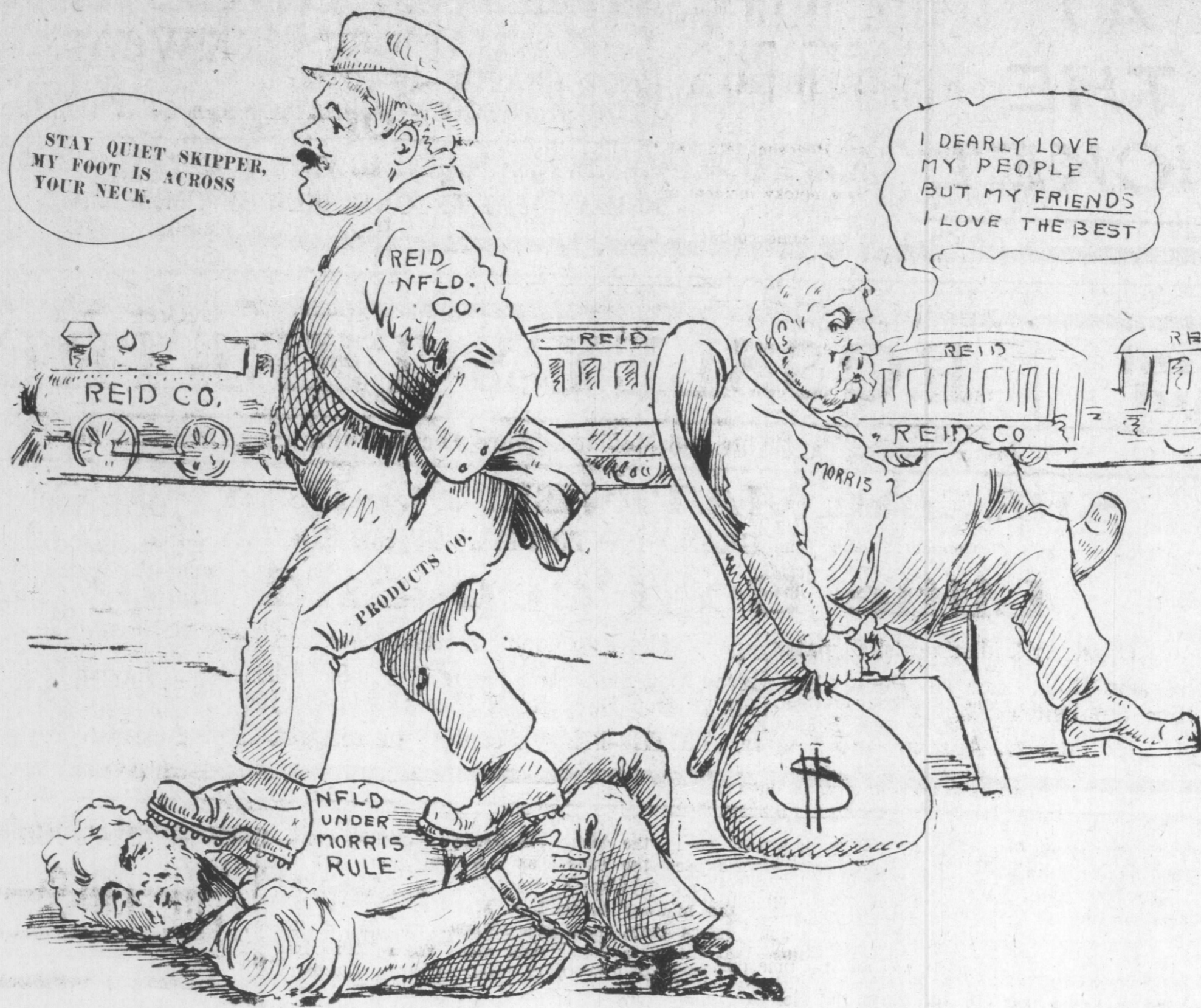
Mosdell doesn't state that he  
spent \$800 of the F.P.U. Funds in  
the attempt to elect himself in  
1913, for which money he has  
never rendered an account, al-  
though pressed for it a half dozen  
times. Even his nomination fee  
was paid for by the F.P.U.

Thistle—the Jack in the Box  
Sneak—lies when he states in The  
Star that President Coaker's  
travelling expenses last year cost  
\$500. They did not exceed \$200.  
If they amounted to \$1000 or  
\$10,000, it would be none of Mos-  
dell's business. They have no  
right to discuss anyone's private  
affairs, much less discuss matters  
of a confidential nature, concern-  
ing information that they were  
bought to reveal.

Who will suffer by such vile  
conduct? Will it be Coaker or  
will it be his vile and base tra-  
ducers?

They have already established  
their characters—they are the on-  
ly men in the community that can  
be looked upon as Sneaks of the  
vilest class. Their names are  
poison to every honest man or any  
man of honor.

They have been given a paper  
outfit worth \$25,000 by men who  
have resolved to kill the F.P.U.  
and the Trading Co., and if they  
could injure Coaker they know  
they can injure the Union and the  
Trading Co.



The Reids dressed in the form of the Newfoundland Products Company, Limited, secured concessions from the Morris Government worth \$150,000,000 (One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars) and thereby shackled the Toilers of Terra Nova and made Newfoundlanders "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

The above cut shows poor Newfoundland laying prostrate before the Octopus, with the foot of the Products Company across the neck of poor old Newfoundland—laying low and shackled—down never more to raise. Morris sits by, uttering words to fool the people and in the next breath bargaining with Reids for Railways, Contracts and Water Power Gifts. While at his side lays a huge bag of golden dollars which he loves dearer than life.

The haggard look of the Premier reveals his soul's forebodings. Well does he realize that the people are compelled to carry an enormous burden of taxation and debt for giving him the right to finish his work.

Mosdell, Thistle and Dowden are the supposed owners of The Star. They were not the owners of \$100 when they left Coaker's service. Mosdell was in debt, Dowden was in debt and Thistle owned no money.

The highest bidder of their vices undertook to place \$25,000 to their credit to run a paper to fight Coaker—this Coaker told Mosdell and Thistle when they left. They both asserted their innocence and vowed their paper would be non-political, independent, clean, classical, and above all other papers in the Colony. Mosdell even asked Mr. Coaker for his blessing.

None of the vile creatures along the street and in the Government who purchased those despicable creatures would permit their names to appear as shareholders of that vile sheet. They know that to do so would be to stamp themselves in their true characters; they preferred to remain behind the scenes and let the character assassins do the dirty work.

Mosdell, Thistle and Dowden draw \$25 each per week from the paper—the price of their daily venality.

This sheet is backed by men who would shudder for fear if their names were revealed to the public. Men who hitherto stood high in the estimation of the public—we know them all—they will all be held responsible for the business of their tools who manage their vile sheet.

They are welcome to all the pleasure their vile conduct can bring them—be it little or much—but all they can do will but strengthen and build up Coaker and the Union.

This very day a man drew \$1000 from the Royal Bank and invested it in the Trading Co., and had there been no Star, that \$1000 would not have been withdrawn from the Bank.

One of the most bitter oppo-  
nents of Coaker and one of the  
strongest supporters of The Star,

**BETWEEN MAN AND MAN VITAL RELATIONSHIPS**

"There are certain relationships of life, as everybody knows well, which involve a certain degree of confidence, and imply a certain degree of secrecy between the parties to them. For instance, there are the relationships between master and servant, between principal and agent, between a telegraph office and those who confide the secrets of their business to its trust.

"Broadly speaking, it may be said that no man is fit to hold such a position of trust or responsibility, WHO IS INCAPABLE OF KEEPING THE SECRETS OF ANOTHER MAN COMMITTED TO HIS CARE. That man is, indeed, THE BASEST OF MEN, who, obtaining information that is the property of another, uses that information, in any way, without the other's consent.

"How much baser and more dishonorable and contemptible is the man who uses that information so obtained, not only without the consent, BUT AGAINST THE INTEREST OF HIM FROM WHOM HE HAS OBTAINED IT, AND TO WHOM IT RIGHTLY BELONGS." — Mosdell, June 8, 1915.

and the tactics of the Bottle Washer, knows this to be a fact, as he identified the planter who owned the money and was told by the planter subsequently what he intended to do with the money.

Over \$5000 worth of shares in the Export Co. was sold during the last ten days, and nothing aided the sale of those shares more effectively than The Star's mad foolish and purchased utterances.

**MR. COAKER'S LITTLE PICNIC**

The Mail and Advocate informs us that Mr. Coaker is to start off on his little annual picnic early in July. The motorboat trip taken by the President last summer cost Five Hundred Dollars. The fishermen had to pay for this vacation of Mr. Coaker and the fishermen got but little in return for the expenditure, for at that period of the year most of them are away attending to the business of fishing so that the majority of them weren't even edified by the sight of the countenance of the omniscient one.

"This summer, though, Mr. Coaker's itinerary is to be a more extensive one taking in the upper part of the Labrador shore, so that with a bigger boat and a longer longer journey, this excursion will probably cost the fishermen in the neighborhood of One Thousand Dollars.

"Mr. Coaker doubtless, suffers from the lung strain of blowing his own trumpet during the winter and the salt sea breezes should restore him to perfect condition for continuing this little pastime of his again this fall. But the fishermen "pay the piper." — Mosdell, June 15, 1915.

Does Thistle know that any private business of the F.P.U. and of the Trading Co., that is published by Mosdell, will be placed against his honor, and will write him down the most despicable of Sneaks?

Thistle must know that what he sold the Clique as his part of the plot can result only in painting him the blackest of villains if delivered. Surely he is well aware

that all he can state has long ago been known to all Union members.

He knows that the Trading Co.'s books are open to every shareholder through the Chartered Accountants—Messrs. Reed, Watson & Sons. He knows that the shareholders all know everything or anything he can publish, and this he will do, so all he might do will but enrage the people most violently against him and endear their President to them more and more.

Doesn't he know that for five years President Coaker has been voted \$1800 per year by the F.P.U. as salary and instead of drawing \$1800 President Coaker has drawn and received but \$600 for three years and for two years he received no salary.

Doesn't he know that the Trading Co.'s shareholders voted him \$1800 more for the past two years and he is receiving but \$50 per month.

Doesn't he know that President Coaker has consequently enriched the F.P.U. and the U.T. Co. some \$9000.

Doesn't he know that President Coaker's sessional pay last year went to the F.P.U. Disaster Fund and this year it went to help fishermen in need, much of it having been given to the poor of Bonavista town.

Does he not know that Mosdell was paid \$25 per week—or \$1300 per year—by the Union Publishing Co. for working about four hours per day chiefly for correcting proofs, while President Coaker managed the F.P.U., the Trading Co. and wrote most of the editorials for The Mail and Advocate for \$1200 per year.

Yes, he knows all this and knows also that since the Spring of 1914 President Coaker had no confidence in Mosdell and kept him to work out of pity and did most of the work Mosdell was credited with doing on the paper.

We defy Mosdell or Thistle to injure Coaker or the F.P.U. The more they try the stronger Coaker will grow.

P. T. McGrath when he attacked Coaker did more good for Coaker than any other agency could accomplish.

Go ahead vile traitors. Dive deep into the mud which compose your characters—each dive will draw your journalistic careers nearer its close.

President Coaker addressing the Sealers at the T. A. Hall on March 12th said:

"Mark well those words, boys. While I am vilified, despised, plotted against, defamed, slandered, called a scoundrel, persecuted and held up to public ridicule, you can feel sure that I am doing my duty towards you; that I am true to you and the F.P.U.; that I am unpurchasable; that I am above being bribed or bought; that my tongue has not been stilled or my pen silenced."

"But when you hear the Clique—the Graball gang—your enemies, your oppressors, say that I am a very good fellow—an agreeable sort of chap—a fine clever man.—then you may rest assured that my usefulness to you is gone and that I have been bribed and purchased and your Union sold and murdered."

Those words sank deep into the minds of the 1500 men who heard them on that remarkable occasion and will appeal more than ever to all the Toilers as they read of the Bottle Washer's attempt to kill out Coaker as he has so brazenly stated.

Go ahead vile creatures of Crossbie, Squires, Bishop, Munn, Harvey and others. Your attacks are welcome to the man who cares not for your wounds, for every attempt will but endear him to those whose burden he is carrying and whose battles he is hourly fighting.

Bonavista's Waterloo ought to be sufficiently convincing to reasonable men.

If a more convincing proof is required let Morris hold a General Election and we boldly assert that he will not come back with six men, and the most despised of all will be Mosdell, the Hero of the 1913 Fight.

Let the Crackies bark, why should the Lion be disturbed even though the Crackies choke through their very efforts.

**Advice To The Star Man**

THE STAR man seems so very solicitous for the fishermen of the country and so pained to see that they are being led astray, that one wonders why he does not start a new F.P.U., all his very own. It is so easy, and it would be so nice and ever so much more deserving of renown, than the mere dispossessing of a leader who has brought the old F.P.U. to its present status.

It would be much more pleasant to build up an organization out of the new, especially when one comes to consider how easy it is.

All is required is an indomitable courage, a great capacity for work, so great that twenty hours out of the twenty-four seven days in the week, year in and year out, might be considered a fair day's work. Add to this a great organizing genius, and a heartfelt sympathy for the miseries of the poor.

Besides this all is required for the successful carrying out of the project, is the possession of a business ability amounting to genius, and a courage superior to being thrown down by the most virulent attacks on the person and character by an united press.

The new organizer must be firm as a rock to resist attacks open and covert. He must have the moral courage to hold out against the blandishments of pretended friends and the bribes of those who failing to move by force scruple not to have recourse to the tempting quality of gold.

He must be a powerful speaker, who can lay on the lash to the backs of evil doers regardless of who they might be, and must also be able to appeal to the virile qualities of his hearers.

Understanding of the minds and aspirations of the fishermen. He must know their wants and feel them as his own. In fact he must be one in heart and soul with the fishermen. Summed up in a word he must be prepared to endure all sacrifices for the sake of the object in view, i.e., the betterment of the conditions under which generations of fishermen have lived and died, and the purification of politics.

Possessed of all those simple and every day qualities there is nothing that we can see to debar any man from doing as Mr. Coaker has done, and we feel sure the very stable (?) star man, can do even better.

It is no trouble to get up an organization of twenty thousand fishermen, and to hold them together working as one unit, and with one aim.

It is quite a simple thing to establish a great Union Trading Company, operating about forty stores along the coast, east, west, north and south.

It is all so easy that one wonders why it had not been done before.

According to the star man Mr. Coaker has made such a mess of it, that it should be no trouble whatever for him to get the fishermen to come over into his more perfect F.P.U..

Another thing about the building of such a great organization such as Mr. Coaker has built up, and that makes it very easy (?) is that not a cent of capital is needed. Mr. Coaker did not have a cent to start with.

Go ahead Mr. Star man, let the people see that you are as fit to do what Mr. Coaker has done as that gentleman himself.

There is one other quality needed, if success is to crown your effort, let us say, and not the least among the many qualities required, and that is the quality of being able to preserve the confidence of the fishermen.

Do you possess this quality Mr. Star man, if you do not, then in vain do you possess all the other qualifications.

Do you think the fishermen will trust you, you who have been false to every principle of manliness. You, who have turned to bite the hand which had lifted you from obscurity and given you a chance to play the man.

You, who have fouled your own utterances, in a few short months do you aspire to lead the fishermen of Newfoundland, you, who cannot lead yourself down the narrow path of honesty in public life, cannot hope to have any influence among such manly men, as follow Coaker, the sincere and consistent.

**Things Educational**

WOULD somebody explain—  
(1) What are the specific duties of a Public Analyst?  
(2) What connection this office, from a pedagogical standpoint, has with so-called Technical Education in this city (we say so-called to differentiate actual vocational training from the abortive thing now strutting under this name in our minds);  
(3) What authority exists for the payment of \$1800 per annum to the gentleman who fills the position of Analyst (it seems to us impossible to understand the statement furnished in the published accounts);  
(4) Why should the tax-payers of the Colony be burdened with the payment of an amount which apparently is expended exclusively for the benefit of the employees of Corporations in the City of St. John's?

Pending enlightenment on these subjects, we beg to state that, in our opinion the City absorbs into its over-capacious maw considerably more of our Educational funds than it is actually entitled to. These funds, by the way, are largely at the discretion of the Superintendents of the respective denominations, in the way of Bonuses, augmentations, etc.

(Continued on page 5.)



