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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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FACING THE NEW ITALIAN ENEMY

Affords No Check to Austro-German Forces

Big Offensive Continues on Both Eastern and Western Fronts—Austrians Make a Stand on the Isonzo River Where Big Battle Is Expected Shortly.

London, May 27.—Although called upon to face another enemy—Italy—whose troops have crossed the Eastern border, Austrians and Germans have not relaxed their efforts on the other fronts. In Middle Galicia, they have resumed their offensive against the Russians along the River San and claim to have met with further success, while in Flanders and Artois, the Germans continue, according to a French report, to make furious attacks in an effort to regain ground taken from them in recent weeks, and hold that which they took from the British in the region of Ypres. Except for the German admission that the British have captured part of their trenches in north-east Givency, the reports from belligerent headquarters continue to contradict each other. One side claims gains where the other says all the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

This is the means whereby commanders hope to wear down their opponents, until they become so weak that a real forward movement will be found possible. The Italians, who have crossed the Austrian frontier to the east along a front of 60 miles, toward the Isonzo river, have not yet met with any serious opposition. In fact no important battle is expected until the invaders reach the river, as it is here the Austrians are established, and on this line they will make their stand, as they have had a long time to prepare for an invasion. It is probable they will oppose the Italian advance by means of the same method as caused the deadlock in Flanders. In Greece the illness of King Constantine, whose condition remains serious, has brought the political situation to a standstill. It is regarded unlikely that there will be any developments until after the pending elections. The alleged torpedoing of the American steamship Nebraskan is featured by all London papers, which describe the incident as another challenge to America.

FIGHT IN MID AIR

Paris, May 27th.—A German aeroplane was brought down to-day. Brsine, pilot of the French machine which defeated the German aircraft has been awarded military medal for his achievement. Observer and Officer promoted.

Italian Troops Continue to Advance

Geneva, May 26.—The Italian troops which have invaded Austria along a line running north of the Gulf of Trieste continue the advance to the Isonzo river on three points, forcing the Austrians to retire. Apparently the Austrians thus far have made no determined resistance. The Italians captured 200 prisoners yesterday. Casualties on both sides have been slight. The King is expected to go to the front this week, and probably will proceed to headquarters. The Italian Chief of Staff and Italian Ambassador to Germany are expected to reach Chaisso, Switzerland, to-night.

Italian Government Proclaims Blockade Austrian Ports

Paris, May 26.—The Italian Government to-day declared a blockade of all ports on the Austro-Hungarian coast. This proclamation, like that of Britain and France against Germany, will entirely cut off all neutral trade by sea with the enemy, and indicates that the Italian fleet has done rapid work, thus sweeping the Austrians from the seas.

Victor Emanuel Assume Command Italian Army

Paris, May 26.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says that King Victor Emmanuel has assumed the supreme command of the army and navy forces, and that he left to-night incognito for the Italian headquarters.

French Capital Displays Flags of Allied Nations

Paris, May 26.—Flags of European Powers allied against Germany, namely, France, Italy, Britain, Russia, Belgium, and Serbia, were to-day by order of the French Government displayed in groups over many public buildings and monuments in Paris. Among the edifices decorated are the residence of the President of the Republic, the Senate, Chamber of Deputies, and all Ministries.

Lord Northcliffe Attacks Kitchener & Gets Rebuff

Stock Exchange Expresses Confidence in the Great Soldier.

London, May 26.—The flame of indignation against Lord Northcliffe on account of the Kitchener attacks, burns stronger than ever. Chas. Clark, chairman of the stock exchange, who protested at a meeting, is still receiving thousands of congratulatory telegrams approving of his action. Kitchener wired him to-day: "Please accept for yourself and convey to the members of the Stock Exchange my cordial thanks for expressions of confidence contained in your telegram."

Furious Fighting In Augres Region

Paris, May 26.—A great air raid, in which 200 bombs were dropped, was made against the German military depots on Tuesday. A terrific night of fighting has taken place in Augres region (south of LaBasse and north of Lorette heights), where the French not only held firm against the furious assaults of the Germans, but gained new ground. Official despatches show that attacks and counter-attacks between Arras and Neuve Chapelle are incessant by day and night.

S.S. Nebraskan Steaming Slowly

London, May 26.—A message to Lloyds from Kinsale, Ireland, says that the Nebraskan passed that point at 11 o'clock, apparently bound for Queenstown. She was down at the bow. She was proceeding under her own steam and flying the signal, "I am under control."

OFFICIAL

British

London, May 26 (official)—In the Dardanelles the first French Division made considerable progress on May 21st and are now close to the Turkish trenches.

On May 22nd the enemy made a determined attack against the Indian Brigade, gained a temporary footing. A counter-attack drove them back with the loss of over 500. Many prisoners taken.

On the 23rd an armistice was granted for burying the dead. Opposite the Australian and New Zealand Corps. Over 3,000 Turks were buried.

On May 24th the French with the British naval division advanced considerably, during the night, with slight loss. A Territorial division also pushed forward, and the new line was consolidated.

Sir John French reports some portions of the line lost during the enemy's gas attack, not yet recovered. The amount of gas used was greater than ever before. The gas was emitted from cylinders over a front of five miles, for four and a half hours, rising in places forty feet. Asphyxiating shells also were used. Our men have demonstrated that, with due precaution, they can defeat this form of attack.

The French Government report important progress north of Arras. An enemy's salient called Crow's redoubt, was carried, also another very strong fortified work. A large enemy trench was taken near Souchez. There has been progress at other points in this neighbourhood.

Latest reports say that furious fighting is in progress. All French gains are maintained.

The Russian Government report an offensive being pursued on the Dnieper. Over 2,200 prisoners were captured in the course of the day. No reference is made to the German claim to success north of Przemyśl. The Italians are advancing in Trentino and on the Isonzo.

HARCOURT.

French

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 26.—The checks sustained by the enemy yesterday in the district of Angres and north of Lorette heights provoked, on their part, an extremely violent reaction. The battle raged furiously during the evening and night. We maintained all our gains. Our troops are giving proof of magnificent courage and tenacity. The Germans at first counter-attacked the works taken by us north-west of Angres and renewed desperate efforts in their attempts to recapture them. In spite of an exceptionally fierce bombardment, we maintained entirely our new positions. On the other hand we occupied a village where we had secured a footing in the afternoon, and are holding on in spite of a fierce bombardment. Similarly we advanced on the heights north-east of Lorette and captured a German trench in the vicinity of Souchez. An artillery contest, rather sharp, occurred in Soissons and Rheims districts.

During the 25th our aeroplanes were exceedingly active on the whole front and were successful in several operations. They dropped 203 projectiles, of which 82 were heavy bombs of 20 pounds weight, and several shells weighing 86 pounds. The efficiency of these explosives were verified on several points. During the previous night four shells were thrown on the Douai railway station. A fire immediately broke out in the vicinity of the station and in the sheds containing goods.

New Appointments To British Ministry

London, May 26.—Additional appointments in connection with the reconstruction of the Government was announced to-day, nearly all to places outside the Cabinet.

Herbert L. Samuel, who was President of the Local Government Board under the former regime, is appointed Postmaster-General, a position he held for several years until two years ago. Fredk. E. Smith, who has been director of the Official Press Bureau of the War Office, has been made Solicitor-General.

Edwin S. Montagu has been re-appointed Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

WHEN ALL ARE FOR THE STATE

A HINT TO STRIKERS

Manchester, Mya 27.—The Master Cotton Spinners Federation take action to prevent further troubles in their mills. The Federation announces, unless striking employees return to work before June 7th, the mills will be closed, locking out 140,000 operatives.

New Ministry Represents All Talents

Say Most Newspapers, Others Fling Taunts and Predict Fall of Government

London, May 27.—The general consensus of newspaper opinion with regard to the new Cabinet is, that though certain appointments are surprising, Asquith has come within the range of constituting a National Ministry which takes in at least nearly all talents. While the Times and Morning Post speak as if the Liberal Government had fallen, the remaining Conservative journals refrain from any taunts. In fact the dominant note is that a new regime must at once be relegate to oblivion all party feelings. The Manchester Guardian, the northern Radical organ says "Noting the omission of any Nationalist inclusion, Sir Edward Carson fears that this shadow on the wall will darkn the horizon at the close of the war."

The London Globe carps on Bonar Law being given the Colonies, and says his natural place was as Minister of Munitions.

Difficulties of a Coalition Government are recognized on all sides, but in the words of the Morning Post it is an experiment of which the success is vital to the British Empire.

British Battleship Sunk in Dardanelles

Battleship "Triumph" 11,800 tons Goes Down—Loss of Life Said to be Small

London, May 26.—The British battleship Triumph has been sunk in the Dardanelles. This official announcement was made to-night.

The First Army Continues Progress

Pierced Enemy's Line Along a Front of Three Miles.

London, May 27.—The first army continues to make progress east of Festubert. A territorial division carried last night a group of German trenches, capturing 36 prisoners. This morning it captured one officer, 21 men and a machine gun.

Since May 1st the First Army has pierced the enemy line on a total front of over three miles, and the first and second line of trenches are in our possession. The total number of prisoners taken is 8 officers and 777 of other ranks. Ten machine guns in all have fallen into our possession, as well as a considerable quantity of material and equipment, particulars of which are not yet available.

The Case of The Nebraskan

London, May 27.—A message to the "Star" from Liverpool says the name and nationality of the Nebraskan was printed in large letters on her sides. She was in water ballast.

The torpedoing of the Nebraskan was a surprise to American officials here. Apparently it occurred before 9 o'clock last night. All foreign vessels leaving Liverpool lately have had their names and nationalities painted in large letters on their sides and have flown large flags. Yesterday evening was clear. The period between eight and nine o'clock is twilight hour in the British Islands at this season.

A message to Lloyd's says an armed trawler went to the assistance of the Nebraskan and stood by her all night.

And None Think of Their Party Issues

Successful and Decisive Issue of The War Dependent All On the Participation of All Parties in The Common Cause—Regret Expressed that Redmond Refuses to Accept a Seat.

London, May 27.—The Marquis of Lansdowne and A. Bonar Law, both of whom now occupy seats in the Coalition Ministry, explained to their followers at a meeting of the Unionist members of both Houses of Parliament held at the Carlton Club to-day the reasons why they decided to join the Coalition Government.

Bonar Law read a letter from the Prime Minister in which the Premier suggested the coalition saying, "After long and careful consideration I have definitely come to the conclusion that to conduct the war to a successful and decisive issue cannot be effectively carried on except by a Cabinet which represents all parties in the State. I need not enter into reasons sufficiently obvious, which point to this as the best solution in the interests of the country of the problem which the war now presents, nor does the recognition of its necessity involve any disparagement on my part of the splendid service, which in their several spheres, my colleagues have rendered the Empire."

In this great and trying emergency my colleagues have placed their resignations in my hands, and I am therefore in a position to invite you and those who are associated with you to join forces with us in a combined administration in which I should also ask the leader, of the Irish and Labor Parties to participate, whose common action, without prejudices to the future prosecution of the various divergent political purposes, should be exclusively directed to issues of the war.

Lord Lansdowne, opening the meeting, said that ordinarily he disliked a Coalition Government, but conditions at present were extraordinary. The country, he said, is making the most stupendous effort it has ever been called upon to make. We do not even yet know of what dimensions

the effort may prove to be. New theatres of war unfold themselves before us, new developments, some of them of the most sinister and horrible kind are taking place day by day. We must all of us be convinced that at such a moment nothing but a supreme effort on the part of the whole nation will be sufficient to meet the difficulties and opposition in front of us. As Bonar Law said, just as the Unionists had decided that there must be a change he had received a letter from the Prime Minister suggesting Coalition and had immediately replied, accepting the invitation.

He expressed regret that John Redmond had not joined the Government, which, if it was to succeed, must be a National Government in reality as well as in name. The only chance of success was that every member should act as a loyal colleague without any idea that the result was to be got by compromise on any question, such as Home Rule, Welsh Church as anything else which they regarded as vital. They must put aside everything until the war was finished and regard the war as the only thing we had to deal with.

The meeting adjourned without the adoption of any formal resolutions.

Asquith and Salandra Exchange Greetings

London, May 26.—It was announced officially to-day that Asquith had sent a telegram to Premier Salandra of Italy, expressing pleasure that the long standing relationship between the two countries had ripened into a more intimate relationship. Salandra responded with the hope that a longer era of liberty and peace may be opened in Europe.

WILL REMAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL

London, May 27.—Sweden, Norway and Denmark have sent to Italy, Germany and Austria following their declarations of war a formal notification of Scandinavian nations' determination to maintain strict neutrality.

Was She Torpedoed Or Mined

Washington, May 27.—The course of the United States Government in the case of the American steamer Nebraskan, damaged off the coast of Ireland, was undetermined to-night because official are without definite information as to whether the ship was torpedoed or struck a mine.

Messages from Ambassador Page to Consul-General Skinner from London to-day transmitted the report from the British Admiralty that the vessel had been torpedoed. Officials noted with much interest, the captain's report to his owners, indicating doubt as to whether the Nebraskan was hit by a torpedo or mine.

So far as the State Department is informed, there is no British mine field near where the Nebraskan was struck.

Was Torpedoed By Submarine

London, May 27.—The Times Petrograd correspondent says Russian military observer considers Przemysl at the present time quite safe, and thinks there is no reason to apprehend envelopment and blockade of the fortress.

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HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

President Coaker Speaks On Prohibition

Puts a Few Hard Ones to Currie, Le-Feuvre and Other Champions of Temperance--A Speech That Will Appeal to All Sincere Believers in Temperance

MR. COAKER—Mr. Chairman, I cannot say that I can compliment the Premier on the stand that he has taken in connection with this matter. He has admitted in his address that the liquor question is an evil. Now, if he recognizes that this is an evil, why does he take all the trouble of asking the people whether they are going to vote for it or against it. If liquor is an evil so great as he makes out, why does he hesitate to do away with it. For my part I am ready to vote here and now for total prohibition, excluding everything in the shape of liquor—alies, wines and all the rest of it—and from what we have heard from the other side of the House the main objection is to the present form of the Resolutions. Now we do not intend to let them get out of it in that way. We represent districts which I consider have given mandates in favor of Prohibition, even though Local Option may have no connection with Prohibition, but I go so far as to say, sir, that all the Northern Districts when they cut out liquor in their own section are quite prepared to exclude it from the whole country, but knowing that they had no opportunity to do that, the only thing they could do was to cut it out of their own district, and they have done so. But if the Government have resolved to vote down that Resolution, they can do so. We cannot force them. As far as I am concerned, I regret that the Premier did not long ago make this announcement on the Temperance question. Fourteen months ago this matter was brought before him, and up till to-day we have not heard a word about it, and it is my opinion that we would never have heard of it again if this Resolution had not come before the House to-day. Personally I am opposed to liquor. I believe that the man who does not take liquor at all is the best off. I do not think that the man who takes liquor in moderation is any worse than I am, but I think he would be better off without it. I have always been convinced that liquor is an evil, and all my life I have been a temperance man, and I have always favoured the temperance folks because I have seen many a poor chap go to the bad through liquor. Now, I do not know what will be the effect of the Government's measure, and in order to have this Prohibition matter copper-fastened I am going to move an amendment to the Resolutions. I intend to move this amendment because I do not want the issues of the present session to turn out fruitless. I must, however, say that I cannot altogether agree with the hon. member for Bonavista, Mr. Morine, as regards the view he has just laid down in reference to consulting the people. I do believe the people ought to be consulted in great issues, such as we are now at present facing, and I thoroughly agree with the views maintained by members of the opposite side who have expressed their opinion in this respect. For in a difficulty such as the present I think the people ought to have the last word.

I ask the member for Burin what he means when he states that any plebiscite must be carried by a majority of the votes of the electorate, as the member for St. John's East states that he considers a majority of the votes on the voter's list would be necessary to be passed in favor of Prohibition, according to his estimation of what percentage is necessary in order to enforce the measure. In view of such a statement, I would like to know from Mr. Currie what his opinions are with regard to this matter. Does he still insist upon a limit and that that limit should amount to 50 per cent of the votes of the electorate?

This matter of Prohibition has been bluffed by the members on the opposite side. If they really and truly intended to carry Prohibition, they would not vote against the amendment proposed by me to-day. They go outside and preach temperance and then come in here and say they will not vote for such an amendment as

that which I proposed here to-day. The Hon. Member for St. John's East, Mr. Higgins, states that the history of the present government has been that they have acceded to the people's wishes with regard to Temperance matters. He seems to forget that in the past many of the petitions sent in by the people have been ignored and treated with contempt. A large number of petitions from all parts of the country came in three or four years ago in connection with granting the women a vote of Temperance. Those petitions were treated with contempt and nothing whatever was heard of them. Last year at the closing part of the Session, the Temperance people again presented petitions asking for a plebiscite, but nothing was done. Then a number of the citizens of St. John's presented a petition asking for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to manage the affairs of St. John's. The prayer of that petition was very soon acceded to, and, as a result, a law was passed appointing a Commission to run the Municipal affairs of St. John's. The request of the Temperance people, though, was treated with contempt, and, up to the present time nothing has been heard of it.

If the Government had any intention of moving in the matter of Temperance, they would have mentioned it in the Speech from the Throne, but not a sound about Temperance has been heard from the Premier for the past fourteen months, and had it not been for Mr. Hickman's resolution to-day, nothing would have been heard for a much longer time. We have been accused of doubting the Government in this matter. For my part, I have no hesitation in saying that I do doubt the Government and its promises, for during the last two sessions we have heard nothing but promises from them and very few of them have been fulfilled. Now they are making a Party measure of Prohibition in order that they may flash the Party whip over the backs of their supporters and carry through a measure which will be of no effect so far as acceding to the wishes of Temperance people is concerned.

The F.P.U. members on this side of the House are sincere and believe in Temperance, and further believe that the carrying of Prohibition would mean conferring upon the country one of the greatest blessings that could be bestowed upon it. From what we have seen here to-day, we may make up our minds that the Government and its supporters will do all they can to prevent the country from having Prohibition. The Temperance people might as well go away for they will not get from this Government what they want.

The member for St. John's East, Mr. Higgins, has stated that I have changed my views to meet the opinions of Mr. Morine. I would challenge him to mention one instance in which I have changed my views in order to suit them to Mr. Morine's opinions. If he has any proof, I shall be glad if he will now offer it. He says the Government would not live forty-eight hours if it did not accede to the wishes of the people. We have heard that statement time and again. But who is going to turn them out? Is it to be the members on the Opposite side? Who among them will stop the bootle and break the golden chain which binds them one to the other, in order to carry this Prohibition measure? They cannot stay in power very much longer. When an opportunity offers, the people will not hesitate in turning them out. If we were as sure that Prohibition would be carried as we are that the Government will be turned out when the first opportunity offers at the polls, then there will be an easy victory for Prohibition.

They talk about carrying Prohibition by a majority vote of the electorate. This shows very poor taste for a party which has been ruling the country for two years with nothing at its back but a minority vote. Had it been necessary for the Government con-

trolling this Country to be backed by a majority of the electors, the Morris Government would not have been returned in 1913, for the Opposition Party to-day represents 3000 votes more than the Government. Last year we trusted to the word of the Premier in connection with the filling of the two departmental vacancies in this House, and what do we find? We find that his Party was so weak in the country that he dared not open a single District of the country in order to return a Minister to fill the vacant positions. He was compelled to place defeated candidates in the Upper House and then made them Ministers of the Crown. These two brilliant men were turned down by their constituents in 1913, and in face of their defeat, they were glad enough to be pitchedforked into positions into which they well knew the electorate, if it had been consulted, would never have placed them. Members on the opposite side of the House who were qualified to fill those positions were ignored, and the rights of Districts such as Placentia and Harbour Grace, which have always been represented in the Executive, were turned down in order to place Dummy Ministers in the Upper House and to give them positions which have always been occupied by members of this House. If the members on the opposite side of the House can put up with this treatment, they can put up with anything, and it is hardly worth while to talk about right and wrong, or making promises and breaking promises. The Member for Burin will regret his action in this matter, for his constituents in Burin District will soon find out what a consistent Temperance advocate he is when they hear of his conduct in connection with the amendment now before the House. Who can blame us, then, for doubting the promises of the Government? Last year when we brought up in this House a very serious matter in connection with the Minister of Finance and Customs we were told that it was going to be investigated in the Supreme Court. Well that has been done and where is the investigation now? Are we going to have a result like that in connection with these promises for Prohibition? We want you to put in black and white what you are going to do in this matter which comes up for consideration year after year we want you to bring in a bill to hold an election and if the people vote in favor of Prohibition then let us have it once and for all. You have a chance to pass total Prohibition right here and now. There are some men on our side of the House of pronounced temperance principles and we will all vote for it. What is the need for all this row that has been started over this measure. We do not want it. Things have been going very smoothly for the two weeks that we have been sitting. There has not been a division of the House, and up to the present there has never been a session when government and opposition have worked so well together. But if you want something else in place that and if you want trouble I for my part am quite prepared to give it to you. Now I wonder if I can ask the Premier to tell me exactly what he is going to do in this matter and if his explanation is satisfactory we may be able to drop the whole matter and withdraw this amendment to the Resolution. As a matter of fact I know that quite a number of members on that side of the House will vote against the Resolutions and against the amendment because they think we are endeavoring to make political capital out of this question. Well, now, I promise you that if you will meet us half way we for our part will attempt to make no political capital out of it. We are only to do our best in the interests of this question. We are all determined that we shall have Prohibition and I believe that if we pass it you will be doing the best thing that you will have ever done for the country. I believe that sincerely and

truly and I will work for it and do all in my power for it. Now a good many members of the House believe the same and where will you find the man who will go out of this House and say that he voted against Prohibition being put into force in this country. Well then if we agree on that why can't the Premier get up and say that he will bring in a bill providing for those proposals laid down in the Amendment. If he will do that we are satisfied. We are not divided on the matter and we all say that he would like to see these temperance reforms in operation. Why then don't you get to work and settle the matter once and for all. It is too serious a matter to be fighting about and we have been talking about it for the past two years. There have been too much talk and too little results. The time has come now for action and if nothing comes out of those resolutions the Government will be to blame.

BLACK HAND HERE!

It is understood that there are several members of the Black Hand in the city at present. They were seen coming from a forge a few evenings ago, at about six o'clock. An amateur Sherlock Holmes got busy, and saw them an hour later coming from their boarding house. They were disguised, for their hands were no longer black. Enquiry revealed the fact that in the interim they had used FLASH, which easily removes all stains, no matter how ingrained they may be, without injury to the most delicate skin.

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These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality.

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

Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

Advertise in 'The Mail and
Advocate' for Best Results

Mr. Patrick Sullivan Takes 'Theobald' to Task Proves His Non Belief in Hell Not Well Founded

"Now, Infidel, I have thee on the hip."—(Shakespeare.)

Theobald admits that there is a kind of hell, but an indefinite state devoid of fire and brimstone, and leaves his readers to infer generally that God will not punish sinners in such a horrible way as to keep them suffering eternally in unquenchable fire.

Now, if God's mercy is infinite, His justice is infinite, and if there is an infinity of eternal happiness as the reward of a well-spent life, it is quite in accord with reason to believe that there must be an infinity of punishment for a wilfully mis-spent life with its accompanying unrepented sins. That place is certainly Hell. Disbelief in Hell implies a disbelief in the plan of man's redemption. The purchase price in man's redemption—Christ dying like a criminal on the cross—is the best proof of the extremity of the punishment destined for the repentant sinner.

It never occurs to Theobald or his kind to discount the revealed truths about Heaven or the plenitude of its eternal bliss. It is all right for God to go to the extremity in rewarding the greatest saint, but he is limited in providing a state of punishment for the greatest sinner. This is because Theobald and men of his ilk flatter themselves too much and think that they are greater beings than they really are.

Theobald scores Billy Sunday for preaching Hell, but is it not a fact that thousands who have "hit the trail," as Mr. Sunday says, have been aroused to turn to God and forsake their evil ways, mainly because of their belief in the certainty of the punishment of Hell. The love of God for His own sake and the hatred of sin because God hates it are of course purer and higher motives than the fear of Hell, but the number of Christian people that would lead good lives influenced by these motives alone would be small indeed. If Rev. Mr. Sunday preached only the love of God and the joys of Heaven the people of Paterson and Philadelphia would treat him as a joke.

Your well-off, respectable citizen with an assured future, a good dinner, and a good bank account, wants no Hell. His whole study is to dodge discomfort in this life at any cost and the man who preached Hell to him is dubbed vulgar and ignorant. He says God would never be so cruel as to keep a soul in such a state as this preacher's Hell for all eternity. There is some kind of Hell for sinners who die unrepentant, but not of fire and not eternal.

Well, let us see what the Scripture and Christ himself say about it. In Isaiah we find this, "The streams thereof shall be turned into pitch and the ground thereof into brimstone and the land thereof shall become burning pitch, night and day it shall not be quenched, and the smoke thereof shall go up forever." XXXIV., 7. And in the 14th verse of the 33rd chapter the same holy prophet says "Which of you can dwell with devouring flames? Which of you can dwell with everlasting burnings?"

St. Luke in 16, 28 calls Hell where the rich man was "in place of torments" and our Divine Saviour in Matt. XIII., 40, says as plainly as words can convey an idea that "all those that worked iniquity shall on the last day be cast into the furnace of fire where there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth."

Now, Theobald, is it for fun or just for amusement, to frighten silly-minded folk, that these words are set down in the Bible? Are we to pick and cut in the Scrip-

tures and believe what flatters our vanity and deny what tells the message of punishment of sin and the having a good time on this side of the grave. The poor, the persecuted, and the down-trodden will want to see justice done somewhere, and if you drive them to cut out a belief in Hell, they will then believe there is no God.

Theobald has admitted that there is a Hell but it carries no such fire punishment. The rich man in St. Luke XVI., 24, cried out from his place and asked Abraham to send Lazarus that he might dip his finger in water to cool his (the rich man's) tongue, adding, "for I am tormented in this flame."

Billy Sunday is abused for preaching this old Bible stuff and Theobald and his friends say it is out of fashion. They have cut out Hell of unquenchable fire. They have cut out the virgin birth, the vicarious atonement, and the Resurrection, and only their own inordinate pride and vanity make them stick to the immortality of the soul.

Now, Mr. Theobald, if you are weak in your own faith on the revealed truths of the Christian religion, you would do well to keep it yourself. Do not try to undermine the faith of others, especially that of the rising generation. At least, send your views to some of the infidel sheets abroad and do not air them in The Evening Telegram which comes into my household of boys and girls under the guise of a good family paper. You and I may not like the idea of a Hell of fire—everlasting fire—but there it is all the same in the Bible in a hundred passages, and what can you do about it?

St. Mark says in IX., 44-48, "they shall be cast into the Hell of unquenchable fire

for every one shall be salted with fire and every victim shall be salted with salt." Now, it is going out of the way and the part of the evangelist to let us know that it is fire punishment, and fire well rubbed in, too. In Matt. XXV., 41, Christ will say to the wicked on the judgment day "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels." This I think is plain enough. In fact, in every quotation, it is fire and unquenchable fire, which will go on for all eternity.

I anticipate that Theobald will reply that while these words are quoted correctly, they do not mean a pain-giving, material fire such as we know in this world. Well, even if I grant him this point, whatever interpretation you put upon the nature of the fire, whether it be a metaphor and means the sense of the loss of Heaven and eternal separation from God, or whether it be material fire and material brimstone, the pain and the punishment, its duration and the state of the damned soul are conveyed to our minds as God wanted them conveyed in the Scripture. Otherwise, God would be a deceiver and the Bible a fraud.

Theodore and his friends will have to take one or the other of the horns of the dilemma.

—PATRICK SULLIVAN.

Pittsburg Has 8 Thousand Italians

Pittsburg, Pa., May 21.—Eight thousand Italians in Pittsburg and vicinity are prepared to return to their homes to join the colors in the event of a declaration of war between Italy and Austria, according to estimates made to-day by Italian leaders here.

"Whatye got there, Silas. A petition to the legislature?"
"No, Hiram, that's a list of the thetters in the big city my wife don't want me to vist."

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See the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe. New Songs, Dances & Elegant Costumes.

NOTE—Friday night the Grand Double Contest. Tickets for reserve seats on sale at The Rossley Theatre every day. Early door Friday night at 6.45. BE ON TIME.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

THIS IS BUNNY'S DAY AT THE CRESCENT

"BUNNY'S SWELL AFFAIR"

A comedy with John Bunny and Flora Finch.

"BY THE OLD DEAD TREE"—A capital Biograph melo drama. "TOO MANY HUSBANDS"—A 2 reel special comedy feature with Sidney Drew, with a real and pretended husband. Mrs. Brown finds herself and Mr. Brown in a pretty pickle, the pretender marries, and everything is explained. "MELODY AND ART"—A fascinating love story.

Mr. Delmonico sings Al. Jolson's great Winter Garden success "TENNESSEE I HEAR YOU CALLING ME."

Letter From Fr. McPherson Chaplin to 25th Reg.

We are soon to embark and leave Halifax, and, for the boys, none too soon. They are as anxious to get away as a mettlesome steed champing at the bit. I have heard many compliments for the 25th, but doubtless we may leave its reputation to the supreme criterion in soldiering, the "baptism of fire." Watch out for the Twenty-fifth. Optimism and esprit prevail through the corps, from Co. LeCain to Tommy Atkins' full private in the rear rank.

The other day I was saying to some of the boys that when we got to France—and, by the way, we don't know whether we are to reach Berlin via Constantinople, or Bordeaux, or Basutoland—that when we reached France I could help out in asking for food, so that the generous Franks would understand what we wanted, and not conclude that we asked for horse feed, as reported of one who brought an armful of hay to the hungry Anglais, thinking he wanted something for his horse. I added that it would be well to start in to learn names of necessities in German. Thereupon a chap struck in, "When we get to Germany we shan't ask, we'll take what we want."

More than half our regiment are from Cape Breton, so we can have a few Gaelic songs, for surely the classic doric has many votaries among some seven hundred from the other Island. Talking of Gaelic and Cape Breton brings to mind a reply I got in the Victoria General the other day. Passing through the ward I saw a convalescent folding and making up bandages. I approached and saluted "am bhell Gaidhlig agad?" "No," he answered, "but I'm from there."

Not quite certain whether he was from Maryland, U.S., Alexandria, Ont., the Highlands of Scotland, a corner of P.E.I., or far-famed Cape Breton, or the Emerald Isle, I queried, "what part?" "New Waterford," came the answer.

To-day I dropped into the clink where some twenty or so were being desiccated. One small chunk of hu-

manity lay in oblivion. I said, "that fellow is pretty full." A son of the Green sod, who was drying out pretty well, chimed in, "I wish I had half his sickness now."

Up to these latter days I had seen very little of Halifax, although, in common with the author of Gillis's Grammar, I was to the States a few times, and had even been within hailing distance of Kiltorlity. I have had a chance to see some of the forty-seven licensed-to-sell-hell-fire emporiums and their finished product. I watched fellows zigzag a theory to correspond to the one in acoustics which claims that the several notes of the gamut have waves of fixed amplitude. Wonder if the zigzagging is affected by the quantity or quality, density or dirtiness of the fluid imbibed? More of Halifax.

DONALD MacPHERSON.
Halifax, N.S., May 13, 1915.

Something Wrong At Clarendville

Dear Sir,—The game Hide and Seek is the most appropriate name that I can think of at present to put to the movements of the P. T. O. employees at Clarendville. It is a game of hide rather more than seek, because the Postmistress manages to get back to her post every time without being found or touched by her pursuer. If Stott and the P.M.G. had not given the Postmistress here so many days off picnicing, we might not have had to go to the Post Office and ask the employees there to remove important mail from the letter box, that had been posted nine days before.

However, the game referred to above is still going on, and it seems to have fascinated and captivated the players, so that it never seems to become monotonous, but whether the players are seeking for Captain Kid's buried treasure, or Clarendville's office treasures, which the innocent of this place was suspected for hiding, I am not prepared to say, but anyway the game still continues. When we have complained to the P.M.G. of friends and relatives of the Postmistress having access to the private office here, overhauling matter and reading it, probably to know other people's pri-

OBITUARY

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

WILLIAM JERRETT

There passed peacefully away at his home on Saturday, the 22nd, William Jerrett. Pneumonia was the cause of death. His presence will be greatly missed in our little locality, as he was everyone's friend. He was Chairman of the F.P.U. Local Union here since its organization and bravely fought for everything concerning its interest. Deceased was 64 years of age and leaves three sons and one daughter to mourn his departure and to them we extend our sympathy in their hour of mourning.

"God moves in a mysterious way. His wonders to perform, He plants his footsteps on the sea, And rides upon the storm."

FRIEND.

Cavendish, T.B., Mar. 26, 1915.

BENNIAH SHORT

Dear Sir,—Will you allow us space to say a few remarks, concerning our dear uncle, Benniah Short, who passed peacefully away on the 5th of May, aged 48 years and 4 months, leaving a wife, one son and four daughters to mourn the loss, and also many friends. He will be missed by all who knew him. The deceased was a "Sir Knight," of the Orange Association, and also a Guardian of the Orange Young Briton.

Private business to gratify curiosity, we have been, no doubt, treated as being wholly malicious, and our reports written on impulse instead of fact. I wish to assure the public that whatever I have written to the public Press concerning Clarendville Office, it has been penned after five years watching and considering the movements of the Office of which I write. Therefore, I am, if necessary, prepared to make a solemn declaration on oath to prove anything I have written and am writing. I have no wish to injure any person, but after giving the office here five years to change its tactics, and if the Press will grant my letters publication, in future I will try to see that all here get a square deal in postal affairs.

They will hear him no more in their midst, nor hear his voice mingle with theirs. He has gone from the grand L.O.A. on earth, to join the Grand Lodge above. All the friends extend their warmest sympathy to those who are left to sorrow. May God comfort the aged father and mother in their lonely hours and help them to say: "Thy will be done."

L. & H. SHORT.
Long Isld., N.D.B.

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IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks.
IRISH BUTTER, 28 & 56lb. boxes.
"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2lb. slabs.
"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 56lb. boxes.
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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 27, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

At the House

The Budget debate was resumed in the afternoon. Dr. Lloyd delivered a splendid speech of nearly an hour duration, in which he reviewed the financial condition of the Colony, pointing out that at the best the Government would have a deficit of \$600,000 for the year ending June, 1916. We will publish the Doctor's speech later.

Mr. Kent was absent from illness; Mr. Morine was in Court defending the Snowden case.

Mr. Clift followed Dr. Lloyd and blamed the Government for not retrenching. He claimed that \$500,000 might have been cut off the expenditure at such a national crisis.

The Premier replied, delivering the usual speech of expenditures for lighthouses and roads—a speech that now jars upon the nerves of all who hear it, for it has been delivered twenty times during the last two years.

Mr. Coaker replied to the Premier's remarks, delivering a serious, logical and impressive speech of forty minutes, which principally dealt with the present financial and commercial outlook, and showed that the tax on the fishery industry of \$250,000 extra new taxes was unfair and would cause great dissatisfaction and discourage the fishermen.

Mr. Coaker showed that last year the toilers' earnings were \$4,000,000 less than they would be if things were normal. The \$4,000,000 less earnings for present fiscal year were thus:

250,000 qtls. fish shortage at \$6.	\$1,500,000
Loss of 50c. per qtl. on 1,000,000 qtls.	500,000
Shortage in value of Lobster fishery	100,000
Shortage in men's returns for Seal fishery	250,000
Extra profits on provisions	250,000
Extra war tax on provisions	750,000
Shortage earnings Bell Island	500,000
Shortage labor St. John's	200,000
Shortage in railway labor	200,000
	\$4,250,000

Even this season, the loss already in connection with the lobster fishery and herring fishery was very considerable. There would not be much labor at St. John's, at Bell Island or in railway construction. The lobster fishery would not be worth \$20,

000 instead of \$250,000 as formerly. The herring fishery would be \$100,000 less than normal. The difference in cost of provisions and groceries over normal prices would amount to \$1,500,000. New taxes would amount to \$1,000,000. And if the fishery would be normal with fair prices the coming financial year would find the earning power of the people less by nearly \$4,000,000, which would mean a shortage in revenue of \$1,200,000 less than normal conditions would produce.

Fish would not be a high figure during the early portion of the season. It would be higher than last year's price, but the highest price would be paid as usual in the late fall. Oil would be a high price but fishery supplies would cost 25 per cent. higher than last year. A quintal of fish would require to be worth \$7 to be equal to the purchasing power of \$6 last year. He therefore was of opinion that the year 1915-16 would prove a far more disastrous one for the finances of the Government than the year 1914-15.

Mr. Coaker opposed the Government's proposals to tax agriculture and the fishery industry. He strongly urged the Government not to tax motor engines, kero oil and gasoline, which would cripple the fishing industry, while every other industry in the Country was protected.

There was no talk about taxing the raw material of the Rope Walk, which Company had grabbed all sorts of profits from the fishermen, having started with a capital of \$30,000, which had through profits and protection grown to \$1,000,000 to-day. Big dividends, big reserves and large expenditures had been secured to the Rope Walk, which had all come from the fishermen's pockets, and that huge grabbing concern was still to enjoy free entry for its raw material, while the fishermen's engines and fuel for those engines, which was utilized to take wealth from the ocean to maintain every other industry in the Colony, was to be taxed \$135,000.

The Standard Mfg. Co., the Tobacco Factory, the Butterine Factory, the Nail Factory, the Clothing Factory, the Boot and Shoe Factories and the Wool Factories were all protected and raw material in many cases were admitted free. Yet the poor wretched fishermen were now to have \$250,000—in addition to \$750,000 taxes taken at the war session—placed on their banded backs.

Surely the Government had gone mad, and had given up all hope of ever appealing again to the people, for this was the proof that they had lost all fear for the evil consequences of their actions. The toilers had to pay as extra taxes since last September some \$700,000, made up thus:

On extra Sugar	\$155,000
Tobacco	100,000
Butter	40,000
Tea	42,000
Liquor	125,000
Flour	100,000
Kero Oil and Gasoline	76,000
Beef and Pork	52,000
	\$690,000

To this enormous taxation the fishermen will now have to pay an additional \$250,000 provided by the present budget, made up thus:

Tax on Motor Engines	\$ 25,000
Kero Oil and Gasoline	110,000
Molasses	30,000
Cattle Feed	50,000
Other articles included in New Budget	40,000
	\$255,000

Even school books and material for building and repairing vessels are taxed. Yet Editor Robinson stated last week that the people had much to be grateful for, seeing things were no worse. His pockets went grow lighter in consequence of this taxation but many a poor fisherman's family will have less food, less clothing

and endure much misery because of those extra taxes, while Mr. Robinson's big purse will grow fatter and fatter from legalized robs secured for Government printing, of which he has scooped in some \$150,000 since Morris became Premier. How dare such a man speak on behalf of the people.

Mr. Coaker said that this was not all that would have to be borne by the fishermen, for this year supplies would be 25 per cent. higher than paid for supplies last spring. They would have to pay 80c. per hgh. more for salt, 14c. per gallon more for molasses, \$2.50 per barrel more for flour, 10c. per lb. more for tea, 4c. per lb. more for sugar, 2c. per lb. more for butter, 70c. per bag more for hard bread, 2c. per lb. more for biscuits, 10c. per lb. more for tobacco, 6c. per gallon more for kero oil.

Yet the Premier declared it was a crime to economize, and the member for Placentia said it was a crime to interfere with the Government's proposals to tax the fishery industry.

Mr. Coaker showed that \$250,000 might easily have been cut off the estimates passed this session, which would, if done, show that every effort was being made by the Government to do their utmost at this crisis to aid the fishermen, but while more money than ever before spent had been voted for 1915-16 (\$4,072,000) the Government knew when voting such an expenditure that they would tax fishermen another \$250,000.

One day they claim the people are starving and must have labor and pass deep laid plots to gull the people in the hope of supplying labor, while to-day the Minister of Finance and Customs states that the fishermen own all the money in the banks and can well afford to pay taxes on motor engines and kero oil and feed for their cattle to the tune of \$250,000.

Mr. Coaker's speech on the Budget will be published and also all the F.P.U. members' speeches made yesterday.

Splendid speeches were made at the after tea session by Messrs. Halfyard, Grimes, Winsor, Stone and Morine. The debate ended at 10.30 when Dr. Lloyd proposed the following resolution:

RESOLVED—That all the resolutions relating to taxation on the Fishery and Agriculture and cancelling the drawbacks on Kero Oil and Gasoline be read six months hence.

This resolution really meant that the proposed taxes on cattle feed, agriculture, machinery and seeds, motor engines, kero oil, gasoline, pure bred animals, extract of bark, catch, manures and fertilizers, material for ship building should be cut out, which resolution was voted down by the following Government members who were present:

- SIR E. P. MORRIS.**
BENNETT.
EMERSON.
CROSBIE.
CASHIN.
KENNEDY, St. John's.
KENNEDY, Harbor Main.
MOULTON.
FRANK MORRIS.
WALSH.
MOORE.
CURRIE.
HIGGINS.
LeFEUVRE.
DEVEREAUX.
- The following Government members were absent when the vote was taken:
- PICCOTT (Absent)**
DOWNY
WOODFORD
YOUNG

All the Opposition members present voted in favor of Dr. Lloyd's resolution. Consequently every fisherman will now know who their true friends are, for this \$250,000 tax passed last night is the first direct tax ever placed by a Newfoundland Government on the fishing industry as such.

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

WEDNESDAY, May 26th, 1915
House met at 3.30 p.m.

MR. STONE gave notice of question.

Questions on the Order Paper were considered, then came the Order of the Day. The Grand Bank Water Bill and Products Bill got their third reading and were relegated to the Council for concurrence. Council's amendments to the Hospital Bill were concurred in, and House went into committee of the whole on Ways and Means, Mr. Parsons, chairman.

DR. LLOYD, in the absence of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Kent) opened the debate on the Budget by stating that the Minister of Finance had laid particular emphasis on the war conditions as having displaced all business arrangements, and whilst the war had doubtless something to do with the deficit of \$715,000 that the Government had admitted as likely at end of the Fiscal year in June, the war was not by any means the sole cause. It was rather bad financing on the part of the Government, for although the Minister had alluded to the financial depression in existence before the war it was a well known fact that the exports of the Colony for the year 1914, were the largest in the history of the Colony. In that year we had therefore more money to spend than ever, and yet we were told that depression in trade had materially helped to create the deficit of June 20th, 1914 of \$302,000, a deficit that had been wiped out by the reserve on hand, left them by the Bond Government.

Referring to the calculations for the coming year, Dr. Lloyd said they were really based on a very large shortage in the revenue, and he didn't say it in a disparaging sense, only for the purpose of pointing out the difficulties we had to face. In the new taxation proposed, the government had only given us the semblance of taxation that could only bring in something like \$100,000 in a normal year. Dr. Lloyd scored the government for having made a bad break in 1913, by the removal of taxes and not having the courage to abandon it and frankly admitting the war basis as the main factor on our revenue. He (Dr. Lloyd) objected to the new taxation because it gives no great revenue, and also because it is a complete reversal of the policy of the government in Agricultural matters.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (Cashin) replying to Dr. Lloyd, whom he termed one of the keenest critics in the House, said the learned doctor had let him down easy, and that he had admitted the war conditions. Referring to the conditions prior to the war, Mr. Cashin said that although the exports in 1914 were the largest on record the imports were smaller, clear of foodstuffs, which he alluded to as being occasioned by the general depression all over the world. The Minister then dilated at length on the prosperous condition of the Colony to-day as compared with ten years ago, and once the war was over, and things back to their normal condition, he gave a glowing description of the new area of prosperity in store for all.

MR. CLIFT had a few observations to make on the subject now before the chair, not so much to criticize the new taxation, but rather to make comment on the reckless expenditure of the present government. The depression in trade alluded to should have caused the Minister to look round for chances to cut down expenditure, and there were numerous instances in the estimates where retrenchment could have been applied instead of making any fresh taxation. In view of the large deficit to meet which we had to raise a loan, and with the prospects of a still further deficit in 1916, it was highly expedient for us to economize. None of us could foresee what the war means, or what it would mean in the future, and since the outbreak of the war, the government had met twice without making any effort to reduce expenditure. He had all along thought that the government when they met this session, in addition to any necessary taxation, would certainly have applied a cutting down or policy of retrenchment and reform.

THE PREMIER said that in the opinion of the Hon. Member, Mr. Clift, the estimates might have been cut down some \$500,000, and if that was so, the Hon. Gentleman should have suggested the same in committee.

In any case, he (the Premier) could not see where any cutting down could have been made, and he instanced the various large votes, steam and other subsidies that had to be paid. In one of his stereotyped labored speeches, the Premier defended the policy of government ever since they assumed

power, reiterating the old worn out cry about the country coming out of the present crisis, as it always has done in the past—on top—after war is over of course.

MR. COAKER could not at all agree with the remarks of the Premier and the Finance Minister. He (Mr. C.) would certainly prefer having a surplus of \$500,000 rather than deficits, but in the allusion to the great fishery we were to have and the question of labor, had the government thought anything at all about the matter. In thinking over future prospects, had they considered that practically nothing was to be derived from the lobster fishery this year, not only were the men not fishing, but weather conditions were all against operations. Then the laboring classes would be short some \$500,000 through scarcity of labor. The Government were building up hopes on an increased revenue from imports, occasioned by short stocks held by importers, who were selling off their old goods, when as a matter of fact the people were not buying dry goods at all, only the bare necessities of life. Had the Government considered the tremendous losses to the people last year, independent of the war circumstances altogether, the 250,000 qtls of fish short on the season's catch—scarcity of labor at Bell Island and St. John's. Then there was this year the worst seal fishery on record, and the shortage from railway construction work involved, because of course in present circumstances the Government had not that to offer.

Again, Mr. Coaker spoke of the great damage done the Fish Trade, by the announcement of a certain hon. gentleman in the Upper Chamber, that fish was going down in price. Generally speaking, financial affairs would be much worse in 1916 than they were in 1914-15, because we would undoubtedly have a big shortage in the revenue. In reviewing the new taxation scheme of the government, the intrepid F.P.U. Leader showed up the reckless indifference displayed towards the fishermen by the imposition of taxation on motor engines, kero, oil and other articles absolutely necessary for the prosecution of their calling, as also the taxation of agricultural implements, molasses tax &c., all clearly for the want of consideration. If the Government had acted wisely and taken off the estimates some \$200,000 or \$250,000 in place of this taxation, then they might have had the hearty support of all members in the House.

Mr. Coaker also contrasted the position of the Government in the Pitt Prop Scheme that was to furnish such a vast amount of labour, that was so badly wanted, and to-day telling us that the country never was in a more prosperous condition. Mr. Coaker also alluded to the protection afforded every factory in the country which compelled the poor fishermen to pay a tax on all superior imported articles for use in pursuit of his precarious calling, instead of being encouraged in every way as he ought to be, by the Government. With all the cry about short supplies this year for the fishery, why didn't the Government do something out of the common for the fishermen, and help him out of his difficulties instead of grounding him down with motor engine and kerosene taxation.

MR. CASHIN replying to Mr. Coaker on the motor engine tax, said it was not the poor fishermen they were taxing, but only those who had money in the banks, as being the only class of fishermen that were buying motor boats, and to this Mr. Coaker promptly retorted by saying that whilst at first the buyers of engines may have been independent men, but now a motor boat was no longer a luxury, but a necessity for the fishermen, and engines were being furnished the men on a two and three years payment plan, or with the assistance of friends.

At this point recess was taken till 8 p.m.

Resuming after recess, **MR. HALFYARD**, in a sound practical address, reviewed the reckless policy of expenditure by the Morris Government ever since it assumed the reins of power. With regard to the new taxation now proposed, it was the last straw to break the camel's back, so far as the fishermen of the country were concerned.

The only policy the present Government seemed to possess was borrow and spend.

The Finance Minister had alluded to the depression previous to the war, and all the difficulties occasioned by the war, but had done nothing to try and economize.

The prudent mariner when he sees the clouds on the horizon, shortens sail and slackens speed, also takes in every yard—and some say Halfyard, but the Finance Minister piles on every yard of canvas in the same extravagant fashion, and so the poor old barque Terra Nova is now pounding on the rocks. Mr. Halfyard said that the Government had blamed the war for the bulk of their financial troubles, but let us go back prior to the war, and we find that the financial policy of the Government had been a failure. He strongly emphasized the cutting out of the motor engine, kero oil, school books and other taxes, as the placing of such taxes was the most unpopular thing the Government could do. If the Government could point out the necessity of any of the proposed taxations, backed up by a policy of Retrenchment and Reform, then they might see fit to support the Resolutions, but as they presently stood it was disgraceful even to think of such unjustifiable taxation.

MR. GRIMES, in a rattling speech, severely censured the Government for such an unequal form of taxation as that proposed, and pointed out to the Government the fact that it was not the man with the money in the Bank that had to pay the taxes, but rather the fishermen and laboring classes, who were now contributing one third of their income, as against 14 to 17 per cent. of their income that the big men, with big salaries and incomes were contributing. Now, said Mr. Grimes, you want to tax the fishermen—the bone and sinew of the land—on his motor engine, kero oil, cattle and other materials for use in his calling, as well as the oil cake, cattle feed, and other necessities, instead of coming in and providing for an income tax, which there might be something to prove your sincerity.

In conclusion, Mr. Grimes strongly advised the Finance Minister to reconsider his Budget in the interests of the fishermen and working men of the colony.

MR. MORINE thought it would serve no good purpose to criticise the Financial proposals of the Government. The purpose of the Government seemed to be to take it out of one pocket of the people and put it in another pocket. The thing for us to consider now was whether the taxes now imposed were wise or not. Some of the items were to his mind altogether unwise, and should certainly not be placed on the list of dutiable goods. There had been a great deal of talk about the rich man paying all the taxes, but where did the rich man get the money to pay the said taxes but from the producer, and as for professional men generally, they were simply tax gatherers who prey on the producers who are their clients. Instead of putting these taxes on, Mr. Morine contended, that ways and means might have been devised for collecting more revenue by a reduction of the tariff on several articles such as butterine, clothing, etc. In any case, said Mr. Morine, he couldn't for the life of him see any occasion at all for this taxation, and he had heard of nothing to justify it. If the credit of the Colony is so good, why not borrow. Then what about all the revenue that was to be derived from the exportation of pit props. Altogether, the proposed taxation was most unwise, unfair, and unnecessary and for these reasons, he would vote against them at the proper time.

Messrs. Winsor, Targett and Stone also made capital speeches protesting against this latest bleeding of the fishermen by the Morris Government, and in recording their solid vote against the motor engine tax particularly told the Government Party that they were simply sounding their death knell.

MR. DEVEREAUX was the only speaker on the Government Side, and he simply contented himself by telling the House in effect that the people of Newfoundland should consider it an honor and privilege to contribute "War Taxes" as he deemed it, in support of our Great Empire during the present crisis.

MR. COAKER finished up the debate on Ways and Means in another slashing speech, in which he scored the Government on every point. He would advise the men to have nothing to do with motor engines until the tax was taken off, and if you have no fishermen, how are you going to pay your bills, said Mr. Coaker. He questioned the fact of any one of them ever coming back to this House if they carried out the Resolutions.

Replying to Mr. Devereaux, who had so much to say about what the Government had done for the fishermen, Mr. Coaker wondered how it was that

everybody didn't want to be fishermen.

The Government could easily have saved the \$250,000, that this taxation was supposed to turn in to the revenue, by retrenchment in branches of the civil service, and as for the pit prop scheme, he didn't object to the cutting of such during the duration of the war, but never would consent to a ten years extension as proposed. Mr. Coaker knew that if the Opposition kept at it till August, the Government still seemed bent on their reckless made career of extravagance and for which course of procedure they would have much cause to regret.

On the resolution being read, Dr. Lloyd moved that the resolutions taxing agriculture and fishery be read that day 6 month, and this was lost by a party vote.

The Revenue Bill was then read a first time, second reading on the morrow. The Total Prohibition and Volunter Force Bill passed the Committee Stage, and Councils amendments to the Patriotic Logging and Municipal Bills were read a first time.

THE PREMIER gave notice that on Friday he would move the suspension of the rules relating to all matters before the House and other items on Order Paper being deferred, the House adjourned at 11.30 p.m. till the morrow at 3 p.m.

Answers to Questions Of Mr. Stone

Re Elective Road Boards, District of Trinity, 1914 and 1915

New Melbourne, Sibley's Cove, fant's Harbor, New Chelsea, Winterton, New Perlican, Green's Harbor, Norman's Cove, Chapel Arm, Hillview, Queen's Cove, Jarenville, Shoal Harbor, Foster's Point, Snook's Harbor, New Jonaventure, Trinity, Port Rexton, British Harbor, Champney's, English Harbor, Catalina, Ellison, Whitbourne, Blaketown, Old Jonaventure, Islington.

No full Boards have been appointed by the Government. One individual member has been appointed, however to vacancies upon Mr. Stone's recommendation, for the following Boards:

Heart's Desire, Hopeall, Britannia Cove.

Tearing Up the Public Wharf at Lewisporte

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Can you tell the Public through the columns of your paper who gave the Reid Mill Co. the authority to tear up the wharf which was built here some years ago for the purpose of shipping lumber? I understood that this wharf was paid for by the Government when the R. N. Co. put in their claim years ago. If this is true, then what right have Reid's men to tear it up? If a poor man took any thing from Reid's wharf or yard he would be arrested and have to pay a fine greater than the value of what he took, but the Reid's can take away the property that was paid for out of the people's money, and nobody must say a word. I believe the R. N. Co. are under obligation to keep this wharf in repair, unless Morris has given it with all the rest to them in the new deal. We all know that Morris is Reid's best man.

Anyway it is time that some one interest themselves in these public matters here and see that Reid's men are stopped from tearing up what the public believe to be their property, and which is estimated to have cost the country \$48,000.

PIT PROP.
Lewisporte, May 12, 1915.

Obituary

It is with regret that we announce the death of our brother Joseph Oake, sr., who died at the ripe old age of eighty-four. He has been a loyal member of our Lodge for the last forty years, and he will be missed from our midst very much.

We find it difficult to express our thoughts of respect and sorrow for him who was so loyal. He will be missed very much from his home, and we extend our heartfelt sympathy to those bereaved ones who are left behind to mourn their sad loss. We hope to meet our brother again in heaven.

"Where loyal hearts are true,
Stand ever in the light;
All rapture through and through,
In God's most holy sight."

EZEKIEL LUDLOW, Sec.
St. Andrew Lodge, No. 10, S.U.F.,
Fogo, May 11, 1915.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—apl14, eod

Advocates Reduced Salaries

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir.—Some time ago I read in the Advocate where Mr. Coaker was pleading with the Government not to increase taxation. Now, I agree with Mr. Coaker that it is time to cry halt and not increase the taxes any more. Poor people are groaning under the burden now imposed upon them by Sir Tax Morris, it is more than they can bear, and if the revenues must be increased, then cut down expenditure, which can be easily done by cutting down the over paid Government officials' salary and by expelling some of them from office, as they are not wanted.

The statement also mentioned about a Government official at Moreton's Mr. another at Lewisporte and Ex-plots, who are getting a salary and not earning their money. Now Mr. Editor that is only a common occurrence right around the Island. You will find the same thing at Channel, we could sell them by the dozens, while at the railway terminus at Port aux Basques they are like a swarm of bees, one in the other's way, lounging around and basking in the warm sun of the summer. They are like so many crockidles on the bank of the Mississippi River, watching an opportunity to devour their prey. There is no need of such a staff, half the number could do while the salary of the others could be reduced to a reasonable wage. What need of a sub-collector getting as much salary as four ordinary labouring men? Why should he need any more to support his family than the common fisherman? Is it because he is drawing it from the public and bleeding the poor to feather his nest, leaving many a poor child barefooted and without the necessity of life. No Government official should be paid any more than the ordinary earned wages of the labouring man, and if they are not satisfied with that, let them get out and some else take their place. But Mr. Editor they are not satisfied with their salary; they must be paid over time as well.

Just think of it, men drawing a year ly salary and half their time doing nothing, unless they are doing their own private work and then to be paid overtime by the Government to do Reid's work.

We have a young able-body man appointed fog alarm inspector, doing nothing whatever, just walking around and drawing his yearly salary, a man who never paid five cents into the revenue in his life, a proper nuisance to the public, but Mr. Editor they had to find a job for him. He is in the Government family. A few years ago they pensioned off his father with 240 dollars a year to give his brother the light and fog alarm, and it would not be fair to leave him out in the world alone and uncared for "poor child," but he must be taken in the shelter of the Government's kind protecting wing, and there to be nursed on Government pap until his nest is feathered.

The next wasted salary we have is a mail officer or a walk about paid officer. When the mail service was first started with the Reid Co. he used to travel on their boat with the intention of assorting the mails between Canada and Port aux Basques. Of course his absence from Channel covered up the uselessness of his service, but now as the mails are assorted at North Sydney it is fair play for the public to see that he is getting a good fatted salary just to walk around the street, his only work being to turn a key in a mail room door four times a day. There are a lot of others Mr. Editor too numerous to mention. The revenue can be easily increased and that without bleeding the poor, but to my knowledge fooly head Morris and his squandering clique get more public monies than they have brains to handle, and if the taxes are increased let the toilers object to paying, and who is there to compel them, to submit to the laws of an outrageous squandering government.

ROCK COD,
Channel, May 18, 1915

Memorial Service Letter From at Flat Island Edinburgh Castle

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
"Greater love hath no man than to lay down his life for his friends."
I wish to record the sad fate of Joseph A. Samson of this place who met death while in action at the Dardanelles on April 25th.

Various reports were brought to the Island concerning the deceased, but the sad news was not confirmed here until the 14th, when two men from this place volunteered to carry and bring mails from Salvage. A cloud of gloom overshadowed our settlement. Suddenly the bell from the lofty spire of St. Nicholas Church pealed forth its dull and mournful sounds in token of its dead. Next morning at an early hour, Energetic L.L.L. wore its scarlet banners half-mast, he being a member of that Lodge, and from every pole visible ensigns flew half-mast as a token of the high respect in which he was held.

Joseph A. Samson was the eldest son of Thomas and Rebecca Samson and was one of the Flat Island Reservists who crossed the Atlantic on the Franconia to fight for King and Country, and being of a bright and cheerful disposition, will be greatly missed among the younger classes of this community as he was one who made an ideal associate.

On Sunday, 16th the Orangemen turned out and marched to the C. of England where a very impressive service was conducted by E. A. Bishop. Besides his grief-stricken parents, he leaves behind him a widow and child, two brothers, three sisters and a large circle of friends, who now mourn their loss.

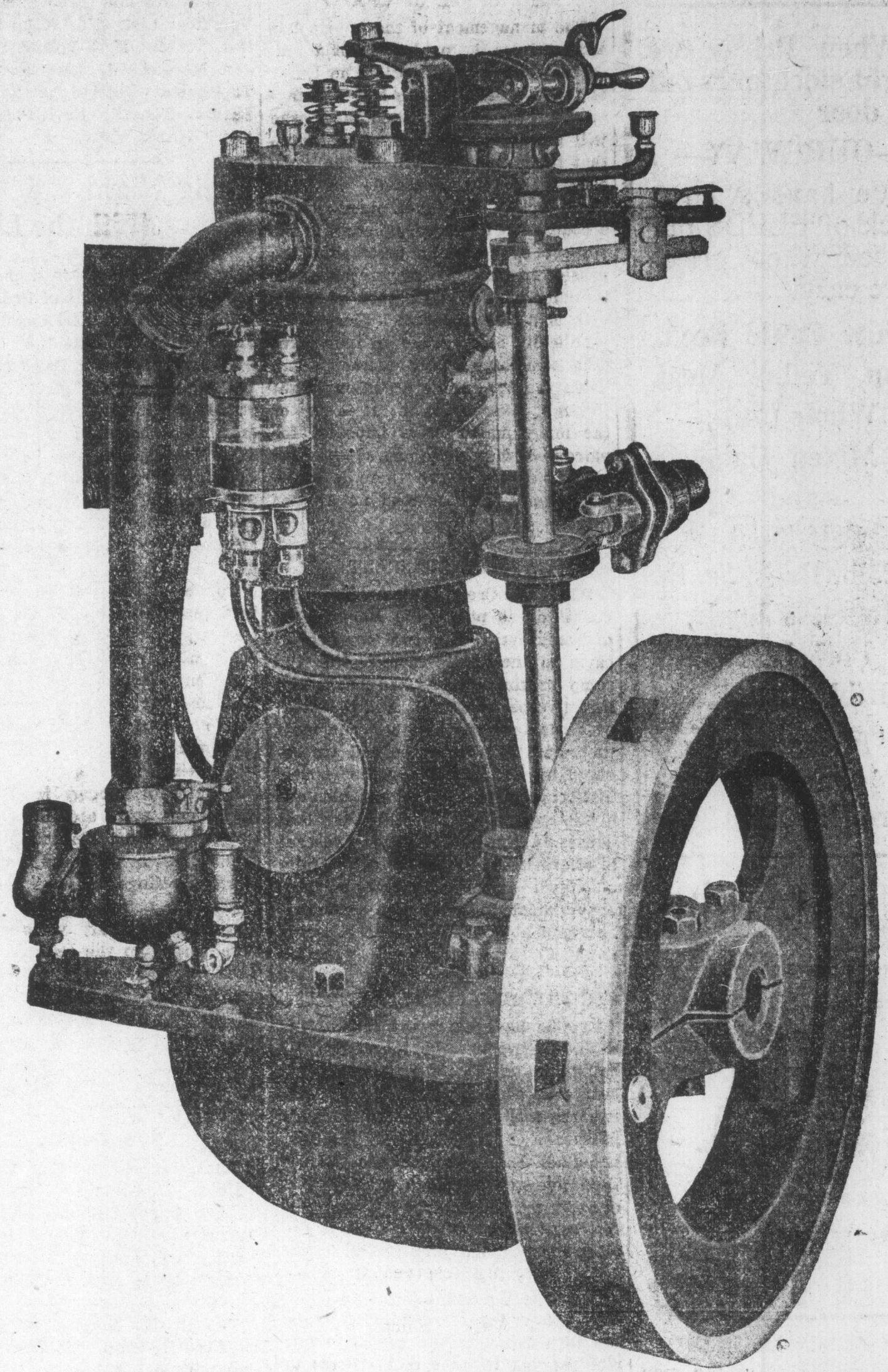
To the sorrowing relatives we extend profound sympathy.
Flat Isld., May 15, 1915

The following letter was received from No. 36, Sergt. A. S. Newman of the First Newfoundland Regiment, Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh, Scotland:—

My Dear Brother George:
Your letters of the 28th February and 23rd March to hand, and very glad to hear that Father is doing so well, and hope he will pull through as sound as ever. I am enjoying excellent health myself, we have been all vaccinated. I had a very bad arm after it and have been off duty for a fortnight, but is alright again and I am feeling O.K. I don't think any bayonets or bullets will ever penetrate us after being vaccinated and inoculated twice.

I have just received a letter from Aunt Ethel, also a letter from Fred Cornick. You can tell Fred that I received his letter and thank him for same, tell him I will write him again later on. Lieut. Ayre and myself have had the honour of escorting a German officer and an Austrian mining engineer, both prisoners of war to Yorkshire, England, it was a journey of 500 miles, and we were 14 hours on the train, it was a splendid trip, the weather was certainly splendid, and everything was so green and beautiful.

Since I wrote last I have been promoted to the rank of Sergeant and have more responsible work to do. The Third Contingent have arrived and are a tough lot, but they have a tremendous lot to learn yet. The Fourth Contingent are due here tonight but they are not coming to the castle as there isn't room for them. I think I have said all for this time. Best love to all,
Your loving brother,
STAN.



THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

Grand Parade at Springdale

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir.—Please allow me space in your columns for a few simple remarks. In reading your paper I see lots of letters from mostly everywhere except this place, and I decided to let the people know that we are still alive and in good spirits, and willing to stand by Coaker and back him in his good cause which he has taken up for us.

We held our annual parade on the twenty-second of April. We had a grand time. The Council met at ten o'clock at the L.O.A. Hall. We left the Hall and marched up to Friend Huxters, turned along the front street and marched as far as Friend W. Clarke's, up back street and down to the Church. After leaving the Church we marched to the Hall where we found the ladies had prepared a grand tea, with which we were well pleased.

At 8 o'clock our concert opened. We had a grand programme. Some of the Friends said it was the best ever held at Springdale. At the close cheers for Coaker and the F.P.U. rang through out the hall. I have only lately joined the Union, but I am full of Union fire and I mean to stick to the F.P.U. and back up Coaker and never say die. Wishing the Union every success.
NEVER GIVE IN.
Springdale, May 5, 1915.

Mail and Advocate Great Educator

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir.—The greater part of the men here are Union members and take great interest in the Union and its leader, even the non union men are anxious when the Mail arrives to grasp after your paper, they are so eager to hear of the debates in the House of Assembly, and moreover, they have to admit that they now sell things in their true colors. They have been more enlightened, then probably they would ever have been, if not for Mr Coaker and his well known paper, the Mail and Advocate.

While looking over your paper I often see letters there from certain Naval Reservists. I am glad to say that this place is not the last to answer the call of her King and Country. We have two or so brave and noble men as Terra Nova can afford now serving the Empire, one of which is Josiah Noel, who has been training this past five years on the H. M. S. Calypso, and left St. John's on November, 1914, for the Motherland, and is now performing his duty on board H. M. S. Cornwallis, helping to fight down the Turks in the Dardanelles.

The other one referred to, is Ambrose Stride, who volunteered for the army a short while ago and went across with the last Nfld. Contingent. We cannot but admire them for this brave and manly action.

Broter Noel in a recent letter to a friend, says that they were in action on March 19th, and had a somewhat hot time of it. He says the shells burst around us in all shapes, but the Cornwallis has only been struck once as yet, and that a shell burst on the quarter deck, but no one was hurt on our ship. There was one French ship sunk and over six hundred went down. We had a couple put out of action and a few men killed. I don't a bit about going in action now since I have got used to it. Tell the boys I would like them to be around sometimes to see us when we make a dash at the Turks, with all the guns firing.

We wish them every success and only hope the many prayers that a send God's Throne on their behalf, be proclaimed, and that they will return to their loved ones again in safety.

I remain,
ONE INTERESTED.
Budgeport East, N.D.B., May 17, 1915.

Givin's Out Have Dwindled Down

There is great excitement here today. The Chairman of the Agricultural Board is giving out that big lot of seeds sent here some time ago by the Agricultural Board—one sack of oats and one sack of hay seed. I wonder if the increase will necessitate the people's tearing down their barns and building greater. Why does not Morris stop this waste of money instead of taxing the people? I notice that \$27.50 was taken from the grant to pay for the daily news which was sent here last year. The people will not tolerate much longer this wasteful expenditure of money.

Our people are getting busy at their gardens, and some of them are making their schooners ready for the fishery. Potatoes are very scarce around here just now. There were some people up from Port de Grave to-day looking for them but they did not succeed in getting any.

The foundation of a new store was laid on the 22nd, on Charles Magford's premises. The Union is doing well here.—Cor.
Clarke's Beach, May 25.

Uncle Sam Presses Admiralty Many American Ships Needlessly Delayed in English Ports

London, May 19.—The opinion is expressed in official circles here that efforts are being made to anticipate the reported American note dealing with the delays in examining detained cargoes. Since last Saturday the American Embassy has received reports showing that twelve vessels carrying cargoes from American ports have had their cases settled in various ways, some going into prize courts, others having their cargoes purchased by the British Government, and still others being permitted to proceed to their destinations, the innocence of their cargoes having been established.

Many of them were cotton ships, but while twenty-eight of these have been detained, only three are of American registry. One of these, the Maud, has discharged her cargo which was purchased by the Government, and has been permitted to proceed. Among these various cases is that of the Swedish steamer Gunborg, from New York for Gothenburg, Sweden, which was compelled to discharge 220 tons of tobacco that will go on to the prize court.

During the past fortnight the American Embassy has been active in efforts to secure expedition in the cases of detained American cargoes. Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain, made three visits recently to Sir Edward Grey, secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the sole object of discussing the vexatious delays which it is claimed mark the Admiralty examination of detained cargoes.

It is learned that the Foreign Office has constantly besought the Admiralty to expedite these examinations, but without result until the last few days, when the Department seemed to awake to the importance of speed in this work. Since Saturday the Admiralty has reported definite action in the case of a dozen ships.

Holland to Adopt Compulsory Service

London, May 20.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Post says the Dutch War Minister announced in Parliament that a bill is being prepared providing for universal compulsory military training. This measure would increase the army to, approximately 1,000,000 men.

Newfoundland Poultry Association

With a view to encouraging the breeding of pure bred poultry in Newfoundland, the following gentlemen—members of the above association—have consented to offer for sale stock, baby chicks, and eggs for hatching from thoroughbred stock at reasonable prices. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to any of the following for prices, when a pamphlet containing information as to housing, feeding, etc., will be supplied free of charge.

White Leghorns.
G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.
Howard Parsons, c/o Royal Stores, Ltd., St. John's.
H. McNeil, McNeil St., St. John's.
R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's.
P. J. O'Reilly, Long Pond Road, St. John's.
F. Perry, 258 Hamilton Ave., St. John's.

Buff Leghorns.
S. Emberley, 14 Wood St., St. John's.

Silver Campines.
G. W. Gushue, 216 LeMarchant Rd., St. John's.

White Orpingtons.
Jno. Duff, c/o Ster Bros., St. John's.
G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.
J. J. Kieley, 47 Monkstown Road, St. John's.
S. White, 8 Freshwater Road, St. John's.

Buff Orpingtons.
R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's.
P. J. O'Reilly, Long Pond Road, St. John's.

Black Orpingtons.
S. White, 8 Freshwater Road, St. John's.

White Wyandottes.
M. McLeod, Allandale Rd., St. John's.
John Duff, c/o Ster Bros., St. John's.
H. McPherson, "Westerland," St. John's.

Rhode Island Reds.
S. Emberley, 14 Wood St., St. John's.
H. W. LeMessurier, Winter Avenue, St. John's.
R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's.
G. W. Gushue, 216 LeMarchant Road, St. John's.

Barred Plymouth Rock.
R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's.

White Plymouth Rock.
R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's.
S. M. Walsh, P. O. Box 471.

Pekin Ducks.
G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.

Muscovy Ducks.
A. E. Payn, 4 Cabot Street, St. John's.

Indian Runner Ducks.
G. W. Gushue, 216 LeMarchant Road, St. John's.

Bronze Turkeys.
Jno. Duff, c/o Ster Bros., St. John's.

Belgian Carneau Pigeons.
G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.

"Tag Day" in France

Paris, May 20.—The Secours Nation al will have a "tag-day" Sunday and Monday next for the benefit of the women, children and old people of France, who are under the care of the National Relief Committee. This committee already has raised \$2,000,000 almost entirely in France.

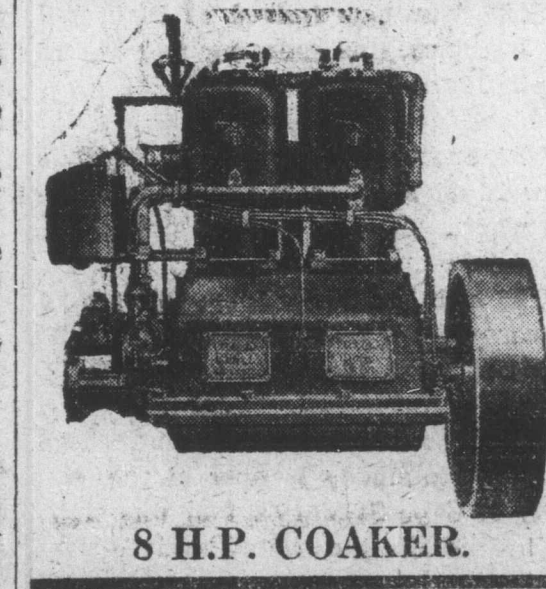
Official France will be represented, May 29, in the Theatre of the Sorbonne when the Benevolent Society of Artists will present to American Ambassador Sharp an album of original drawings by leading artists and addresses by well known authorities, all designed to express the gratitude and appreciation of France for the help rendered by Americans during the war, in so many different ways. Among those to be present are President Poincaré and members of his Cabinet.

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

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

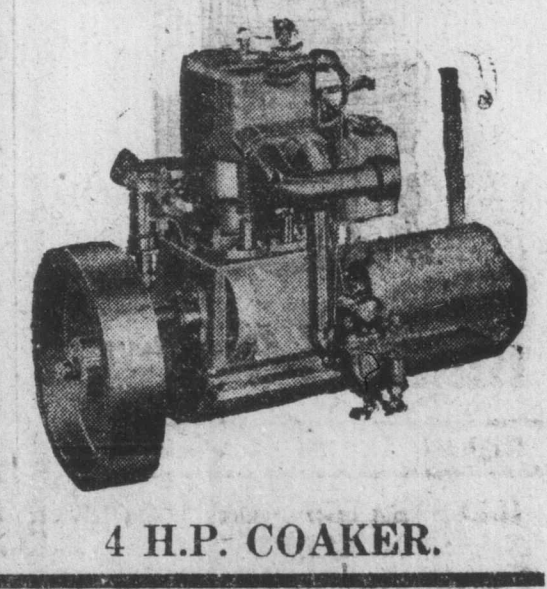
It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work; it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on Gasolene, and when started, operates on Kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "Coaker." We have sold 200 of these Engines the past spring and all are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

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



8 H.P. COAKER.

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



4 H.P. COAKER.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Co Limited

J.J. St. John

When Prices are Right stock goes out the door

—OUR WAY—

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

White Cattle Feed, Bran, Yellow Meal, Whole Corn, Mixed Oats —and— Calf Meal, in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.

Boneless Jowls, Pork Loins Ribbed Pork, New York Beef, Sinclair's Spare Ribs, the best.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



FIRE

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

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

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent

A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY is Practical Economy Saves Worry Saves Cash

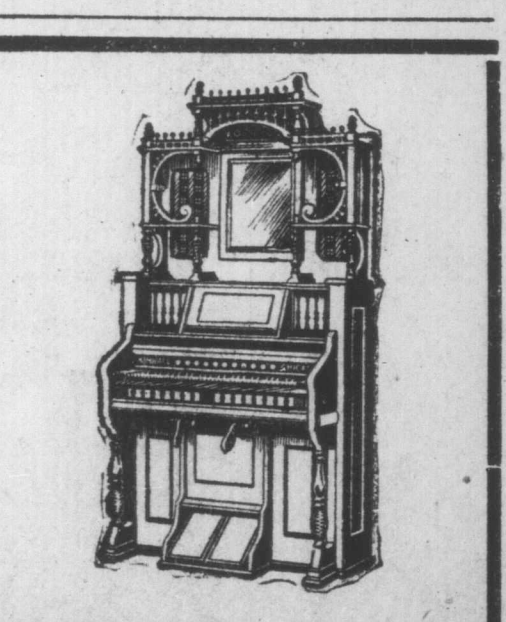
If your property is worth keeping it is worth insuring.

INSURE NOW

British Crown Assurance Corp. Ltd.

A. E. HICKMAN Agent

SMITH CO. Ltd.



Kimball Organs

Highest Awards in America.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

JOIN OUR ORGAN CLUB

Musicians' Supply Dept. ROYAL STORES FURNITURE

THE NICKELS

"THE CURSE OF GREED"

The management of the Casino has arranged for the production of another masterpiece, entitled: "The Curse of Greed." The picture has won favor wherever produced and those who will see it to-night can rest assured that their approval will be the same as expressed by thousands in New York, Boston and other places. It is a beautifully descriptive picture in the respect of correctly portraying the passion of man. It is everything that its name implies and a good lot more. It is a five reeler and there is in practically every scene an indelible something that attracts and holds the spectator's attention right through. Don't miss it. It is one of the many masterpieces imported for patrons of the Casino and as with previous pictures shown there it ranks as being equally famous as any of these.

AT THE CRESCENT

When the Crescent first opened its doors to the public the Management determined that it should continue to cater to the public taste with the same discrimination as had marked its initiative performance. And the Crescent has done so. The best and most up-to-date pictures to be had are secured by Mr. Laracy for the house. The songs given by Mr. Delmonico are of the type which have filled the best houses in New York. The Crescent interior, itself, is most delightfully arranged. It contains every modern appointment to make one comfortable and at home. To the Crescent to-day for a pleasant hour.

SEE THE HIGH CLASS PANTOMIME

Crowds have expressed the delight at the pantomime, its marvelous, its dainty, its clean, its artistic; its the best ever seen here, and yesterday's matinee was under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Gov. and Lady Davidson and the Misses Davidson, and the Elite of St. John's at every performance. The songs, dances, costumes are all new. It is the most finished and beautiful performance ever given here.

Everyone is talking about it, and the pictures too, were good. Anyone can turn a handle and run off a few pictures, but it takes real artists to produce a show like that now presented at Rossleys. On Friday night will be "Gala night," two contests, the pantomime and lots of fun. Secure your tickets early. Doors open on Friday night at 6.45 p.m. to avoid rush.

"OURS" IN THE WEST END

Last night the popular little theatre was crowded to the doors at every performance. The pictures are all new and full of interest, and the sweet little singer had to respond to encore after encore. There is only one fault to be found with the cosy little house. It is not large enough to accommodate the crowds who nightly visit it, so popular has this theatre become.

Death of a Religious

REV. MOTHER JOHN

Word has come from Hr. Grace of the death of Mother John of the Presentation Convent there, she having passed away a couple of days ago.

The deceased lady was in her 51st year, and had resided 33 years in this country. The Reverend Mother, who was a Miss Shortall, was born in Ireland, and came to Newfoundland when but 14 years of age. She was loved by all who knew her, and possessing a charm of grace and true womanly gentleness, she ever won that esteem which must go out to those of fine character and unflinching merits. May her soul rest in peace.

PERSONAL

Mr. D. A. McDougall, Manager of the Dominion Coal Coy at Glace Bay and North Sydney, is a passenger to the city by the express to-day.

Rev. Fr. Cacciola of Bar Haven left on a visit to his home at New York by Wednesday's express.

Before H. E. Knight, Esq., J.P.—Two drunk and disorderly citizens were fined \$2.00 each or 7 days.

Mr. Comerford whose invention has been seen by so many and declared excellent, is now awaiting certain instructions before going abroad where the whole idea will go through the ordinary course of patent process. Mr. C. has had several offers made to him to sell his design, but has wisely refused such.

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

VOLUNTEERS

There are now 1,828 names on the Volunteer List. The following joined last evening: Herb Voisey, St. John's; Jas. Martret, St. John's; Chas. M. Thompson, St. John's; Maxwell Barnes, Topsail; Levi Pond, Hickman's Hr., N.W.A.

Craig Night With the I.O.O.F.

In order to repay in a small measure the surprise visit of Bro. J. Craig, P.G.M., and Bro. McDonald, P.G.M., and also to celebrate the third anniversary of "Craig Day," the members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F., tendered a banquet to these brethren which was held last night at Woods' West End Restaurant, covers being laid for some 60 participants. The entire affair was highly successful and proved to be a genuine banner anniversary of Oddfellowship in this city.

The toast list, which we append, was gone through in an excellent manner, the speeches being of a high order all through, and the visiting brethren must carry away with them, the kindest feelings towards their Newfoundland brethren, and they in turn will long remember Craig night at St. John's in 1915.

A letter of apology from Bro. Dr. H. Rendell was read, in which the Doctor regretted his inability to be present, but in which he sent his fraternal greetings and best wishes for a pleasant social evening. At the close the customary votes of thanks were passed to the Caterer and all those who had contributed to the success of the affair. The united Oddfellows who had spent a very pleasant night of goodfellowship together, separated in the wee sma hours on the morning after joining in singing the National Anthem.

TOAST LIST.

"The King"—Prop. Chairman, Bro. C. Udle, N.G., "God Save the King."
The Sovereign Grand Lodge—Prop. Chairman, response Grand Honors.
The Grand Lodge—"Maritime Provinces"—Prop. Bro. E. White, Resp. Bro. Craig, P.G.M.
"The British Empire"—Prop. Bro. Dr. Mosdell, Resp. "Soldiers of the King," "Rule Britannia."
"The Allies"—Prop. Bro. G. Bradley, Resp. "Marsellaise," "Russian National Anthem."
"Absent Brethren"—(Including six who are serving King and country.) Prop. Bro. McLean, Resp. Bro. C. Woods.
"Newfoundland, the Land of our Birth or Adoption"—Prop. Bro. J. Adrain, Resp. Bro. J. Moores.
"World Wide Oddfellowship"—Prop. Bro. E. D. Spurrell, Resp. Bro. MacDonald, P.G.M.
"Sister Societies"—Prop. Bro. S. J. Collier, Resp. Bro. Wm. Quick.
"The Press"—Prop. Bro. R. Young, Resp. Bro. W. J. Long.

SHIPPING

S. S. Portia left Hermitage Cove at 7 a.m., coming this way.

Meigle left Humbermouth at 9.40 p.m. yesterday.

Ethic arrived at Clarendville at 4 p.m. yesterday.

Argyle left St. Kyran's at 6.30 p.m. yesterday, inward.

Sagona arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.30 this morning; no passengers.

Bruce to leave Port aux Basques after the arrival of Tuesday's No. 1.

Kyle to leave St. John's for Port aux Basques, detained on account of weather.

The Bay steamers Home and Clyde are still at the dock pier awaiting favorable conditions to get away.

S. S. Durango arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock this morning and leaves again for this port on June 5th.

The auxiliary sailing ship Neath is now 16 days out from Cardiff to Gambo where she will load pit props.

The schr. Lady St. John, left Grand Bank yesterday for Oporto with 2463 qtls of codfish from S. Harris & Sons.

The schr. Waterwitch bound here from Pernambuco is now in the vicinity of Cape St. Mary's, and was sighted by the Beothic, which arrived yesterday.

The Mancunia which left here Sunday last for points in Bonavista Bay where pit props will be loaded, is now held up at Bay de Verde by ice blockade.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Bruce's express is due at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Two arrests were made last night one for inebriation and the other for vagrancy. Both gentlemen explained matters to his Worship to-day.

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

Another large mail was brought across by the Sagona which reached Port aux Basques from North Sydney at 7.30 this morning.

A message yesterday to the Marine and Fisheries Department, from St. Mary's, stated herrings were plentiful at Riverhead and Mall Bay, and some cod was being taken on trawls.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Passengers from the Southern Shore by to-day's train, report the whole shoe ice blocked, and craft now ready to come to St. John's will yet be detained theme some time.

We understand from the Furness Withy Coy that the steamers Carlton and Sinbad under charter to that company, will come to St. John's again with general cargoes from Montreal.

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

The B. I. S. postponed billiard dinner takes place in the Society's rooms to-night. Great preparations have been made, the catering is of the most promising kind, and everything is going to go off like an Irish dinner should.

A late letter from Fr. O'Callaghan now at New York, to a friend in the city, states the glad news that he is very much improved in health, and expects to get back to Old Terra Nova for the consecration of His Grace-Elect.

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

Whilst the Adventure was at Philadelphia two of her hands deserted, and their places had to be filled by Norwegians.

Work is going ahead rapidly on the site of the old O'Dwyer block. The big vaults have been completed and the lower section of the building commenced.

It would appear that the Dominion Iron and Steel Coy. of Sydney, C.B., are once again busy, an order having been placed with the Company for steel for the making of 5,000,000 shells.

Vessels coming to St. John's have had poor luck of late owing to the prevailing ice conditions. McRae & Coy's schooner Hilda R., which arrived yesterday from Hr. Grace was 9 days on the passage, as the vessel had to harbor at Pouch Cove and Torbay, owing to the ice.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14, eod

In our article yesterday under the heading "An astonishing Statement by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries," occurs an error which we are asked by Mr. Grimes to correct. It is in reference to the number of casks of oil supplied by G. M. Barr, 850 casks should read 650 casks.

Some anxiety is felt and expressed as to whether any of our Naval Reservists were on board the warship Triumph when she was torpedoed. Our boys are certainly in the vicinity of the Dardenelles, but it is hoped that none of them were on board the destroyed battleship.

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

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon).—Gales, shifting to West and North West with rain, turning locally to sleet or snow.

Cape Race (noon)—Wind East, North East, light, dense fog, unable to give ice conditions; heard nothing pass this morning.

Roper's (noon)—Bar. 29.30; ther. 48.

SUPREME COURT

In the case of the King vs. Snowden before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Emerson, yesterday forenoon was occupied in the examination of witnesses and the address of Mr. Morine. After recess, Mr. Furlong, K.C., addressed the jury who retired at 4.10 p.m. At 6.30 they returned and stated through their foreman, Mr. W. O'D. Kelly, that they had failed to reach an agreement.

POLICE COURT

Before the Full Bench

In the case of Job Bros. versus J. McMartin and others the matter has been settled between the parties. Labrador Pulp Co. vs. Job Bros. & Co. This case has also been settled out of court.

The King vs. Snowden. In this case of arson, in which the jury disagreed yesterday, Morine, K.C., for prisoner, moved for a postponement of trial till the Autumn. After considering the matter, the court decided that a new trial should take place on Monday, 31st inst at 10 a.m.

B.I.S. Adjourned Quarterly Meeting

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the B. I. S. was held in their rooms last evening, the Hon. J. D. Ryan in the chair. After some considerable business had been done, the election of a chairman of schools in succession to the late Thomas Nash took place.

There were two candidates in the field, Messrs. Jas. P. Crotty and W. J. Harris. Mr. Crotty was declared elected to the office by a substantial majority, and the choice on the part of the society is a popular and wise one.

It is thought that the gulf steamer Kyle will be placed on the Labrador route in place of the Sagona as the latter steamer has no passenger accommodations. This will mean the purchasing of a new steamer by the R.N. Coy. to work the Sydney-Port aux Basques service in company with the Bruce.

The officers of the different Catholic societies are going to call on his Grace-Elect Mons. Roche shortly after his consecration and present him on behalf of the members of the various bodies with an address. The school children will wait on His Grace and give him some tangible proof of their love towards him who has always been so kind of the little ones.

German Losses From August 2nd

London, May 19.—The Daily Chronicle has received what purports to be an authoritative statement of casualties in the German ranks from the beginning of the war to the end of March. There are two sets of classified lists in the Chronicle's possession. The first set, covering the period of fighting from August 2 to February 14, numbers 180, and the second from the middle of February to March 31, numbers 45, making a total of 225 lists.

"According to the general statement from which we quote," says the Chronicle, "the following is the classified loss until February 14: "Dead—Officers, 10,951; non-commissioned officers and men, 237,897. Wounded—Officers, 19,630; non-commissioned officers and men, 728,406. Missing—Officers, 1,852; non-commissioned officers and men, 177,144; total 1,175,981.

"We have not any classified statement with regard to the next 45 lists, but, on the basis of the 180 earlier lists, they would probably add an additional 300,000 to the total.

"It is to be borne in mind that the six weeks covered by the latest 45 lists include exceptionally severe fighting in Poland, Galicia, and the Carpathians, as well as the tremendous and sustained struggles in Flanders and northwest France.

"The probability, therefore, is that the grand total of German casualties until March 31 cannot be far short of 1,800,000, and another quarter of a million must certainly be added for the fighting of the last six weeks."

There is now a shortage of coal in the city and some of our coal merchants will be put to it to avoid borrowing "a load full or two" for their own use. The importing of coal is now an expensive project as the freight charge has gone up 40 cents per ton.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

American Papers On Nebraskan Incident

New York, May 27.—The New York World says: It is to be hoped that an examination of the hull of the Nebraskan will show that the vessel struck a drifting mine. This is a dubious time for another Gulf flight incident. It is difficult to believe that in view of the situation between the United States and Germany since the sinking of the Lusitania, the German Government would have authorized its submarine commanders to attack American ships. It is equally difficult to believe that a German commander would have made an attack on his own responsibility. The Tribune says: If the Nebraskan was torpedoed by a German submarine, Ambassador Gerard should be recalled. Court von Bernstorff should receive his passports and diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States should cease.

Zepplin Raid British Works Near London

London, May 27.—A fleet of Zepplin airships delivered an attack against the British works defending the mouth of the Thames river early to-day, but were driven off by high angle guns and British aeroplanes before they could do any extensive destruction.

The attack centered about Southend-on-Sea, in Essex, on the northern side of the Thames estuary, about thirty-five miles from the center of London. Twenty incendiary bombs were dropped at Southend, causing several fires and killing a girl. Several persons were hurt.

There was reported to be four Zepplins in the fleet, which was first sighted at 11.15 last night. The great dirigibles manoeuvred, keeping high in the air, but at height of attack, they descended until they were within the range of the anti-aircraft guns. It is reported from Sheerness that an Zepplin was seen speeding toward London.

Fifty Germans Killed

Amsterdam, May 27.—Fifty German soldiers, passengers in a street car, Ostend were killed by a bomb dropped from an Allied aeroplane according to a despatch from that city to Telegraph describing a series of air raids made by the Allies aviators on the railroad station and shipping in the harbor, numerous houses have been damaged.

What Will He Do?

London, May 27.—The Daily News in an editorial on the Nebraskan says, the incident is not likely to make relations between Germany and United States easier. Clearly no self-respecting power can suffer this sort of thing to go on indefinitely. President Wilson so has rightly in our opinion shown great patience in dealing with Germany, but if the German Government is determined to construe his patience as weakness they are under a delusion which may prove very disastrous to them.

Austrian Ships Bombard Ancona

Milan, May 27.—The destruction of the railroad junction evidently was the object of the bombardment of Ancona by the Austrian squadron which raided the Italian coast on Monday. According to additional details received here the warships appeared off Ancona about midnight, accompanied by two aeroplanes which flew over the city. The bombardment began at 3 o'clock and continued for two hours. Shells of all sizes were fired. Guns were trained not only on the railroad yards, but upon the military hospital, Bank of Italy and two barracks. The cupola of the Cathedral was damaged. Slight damage to the railroad was caused. The Austrian warships retired from Ancona when an Italian fleet appeared. Because of reports that the Austrian squadron had been signalled from an Ancona brewery all Germans employed there were arrested as spies.

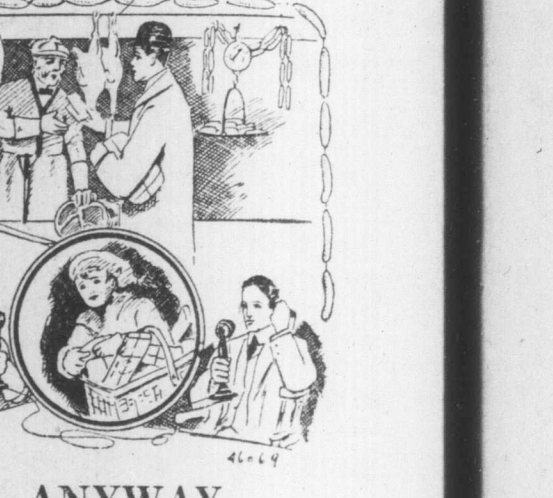
Mr. W. H. Whiteley went out by the express last evening and was accompanied by some of his crew who will prosecute the season's fishery at Bonne Esperance.

Mrs. Pankhurst Pants For Battle

London, May 20.—"I hope one of the first acts of the Coalition Government will be to declare martial law, and mobilize both men and women for the service of the country," said Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragists, addressing a meeting at Hull to-night.

Mrs. Pankhurst expressed the hope that women would soon be permitted to enlist like men, for war service at home. In face of the peril which confronted the country, she declared, it was no time to think of causes espoused in the past. She personally was "willing to obey orders in the service of the country in any capacity."

No word from the Prospero to-day.

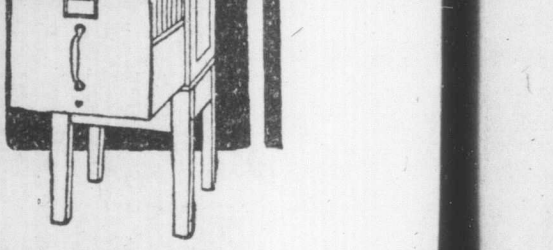


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