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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Austrians Again Force Italians To Withdraw

Italians Are Again Forced by Heavy Pounding of Austrian Artillery to Withdraw From Positions Region of Trent—But in Adamello Zone the Italians Capture Many Prisoners and War Material—Round Verdun Artillery Struggle Still Continues—Very Violent Around Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood—Turks Resisting Russian Advance in Caucasus

LONDON, May 20.—Under the heavy pounding of Austrian artillery, the Italian forces have been compelled to withdraw from portions of their lines in the region of Trent, which had been bombarded for three days. An official communication from Rome admits the evacuation of the Zegnatorra position in the Legorina Valley, south of Trent, also the line between Terragnola Valley and the Upper Adige from Monte Maggio to Saglioclaspio. The Italians, however, have escaped further Austrian positions in the Adamello zone, capturing prisoners, material and provisions.

During the day the Germans made no infantry attacks from their newly won positions on the left bank of the Meuse in the Verdun region, according to official reports. The artillery struggle, however, continues. It is most violent on the front of Avocourt wood, Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. The artillery action has not been so great on the right bank of the Meuse and Woivre. Aeroplanes and bombing expeditions continue on both sides.

The Russian advance in the Caucasus theatre is meeting with more active opposition from the Turkish forces. Constantinople claims attacks by the Russians of Bitlis and Eruh. Reports were repulsed. Petrograd reports only insignificant encounters along this entire front.

Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister for Trade, informs the Associated Press an agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Sweden, and that the tension between the two countries over the shipping question and seizure of mails is lessened.

The Entente Allied submarine campaign against German shipping in the Baltic Sea continues and the sinking of the German steamer "Trave" by an under-water boat is announced from Stockholm.

All the passengers and crew of the French coasting steamer Mira were lost when that vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on

The Italians Evacuate Zegnatorra

ROME, May 19.—The Italian official communication issued here to-day admits the evacuation by the Italians of Zegnatorra and also of the line from Monte Maggio to Saglioclaspio between Terragnola Valley and Upper Adige, south-east of Trent, following several days of violent artillery bombardment.

British Warships Bombard El Arish

LONDON, May 19.—British warships and aeroplanes have bombarded the town of El Arish, in Egypt, near the border of Palestine, and are believed to have destroyed the fort there, was announced officially to-day.

El Arish is on the Turkish line of communication from Syria to Egypt.

Will Not Make Reply to U.S. Note

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Germany considering the submarine controversy with the United States closed is determined to make no response to the last American Note upon the subject of information to this effect contained in confidential advices received here from Berlin.

Trave Sunk

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—The fourth vessel sunk in the new submarine campaign against German shipping, was the steamer Trave. The crew landed. The Trave was formerly the Shamrock, was 763 tons, and owned in Lubeck.

Fishing Boat Sunk

LONDON, May 19.—A despatch from Hull to Lloyds says that the motor fishing boat Osprey had been sunk by gunfire from a German submarine. The crew were picked up.

Lynch's Case

DUBLIN, May 19.—The sentence imposed by court-martial on J. C. Lynch, of New York, has not yet been promulgated.

May 18th, according to a Marseilles despatch.



R. A. M. C. OFFICER: "You wish to go in for the Red Cross. Have you ever done any nursing?" CANDIDATE: "Done any nursing! I'm the eldest of a family of twelve!"—London Opinion.

Allies Stand For a Fight To a Finish

French Minister of Justice Says Allies Intend to Break Germany's Heavy Sword; They Own This to Unborn Generation he Says

NEW YORK, May 19.—A news agency despatch from Petrograd to-day says that the Allies stand solid for a fight to a finish. They intend to break Germany's heavy sword; they owe this to the unborn generation. This answer to the peace talk made in Berlin was made to-day by Rene Viviani, former French Prime Minister, now Minister of Justice in the French Cabinet. He has been making extensive visits to Great Britain and Russia.

At the French Embassy he gave the second interview he has granted since the war began. "I am not qualified to speak on Germany's intentions," continued the French Cabinet official, "but our alliance is more compact than at any time since the war began and is growing stronger. The Allies continue to grow stronger in ammunition and men. They will force her to make full reparation for what she has done. There will be no separate peace." The Allies are as one. They have devised an economic entente, and after peace the world will find that the Allies are equally unified." He expressed the greatest pleasure at the results of his visit to Great Britain and Russia.

Tension Ended

LONDON, May 20.—It is learned from the Foreign Office, that the tension between Sweden and the Entente Allies had been ended, although no official statement is forthcoming at this time. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, told the Associated Press that an agreement had been reached to-day, but would give no details.

He indicated that the controversy between Sweden and Russia over the Aland Islands was fictitious, saying that Russia never intended to fortify the islands.

Much Damage Caused By Earthquake

RIMINI, Italy, May 19.—Serious damage was done here by the earthquake which shook Central Italy during the night of May 16-17. Houses collapsed, and about 1000 dwellings in all were damaged; many of these so badly that the safety of those in them is endangered.

The Municipal Theatre under the Prefecture School Buildings, cracked to an alarming extent, and part of the church at Colonnella has fallen.

Crew of Mira Lost

MARSEILLES, May 19.—None of the passengers or crew of the French coasting steamer Mira were saved when the ship was sunk as the result of a torpedo attack in the Mediterranean on May 16th.

The sinking of the steamer Mira was announced by Lloyds in London on Thursday, but no details of the disaster were given. She was a vessel of 3,000 tons, and owned at Marseilles.

El Arish Successfully Bombarded

British Airman Bombed El Arish, an Important Turkish Post on May 18—Believed it Has Been Reduced to Ruins

LONDON, May 19.—An official statement says the General Office Commanding-in-Chief in Egypt reports that our ships, aeroplanes, and seaplanes have successfully bombarded El Arish, an important post of the enemy line communications from Smyrna to Egypt on the morning of May 18. Ships bombarded the fort south-west of the town and are believed to have reduced it to ruins. Aeroplane attacks were divided into two phases. Seaplane opened the bombardment being followed later by aeroplanes. Later we were given orders to engage any hostile machines and devote special attention to enemy troops and camp.

El Arish is a fortified town near Quatia, in the Mediterranean, about 7 miles from the coast of Egypt, at which point fighting occurred recently between Turkish and British forces. Censors permitted comparatively little information regarding the military situation on this front to be made known, but so far as can be obtained from infrequent official bulletins fighting have been confined to comparatively small forces. There has been nothing to indicate an invasion of Egypt on a large scale being attempted, although reference in to-day's official announcement of a Turkish line of communications implied an organized military effort.

Sweden and Britain Fix Up Matters

Swedish Government Now Satisfied Regarding Russia's Action in Fortifying Aland Islands—Britain and Sweden Will Trade Pulp and Coal

LONDON, May 20.—All apprehension of the Swedish Government concerning the Aland Islands has been removed through the good offices of Great Britain and France, who asked Russia for particulars on behalf of Sweden, and Russia readily gave complete and unqualified assurances that any defences on the Aland Islands would be purely for the emergencies of the present war, and that any such military works would be removed at the end of hostilities. Good feeling has arisen between Sweden and Britain as a result of these discussions and brought about an understanding regarding trade between Britain and Sweden, in accordance with which it is expected Sweden will make large concessions with regard to pulp exports. Great Britain will yield in a similar manner with coal export.

Pilot Arrested

TRALEE, May 19.—John Goodwin, pilot, is under arrest here, as it is believed he was connected with the landing of Sir Roger Casement.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, May 20.—An official statement on the campaign in Belgium and France, issued by the British War Office last night, follows:

"There was artillery activity between the Somme and Ancre. In the Arras section the enemy captured a small post in a crater at the north end of Vimy Ridge (Thursday) night. There was grenade fighting south of Neuville St. Vaast. Our guns to-day (Friday) silenced the enemy's artillery in the Wailly section. The enemy exploded a mine south-east of Roclin-court. We held a position near the lip of the crater. In the Lens sector we fired a mine near Calonne and made effective bombardment of the enemy positions. To-day there was considerable artillery activity near Souchez, Leos and Hulluch. Last night we successfully bombarded the enemy's positions north of Ypres. To-day the enemy shelled Potjez. There was considerable aerial activity. One hostile machine was driven down behind the German lines."

Attack Was Both Singular and Brilliant

Royal North Lancshires and Lancashire Fusiliers Successfully Carried Out Attack on Hun Positions at Vimy Ridge—Possession of This Point is Important One

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.—It now develops the action in which a battalion of the Royal North Lancshires, and Lancashire Fusiliers took part on the 15th was a singular and brilliant attack which gained a strategic point on the crest of the redoubtable Vimy Ridge, the possession of which means command of the plain of Lens. Since the British took over this section from the French in the early stage of the battle of Verdun the Germans holding stubbornly the vantage and higher ground and inflicting heavy casualties on the British. After the successful explosion of mines just after dark, the Lancshires, who are made up largely of cotton operatives from Manchester, rushed from their trenches to the lips of the craters. Every detail of the programme of operations, from the putting of the machine guns out of action to the bringing up of sandbags with which to build new breastworks, and defending the position by means of bombs, was carried out successfully. The morning found the Lancshires thoroughly entrenched against retaliatory German bombardment, and had connected their old line by communicating trenches six feet deep. Only slight casualties were the cost of the night's success.

"The value of the ground gained is not to be judged by the 360 yards front taken, but by the fact that the Lancshires are no longer on the downside of the slope with the Germans above them."

Will Maintain the Blockade

LONDON, May 19.—Regarding the German suggestion that Britain respond to a change of the German submarine campaign, should modify their food blockade, Lord Robert Cecil informed the Associated Press to-day that there was not the remotest possibility that British economic pressure on the Central Powers would be relaxed. He said, "We maintain the blockade which is fully legal under the international law and its reprisal character is merely incidental called forth by the German use of submarines, but by rigid enforcement of the blockade and merely the extension of our rights, which we had hitherto found it expedient to use."

Excuse for Company.

"How did the snowstorm affect the train service on your way?" "Didn't affect it at all. It merely gave the company a good excuse for the trains being late as usual."

BRITISH POSSESS POWERFUL WEAPON

The "Nose of Death" Makes Havoc With Germans—Surpasses German Gun—May be the "Supreme Battle Arbiter of the Coming Year"—An American Invention

New York, May 18.—A London cable to The Herald says: The Germans were for many months superior in machine guns, but the British now have a gun which can beat theirs and is beating it every day. Invented by an American officer, Colonel Lewis, and made in Belgium almost up to the moment when the German scout entered the city of its manufacture, the invention narrowly escaped capture by the Germans. Its killing power may be gauged from the fact that in one trench recently one of the guns, manned by a crew of two men, accounted for 330 Germans in half an hour.

It has been described as the "Hose of Death," and whether in advance or retirement it is going to be the supreme battle arbiter of the coming year. Suppose that instead of a rifle weighing ten pounds and firing fifteen bullets a minute, and carried by one man, one had a rifle weighing twenty-five pounds and firing fifteen bullets a second and carried by two men, what would be the effect on any advance made by the enemy. No troops could meet such a weapon. Not one would live to raise his rifle to his shoulder.

The new arm gives the greatest volume of fire in the least time of any gun known. It is working now in France and Flanders, night and day, sending a steady sweep of lead across the far-flung German line. It is as if a comb of bullets were carding out the men from their trenches. The gun can be fired upside down from an aeroplane, or sideways from a trench, from the ground, from a wall or from the roof of a house. It comes to pieces like a jig-saw puzzle in a minute under expert hands, and only one tool is needed and that tool is an ordinary rifle bullet. These guns are being made in England now, and in the factories you may find many a maimed hero of Liege and Haelen proud to think that he can still work as efficiently as if he were in the firing line.

Sweden Faces Coal Famine

CHRISTIANIA, May 20.—The activity of British submarines in the Baltic Sea is likely to accentuate coal famine in Sweden. All German steamers in Swedish ports have been instructed to remain where they are pending further orders.

Starts To-morrow

LONDON, May 20.—The hands of all clocks on British railroads, post offices, newspaper offices, police stations, and other places where business is conducted, will be pushed forward at two o'clock tomorrow to three o'clock, in accordance with the Daylight Saving Act.

Birrell's Evidence

LONDON, May 19.—Augustine Birrell was a witness before the Royal Commission enquiring into the Irish rising, and endorsed the evidence given by Sir Matthew Nathan yesterday, that the Government had advanced information regarding the German plans for aiding the Sinn Fein rebels.

471,500 Tons of Shipping Sunk

BERLIN, May 19.—Since January 1 last German and Austrian submarines have sunk hostile ships with a total tonnage of 471,500 tons, the Overseas News Agency announced to-day. These figures include ships sunk during April.

Father's Symptoms.

She—was father very angry when you broke the news of your engagement? He—I don't think so. His most poignant emotions so far as I could see appeared to be sympathy and relief.

COMMANDER OF SUBMARINE HAS BEEN PUNISHED

Report Concerning Man Who Attacked Sussex—Indignation in Germany Over Officer's Deception—Berlin Would Avoid Break With States

THE HAGUE, May 16.—Severe punishment was meted out to the commander of the German submarine which attacked the Sussex. It is generally believed in well-informed circles in Berlin, though no official report on the nature of the punishment has been made public.

This belief is based largely on the indignation felt in Germany over the U-boat commander's deception. His report was implicitly believed until the American government presented conclusive evidence showing that the channel packet was torpedoed. In view of this evidence Germans feel that they were put in a rather humiliating position. It is not overstating the case to say that the submarine commander's deception caused as much indignation in Berlin as it did in Washington.

The German government, desiring to avoid a break with America at all costs, has taken two important steps in the past fortnight to improve the relations between the two nations. The German concessions in the submarine matter was one. A quiet movement to squelch Teutonic plotters and Teutonic propagandists in the United States and anti-American propagandists in Germany has been under way for several days.

Ambassador Gerard has received scores of letters with threats against his life, in the past few days. The writers were inspired by newspaper insinuations that in some way he had tipped off the Sinn Fein outbreaks in Dublin in advance to the British government. Some of the writers have mentioned also facts alleged to have been brought out through the arrest in New York of Wolf von Igel, former secretary to Captain von Papen, and the confession of Horst von Der Goltz, alleged German agent.

Though the German government has disclaimed all responsibility for the acts of bomb plotters in the United States Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg believes that some sort of drastic action should be taken to convince Americans that Germany has nothing to do with the plotters' operations, conference on this subject have been going on at Berlin all this week. I have heard, for instance, that Franz von Rintelen, alleged German plotter, they would court-martial if he ever returns to Germany. Though officials refrain from expressing any opinion as to the guilt of the accused men, they declare emphatically that their acts are without the sanction of the German government or the Kaiser.

Berlin is chiefly worried just now over the possibility that some submarine commander may accidentally torpedo without warning, a merchant vessel in the belief that he is attacking a transport, thus bringing a new submarine crisis with the United States. The Kaiser, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Admiral von Holtzendorff are particularly anxious that the submariners take no chances that may involve Germany with the United States. If the new orders to submarine commanders could be published, they would convince the most skeptical that Germany is as much concerned as America in preventing accidents in the future.

As an indication of Germany's sincere desire to find a way to avoid a break with America the government asked five departments what to do when President Wilson's ultimatum was received. The foreign office, the treasury and the interior departments all answered "settle."

Count Reventlow, writing in the Tages Zeitung, is now practically alone in crying for vengeance though occasional outbursts against President Wilson and America are expressed for home consumption. Ambassador Gerard has won much praise in Berlin for his cool, forceful diplomacy. All through the negotiations he worked ceaselessly to convince officials that President Wilson did not want war with Germany, but merely expected Germany to keep her promises.

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Nine Americans Battle Five Hours with 300 Mex. Bandits

Bandits Burn and Loot Village of Glenn Springs, Texas—Carry off Two Americans—Conditions on Border Line at Present Causing Much Uneasiness in Washington

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Organization of a new hunt in Mexico against Big Bend raiders confronted the administration to-day.

Officials believed a military readjustment along the border, with dispatch of a small body of men across the line to punish the Glenn Springs and Boquillas marauders, would meet the new situation.

The big element in renewed attacks against border towns, however, was that they came from points General Carranza had persistently claimed to control.

Persons in close touch with the embassy declared the raids were directed from the American side of the border to embarrass matters while the El Paso agreement was under negotiation. Maguistas, followers of Jesus Mangun, they thought, might be responsible. In other quarters, though, the belief was that men nominally Carranzistas, had broken down their control and swept over the boundary.

Administration leaders refused to believe that the raids were significant of a general anti-American feeling among Mexicans. In this connection they pointed out that Carranzista and United States soldiers helped each other in the latest attack against Villistas in Chihuahua, while several Mexican governors had proclaimed against anti-Americanism. Further evidence of a desire to co-operate with the Americans was seen in Carranza's acquiescence in El Paso peace pact essentials.

General Funston has a considerable force already in pursuit of the raiders. Crossing of the border under the recent protocol arrangement will undoubtedly be necessary. At the same time, the border patrol probably will be rearranged to give stronger protection to the Big Bend country.

Heretofore, the war department has felt scattered detachments were sufficient for that region, because it is sparsely settled and Coahuila flanking it has been strongly Carranzista and under control. The raids undoubtedly will be called to Carranza's attention with perhaps strong urging that he strengthen his Coahuila garrisons.

Searching for Bandits.

ALPINE, Texas, May 15.—American troops to-day rushed through the desolate stretches of the Big Bend country in pursuit of Mexican bandits who killed three American soldiers and a ten-year-old boy and captured two American citizens after a five-hour battle against a little detachment at Glenn Springs, Texas.

The Big Bend country was in a white heat of rage and throughout the district cattle men and other residents were rallying to the cry for vengeance. An entire battalion ordered out by General Funston, following delayed reports of the fight of American troops converging on Marathon, Texas, by railroad, will detain immediately and sweep southward over the desert toward the border. These troops are from Fort Bliss, El Paso, Fort Clark, Brackett, Texas, south of San Antonio, Presidio and Alpine. Fifteen cavalrymen dashed out of Alpine at the first news of the raid, to the aid of another small detachment of nine men which had arrived from a nearby desert post to aid the stricken American settlement.

The raid broke at 10 o'clock Friday night, when a force estimated at from 150 to 300 Mexicans crept up on the little wax settlement. They avoided the border patrol by a wide detour, forded the Rio Grande and crossed the intervening sandy stretch at night. There were nine men of the Fourteenth cavalry stationed at Glenn Springs to protect the settlement from attack. Others in the village were C. D. Wood and W. K. Ellis, owners of a wax factory, with their families; J. Deemer, owner of a general store, and F. Compton, employed as Deemer's clerk.

The wax factory represented the town's only industry and the store was the only trading post in a radius of many miles. A few Mexican families composed the remainder of the village. The nearest city lay eighty-five miles and the village was far removed from railroad communication. Retreating to an adobe house after firing a few shots with revolvers, the Americans barricaded the doors and began a five-hour fight against tremendous odds. In the end they were routed by fire when the Mexicans, despairing of approaching the hut while the Americans had any ammunition, hurled fire balls on the thatched roof. Three men fell as the detachment fled at fast from the blazing hut. The remainder, including some wounded, reached the shel-

ter of a rocky field and continued the fight until daylight, when the Mexicans with triumphant yells, mounted their horses and rode away carrying their captives, Deemer and Compton, and leading pack horses loaded with loot.

No hope was held out for Deemer and Compton. Knowing the character of the Mexican raiders through frequent border clashes, residents of the surrounding country were prepared to hear the worst regarding the fate of the two frontiersmen. Compton's son, a mute, was slain in the first few minutes of the raid, supposedly because the Mexicans thought the child was concealing information.

The attack centered on the soldiers. When the surviving troopers, most of them badly wounded, escaped to the hills back of the settlement, and lodged themselves behind sheltering rocks the Mexicans turned their attention to the village store. From their perch on the hillside the American troops saw the dark forms of the Mexicans passing in and out of the building as the loot was carried into the open and strapped to the pack horses. Then at dawn the building burst into flames. A residence soon followed, and in a few minutes the country was lighted by the flames of the burning settlement. The Mexicans made good targets, silhouetted against the light, and stains on the sand later convinced the Americans that some of their bullets had found their mark.

Thought Cure.

Anxious Mamma—"Little Dick is upstairs, crying with the toothache." Practical Papa—"Take him around to the dentist's."
 "I haven't any money."
 "You don't need any money. The toothache will stop before you get there."

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Germany Can't Last Until End of 1916

Danish Paper Says That Soldiers' Rations Were Cut Six Weeks Ago

LONDON, May 16.—The Danish paper, Ribstifts Tidende, claims to have discovered by a month's investigation that the belief prevails in Germany that it is impossible to continue the war to the end of 1916. Many in Germany believe that it cannot be maintained through the summer, the paper asserts and continues:

"The rations of the German soldiers were cut six weeks ago. Meat is becoming rare, bread is limited to twelve ounces daily and food parcels from the soldiers' homes are now forbidden lest the civilians themselves suffer."

"Desertions are numerous, and they include officers. Socialism is spreading amazingly among the troops. Slackness of discipline is evident, resulting from the extremely harsh treatment. The shortage of horses necessitated the reducing of gun teams."

"Ammunition and arms, however, continue to be produced in credible quantities."
 While numerous German papers, copies of which have just reached here, are harping upon the food troubles, the Kränische Zeitung, of May 7, asserts that "Germany is able to continue the war indefinitely, notwithstanding the inconveniences."

Incidentally, the paper announces the discovery of a process of making a certain quality of steel for munitions, for which Wolfram imported at great cost, has been necessary. The paper says: "No means at the disposal of our enemies can prevent the unexampled elasticity of German organization from being applied to every demand the war imposes."
 "A new proof of this is presented in the fact that two Rhenish-Westphalian firms have succeeded in producing steel of the highest efficiency for the so-called 'rapid process work,' without Wolfram. What this means for the munitions industry will be recognized abroad."

"There is no conceivable profligacy of shells which German industry is not capable of meeting with a still greater output. America can neither with her money nor with her supplies tear open the doors of a German fortress."

Lancot Objects To Further Recruiting

Should Wait, he Says, Till Enlistment Are Called Overseas

OTTAWA, May 15.—One Parliamentary protest was voiced against the Canadian war-aid bill for \$250,000,000 as it went through its final stages in the Commons. Mr. Roch Lancot Napierville, wanted a halt called those men now in khaki in Canada had been summoned to overseas service.

"I know I have no followers in this House," declared Mr. Lancot, speaking in French, "but I have in the country. Baron Shaughnessy spoke in Montreal in the presence of the Minister of Militia the sentiments I endorse."

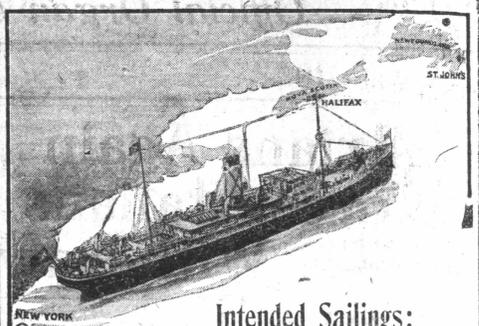
The Napierville member maintained that Canada was spending, between five and six millions a month, and that further recruiting should be stayed till those already recruited went forward, as western farms & industrial enterprise needed more men than they could secure. There were now, he maintained, some 200,000 enlisted men in Canada, who were doing here no good to themselves or the country. He further said that the British forces in Flanders were holding merely thirty-seven miles of trenches, a statement Hon. Mr. Casgrain promptly amended to 100 miles.

Mr. Lancot suggested that Dr. Michael Clark go back to England and seek to use his powers to stay political and Parliamentary turmoil there. "If all these soldiers in Canada were needed to save the Empire I would not be kicking," he continued. "In my constituency there is not five per cent of the people approving conditions as they are. I speak for myself, and if any others talk otherwise for the Liberal Party they are not talking for me. On this question I am not with the Liberal Party. I am not talking for votes in my country. I am talking from conscience."

Mr. Lancot added that if Sir Robert Borden had known two years ago that the war was coming he should have gone to England and told England to prepare, because England was not ready.

"If anyone will move an amendment to reduce this vote by one hundred millions I'll vote for it," concluded Mr. Lancot, who sat down amid silence. No one else spoke, and the bill was given its final reading.

Red Cross Line



Intended Sailings:

FROM NEW YORK	FROM ST. JOHN'S
STEPHANO, May 26th.	STEPHANO, June 3rd.
FLORIZEL, June 17th.	FLORIZEL, June 27th.
STEPHANO, June 27th.	STEPHANO, July 6th.

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A Tragedy of the Dublin Rebellion

PLUNKETT MARRIED ON THE EVE OF HIS DEATH

Grace Gifford, Bride of Prisoner at Midnight, a Widow at Dawn—Her Sister a Widow of MacDonagh, Another of the Rebels—Few Scenes in this Great Futile Tragedy Can Have so Wrung the Hearts of Those Who Witnessed it as Did this Hurried Joining Together in the Silent Watches of the Night of Two Young Lives so Soon to be Severed by the Exorable Decree of Human Justice

DUBLIN, May 13.—One of the most poignant of the many tragedies in the grim, sordid drama which the last ten days have seen enacted in Ireland is revealed by the announcement in the "Births, Marriages and Deaths" column of the Irish Times of the marriage of Joseph Plunkett and Grace Gifford. Behind the announcement lies the story of a well-known and honored Dublin family brought to sorrow and tribulation by the crime of the Sinn Fein, and of two refined, artistic, girls, well-known in Dublin society, whose lives have been wrecked by the insane folly of two men. Behind all looms the strange, mysterious figure of Countess Markievicz, who played so prominent a part in the tragic events, and who has flitted through all the dark pages of Irish discontent and treason of recent years.

Joseph Plunkett was a rebel leader, one of the seven signatories to the proclamation of the republic, who was shot last Thursday morning. His bride, Grace Gifford, is a daughter of Frederick Gifford, a prominent Dublin solicitor, who lives at Palmerston Park. In the gloomy precincts of Richmond Barracks, where the rebel leader's life has been imprisoned, the marriage ceremony was performed on Wednesday at midnight.

Few scenes in this great, futile tragedy can have so wrung the hearts of those who witnessed it as did this

"You should not cry when you are going to be married," he observed. For a moment his visitor hesitated with the tears running down her cheeks. Then she revealed the whole tragedy, saying she was Plunkett's fiancée, and that he was to be shot next morning and that she was to be married to him that night.

"For a moment I was thunder-struck," said Mr. Stoker, "and did not know what to say or do. Somehow or other I managed to express my sympathy with her terrible position and she thanked me very quietly. Then she selected one of the most expensive rings, paid for it in bank notes, and left the shop."

"Further light was cast upon the tragedy by Miss Gifford's mother at her home in Palmerston Park. Her father has been confined to his bed for some time as the result of a stroke. Mrs. Gifford naturally was very much upset over the disaster in which her daughters' lives had become involved.

"I did not know of my daughter's marriage to Plunkett until Friday," she told me. "I did not even know definitely that they were engaged, although I had heard it stated. I did not ask Grace and she did not tell me, because she knew I disapproved of the whole thing. I had put it to her that she would be doing a very foolish thing, since the man's actions and associations all along had put him in a peculiarly delicate position, but she apparently did not think so. She was always a very headstrong, self-willed girl, and latterly had lived more or less an independent life.

Blames Countess Markievicz. "Countess Markievicz," continued Mrs. Gifford bitterly, "is responsible for dragging my daughters into this affair. They got to know her several years ago, and have been largely under her influence. We knew nothing of what was going on, however, and no one was more surprised than we were when the revolt broke out.

I first heard of her marriage to Grace herself. I went to see her sister, Mrs. MacDonagh, and while I was there, Grace came into the room. She walked right across to me and held out her left hand, on the third finger of which was a wedding ring. Then she told us she had been called out of bed Wednesday night and had been taken to Plunkett to marry him."

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WID-WEEK PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL

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A Broadway Star feature in three acts.

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SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY. SPECIAL CHILDREN'S PROGRAMME.

Germans Dominate the Turkish Capital

Over 5000 Teuton Policemen Patrol Streets of Constantinople—Ottomans Blame Their Allies for Defeat in Asia Minor—Enver Pasha is Hated—Germans Keep Tight Watch on Him in Case of Revolution.

ROME, May 13.—News leaks out mysteriously from Turkey and strangely enough reaches Rome. The sources of information available here are numerous and naturally it would be unsafe to enumerate them. As a rule the convenient expression "neutral diplomatic sources" is used by the initiated to cover both real diplomats, or rather two diplomatic corps, that accredited to the Holy See, and other channels of information, ecclesiastical, political military and private. The same expression has been used to explain the origin of the following information, belated but substantially accurate, from Turkey.

According to information from "neutral diplomatic sources" now available here the German headquarters staff at Constantinople is ominously silent about operations in Armenia. The fall of Erzerum was not officially announced, but it was known all the same at Constantinople, where fugitives from the territories occupied after Erzerum had fallen. Those fugitives say that the Turkish troops in Armenia are so demoralized that in most cases they offer no resistance, but retire before coming in contact with the Russians.

Each Blames The Other.

The Turks openly blame the Germans for the Russian successes in Armenia. The Germans, on the other hand, blame the Turks, especially the generals who disobeyed Marshals von der Goltz and von Sanders and refused to follow their plans, but acted independently, with disastrous results. The Germans are now compelled to enforce their orders, and they are striving to raise the morale of the Turkish troops by shooting officers and men at the slightest provocation. The salutary effects of such methods are doubtful since the Turks often retaliate by murdering German officers in isolated places.

All available Turkish troops are now being sent by rail to Angora and Kouia, whence two columns are marching eastward to meet the armies retreating from Armenia. As the Turks in their retreat are burning cities, towns and villages, destroying bridges and roads and ravaging the country generally, all the inhabitants are abandoning the region and thousands of refugees are arriving at Denizli, Aidin and Smyrna. All Christians, the Greeks especially, have been ordered to evacuate the regions likely to be occupied by the Russians and they have been sent to Asia Minor, where the Moslems are treating them practically as slaves.

Enver Pasha has just returned to Constantinople from Syria, where he was sent for the purpose of distributing decorations and money among the Arab chiefs, whose loyalty is very doubtful. Together with German officers the Minister of War inspected the lines of defence and field fortifications between Angora and Kouia, where the Turks are organizing their chief defences against an eventual Russian advance toward the west.

Meanwhile the Germans continue their systematic depletion of the country. They are exporting regularly from Asia Minor not only live stock and wheat, but also cotton wool, which is urgently needed by the army medical corps in Germany and Austria. The Germans encourage the exodus of the inhabitants from towns and villages which are not immediately threatened by the Russians in order to collect all the foodstuffs and cattle left behind by the inhabitants in their hasty flight.

Keep Enver Pasha in Sight. Since Enver Pasha is held respon-

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

A TWO-REEL BIOGRAPH TO-DAY.

"ASHES OF INSPIRATION."

A Strong Biograph Drama in 2 Reels, featuring Clarie McDowell and Charles H. Mailes.

"THE SECRET OF THE CELLAR."—A stirring Detective Drama by the Edison Company, featuring Sally Crute.

"DREAMY DUD SEES CHARLIE CHAPLIN."—A film of Cartoon Laughs.

"THEIR AGREEMENT."—One of the Celebrated Drew Comedies with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew.

MR. FRANK DE'GROOT, Bass Baritone
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Good Music and Effects.

A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.



DUE TO-DAY

By S. S. "SHEBA,"

19,000 Barrels

VICTOR FLOUR

CAMPBELL & MCKAY

LAURIERS APPEAL

In its report of Sir Wilfrid's great appeal to Parliament for tolerance and conciliation, the Ottawa Journal, the Government organ, says:

"His speech will be remembered high on the list of the finest of his parliamentary efforts. Fire, pathos, passion and scorn were marshalled in stately procession through one hour of vehement and intensified eloquence, which swept the surface and stirred the depths of the House. Crowded galleries sat in tense silence. Members of both political parties drew their chairs into a narrow semi-circle and hung upon every spoken word. There were moments when, seemingly forgetful of everything about him, the veteran Liberal leader, moved forward almost to the open floor of the chamber. He was at his best perhaps when repudiating the suggestion that his attitude was antagonistic to Provincial rights.

"I am of the old school," he exclaimed, "the school of Mowat and of Blake, the parent school of Provincial Rights. By that doctrine I stand to-day. THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, AND THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO ALONE WILL AND SHALL DETERMINE FOR HERSELF THE DECISION. Yet is it forbidden by the code of the new converts to the doctrine of Provincial Rights that I stand at the bar before my fellow-countrymen of Ontario and make my plea?"

"Oh, Why did I ever marry you?" "Because I didn't know any better."

J. J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

ECLIPSE, which we sell at **45c. lb.**

ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEY'S JAMS, 1s. and 2s.

J. J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

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Another Shipment of **FERRO ENGINES**

OLD AND NEW TYPES

3 H.P. \$100.50

4 H.P. \$132.50

5 1/2 H.P. \$153.00

7 1/2 H.P. \$190.00

See our Prices on Engine Repair Parts, Batteries, etc. All stock new and just in.

FRESH BATTERIES EVERY WEEK.

No. 6 IGNITOR Batteries, 36c.
HOT SHOT BATTERIES \$2.90

TEN GALLON TINS
GUARANTEED

LUBRICATING OIL, \$5.80

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Call and see our Demonstrating Room.

A. H. MURRAY,
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PORTABLE AIR-O-LITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS



MEANS plenty of light, and the best of light. Give a most brilliant illumination with little attention, and at trifling expense. Satisfactory to an extent not thought possible in former years. Burns only one quart of ordinary kerosene in 15 hours.

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333 Water Street,
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is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in

CHOICE MEATS.

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READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

FOR SALE.

Two DWELLING HOUSES

On Wickford Street. Long Lease. Easy Terms.

J. J. ROSSITER, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager: **JOHN J. ST. JOHN.**

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 20, 1916.

THE PIERCY CASE

DR. LLOYD yesterday made his first appearance in the Supreme Court before a Jury. He defended the prisoner Piercy, and the address on behalf of the prisoner was extremely able and effective. The Jury could not agree on a verdict and the prisoner.

Dr. Lloyd is fast building up a legal reputation and a practice and will before many months be the busiest lawyer in the city.

THE PATROL

IT IS the intention of the Government to place two steamers on the patrol this season—the Fogota and Fiona. If a patrol is necessary, three or four fast motor boats or two whaling ships ought to be more satisfactory as well as 1000 per cent. cheaper. The Government should consider that \$60,000 was spent on this service last year, which expenditure has caused a very considerable dissatisfaction amongst the taxpayers.

They should also note the protest published against the "Lornina" bounty, which was written by a gentleman whose opinion count for something, wherein he states that "he will no longer be the poor people's pence for patriotic purposes in view of the disgraceful manner in which money is being squandered and wasted for useless purposes."

Surely the Government don't expect the people to go on paying half they earn into the revenue, as is now being done, without serious objections from the taxpayers. If the war taxes are spent properly and good value obtained for all expenditure, the people will submit; but when they find a Member of the Crown receiving \$824 bounty on a vessel that everyone know would not have been paid to any builder or planter of a similar built like the "Lornina" it makes the poor man, whose cost of living under present taxation, is now a very serious matter, to pause, and consider.

Thousands have been collected for the Patriotic Fund from the poor people of this Colony, and they have given because they desired to assist and do their little bit to provide comforts for the dependents of our heroes on sea and land; but when they read of the manner in which the increased taxes are being squandered and given away to Government members and friends, they begin to see that some people would avail of the Empire's miseries to make themselves rich.

The Fogota cost \$300 per day last year, and the Colony had to pay for her war insurance and all fittings, for the wireless installation. They also find that a whaler which cost \$30 per day to operate was employed by the Government, hired from a member of the Government, at a cost of \$80

per day for 170 days; thus allowing the hirer of the whaler to secure profits amounting to \$8,500. The said whaler cost the hirer \$5,000, so he stood to make the purchase price of the steamer and pocket \$3,500 in addition by the transaction.

Is it any wonder the people are asking why they should be contributing their pence for the Patriotic Fund, in view of the manner in which the taxes they are paying under a war tariff, are being squandered. The whole patrol expenditure last year might have been covered by an expenditure of \$5,000, had a few suitable motor boats been engaged. The burden of taxation is enormous and the people are bending under its load. The cost of everything generally used has increased very considerably and the poor are groaning under the heavy load.

This year salt is selling at \$2.50, as against \$1.60 last year; molasses is 50c. per gallon, as against 33c. last year; sugar 9/4c. per lb., as against 3/2c. before the Government taxed it; pork is \$26, against \$22 last year, rope, paint, twine, boots, clothing and all fishing supplies has advanced from 25 to 40 per cent. during the past twelve months. The higher the values soar in the markets that supply our goods, the higher the taxation collected by the Customs. Every dollar advance in goods gives the Government a haul of Fifty Cents on a Dollar.

No effort is being made to curtail expenses. On every hand extravagance and waste is observable in connection with war expenditure as well as ordinary expenditure by the Government.

The Premier is en route to New York hoping to raise \$5,000,000, at 5 per cent., yet such a question as economy has not been mentioned by him or his party since the trouble of 1913 extravagance and waste forced higher taxation upon the Colony.

The figures we have published during the past two months in reference to public expenditure show that no proper effort has been made. We protest against two expensive steamers being employed on the patrol this season and suggest that if a patrol is necessary that suitable motor boats be employed and if such are not available, two whalers should be selected instead of the two more expensive steamers.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MAY 20 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS died, 1506.

Capt. Wm. Jackman born at Renew, 1837.

Chief Justice Sir Hugh Hoyles sworn in, 1865.

Foundation stone Catholic Cathedral laid by Bishop Fleming, 1841.

Archibald Emerson admitted to Bar, 1865.

Robert J. Kent admitted to Bar, 1865.

Sir Frederick B. T. Carter first appointed Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, 1865.

Richard Ralston and Daniel J. Greene admitted to Bar, 1872.

Thomas Allan, Theatre Hill, died, 1879.

James M. Donnelly, George H. Emerson and John J. Flannery admitted to Bar, 1877.

Sir Robert J. Pinsent appointed Judge, 1887.

Herbert E. Knight admitted to Bar, 1887.

Edmund Yates died, 1894.

William J. Meehan admitted to Bar, 1890.

Sch. Dove, belonging to S. March & Sons, Old Perlican, lost with 22 souls, 1871.

A boy named Samuel Whitten killed by falling over a cliff (200 feet high) at Torbay, 1895.

Darkness over the whole Island, owing to immense forest fires in Lower Canada, extending over 1,500 square miles of land, 1870.

Horatio A. Canning died in Canada, 1884.

Patrick Daily, shoemaker, died, aged 86, 1898.

MAY 21

James B. Sclater born in St. John's, 1854.

Steamship Ariel, first boat for coastal service, arrived, 1863.

Collection made in this town in aid of widows and orphans of brig. Huntsman, amounted to \$530, 1872.

John McCarthy, H.M.C., Carbonear, died, 1873.

Account reached town of the loss of the steamer Hawk, 1876.

Wm. Myler, violinist, died, 1879.

William M. Clapp and James J. Pittman admitted to Bar, 1888.

OUT OF THE SILENCE

—By JOHN D. WELLS—

AND what can you say when the day is done
And you've gone to your bed of rest?

When the shadows come and the light has gone
O'er the rim of the golden west.

And a silvery beam of the moon creeps in
As if in an aimless quest?

What do you say?
When a kindly voice that you seem to know
Out of the shadows speaks soft and low,

"Well, what did you do to-day?"
Oh, what can you say when you're all alone
With the Master of all the tasks?

How much of a sin do you have to own
When the voice of the Master asks—
How many things have you left undone
Your studied answer makes?

What do you say?
When out of the shadows of the silent night
The Master speaks with the Master's right:

"Well, what did you do to-day?"
Thrice blest is he of the humble way
Who sinks to his bed of rest—
The rest he earned with a toiling day

With love of his labor blest—
Who hears the voice of his Master ask and truthfully says
"My best!"

The man who can say
"I've trod the way of my best friend,
I've helped a friend and I've made a friend."
To "What did you do to-day?"

Thrice blest is he of the humble way
Who sinks to his bed of rest—
The rest he earned with a toiling day

With love of his labor blest—
Who hears the voice of his Master ask and truthfully says
"My best!"

The man who can say
"I've trod the way of my best friend,
I've helped a friend and I've made a friend."
To "What did you do to-day?"

Union Men Show Patriotic Spirit

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Will you please allow me space in your highly esteemed paper to say a few words.

While looking through the columns of your paper I find something from nearly every place except here, so I thought I would try and write a few words to let you know that we are alive and are having good Union meetings this winter.

We are trying to do all we can to build up the Union and to make it a success. We are also doing our best for our boys that are fighting for our liberty. May God inspire them to do right, and may God save the King.

We have collected twenty-one dollars for the St. John Ambulance Association, Newfoundland beds, of which you will find enclosed the list of the donors, and you would oblige me by publishing the same.

Thanking you in anticipation, Mr. Editor,
Yours truly,
C. W. M.

Port Anson, May 3rd., 1916.
Progress, L.O.L., No. 137 \$10.00
Edmund Morey 1.00
Matthew Burton 1.00
Henry Bowtell 50
Timothy Hewlett 50
Wallas G. Mabry 50
George Rowell 50
Elisha Huggins 50
Ernest Wellman 50
George Wellman 50
Pearce Wellman 50
George Hillier 50
Phyman Hewlett 50
Mrs. J. Burton 50
Esau Hewlett 50
John Martin 50
Elias Wellman 50
Martin Hekey 50
Joseph Rowsell 50

Obituary.
"He's a queer old man."
"So?"
"Yes, he's over 90 and has no particular hobby to which he attributes his long life."

H.M.S. Cordelia arrived first time, 1896.
John Power burnt to death in Summers' stable, near T. Summers' premises, Water St., 1882.
Walter Dalton, farmer, died, 1882.

B.I.S. passed resolutions condemning Phoenix Park murders, 1882.
Wm. Holden, Hr. Main, died, aged 80; he was the father of twenty-six children, 1889.
James Vey, photographer, married, 1889.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

WORLD'S PRESS

FLAG TREATMENT

Washington Herald—The copy-right division of the Library of Congress is reported to be up in arms against a pro-German official who it is alleged applauded the destruction of the Louisiana and called President Wilson a traitor. The librarian has undertaken an investigation, but it would appear to be unnecessary, since the employes of the division have the situation well in hand. They are giving the alleged offender the American flag treatment, and he cannot turn his eyes so that they escape a view of Old Glory. If he is guilty of the offense charged, he will very soon either salute the flag or run.

A MOST UNCANDID GERMANY

New York Globe—In the diplomatic exchanges immediately preceding the war and since the German foreign office has pursued a course most uncandid. By omission and misrepresentation attempts have been made to create false impressions. The German people have been steadily deceived and the attempt has been made to deceive the outside world. The German people will yet wake up to the facts and ask grimly for an accounting. They will some time realize that there is good reason for the world being against them—something that they now profess inability to understand.

IRELAND'S NATIONAL COLOR

Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.—The question raised in the London press, recently, as to what is really the national color of Ireland, does not admit of debate, at any rate from an historical point of view. The national color is of course blue and not green. The adoption of the "immortal green" dates, it is generally supposed, from the rebellion of '98. At that time Ulster Orangemen made common cause with the Irish nationalists of the south, and a green flag was chosen as their ensign because green was the color produced by the blending of orange and blue. The national flag, too, of Ireland is not the green flag with an Irish harp in the center, but the white flag showing the red saltire of St. Patrick.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

London Times—The arrangements for the exchange of incapacitated military prisoners are working badly. Difficulties of transport are partly the reason, but we owe most of the trouble to the stipulations of the Germans, who insist on an exchange of man for man and reckon men by their military rank. This, of course, is sheer violation of international law. The Geneva convention of 1864 expressly lays it down that prisoners "who are recognized, after their wounds are healed, as incapable of serving shall be sent back to their country." The Hague conference of 1899, to which both Great Britain and Germany were signatories, provided in its 21st article that "the obligations of belligerents with regard to the sick and wounded are governed by the Geneva convention of the 22nd August, 1864." It is typical of the Germans that they insist on treating as the subject of a bargain an obligation imposed on belligerents by the barest dictates of humanity.

REDMOND'S SERVICE

Springfield Republican—The surrender of the leader of the Irish rebels comes almost a week after their organized revolt and right there is the melancholy end of the futile and foolhardy uprising. The ultimate political efforts of this chapter of the war cannot now be estimated but undoubtedly they will be notable in some way for years to come. The feeling among the more conservative Irish, that is, among the mass who have followed Mr. Redmond so loyally, is for the time being tragic in its despair, for they fear the bitter resentment of the sister kingdoms when the war in Europe is ended and normal political life in the United Kingdom is resumed. But this feeling is probably too strong. Mr. Redmond's splendid loyalty in the present crisis will be of incalculable value to Ireland in the future. Had he wavered, Ireland's loss would have been beyond measure.

It is likely that the bankers fishing at Quero for the past few weeks will return shortly to Bonne Bay and the Magdalenas for herring bait. The schooners which recently arrived at North Sydney report for good catches and fish plentiful.

CHURCH SERVICES

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 11 (choral). Other Services at 11 a.m. (first Sunday at 10 a.m.), and at 6.30 a.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church (Casey Street)—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd. Sunday of the month; and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—Sunday, May 21st: Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer, 10 a.m.; Intercession Service, 11 a.m.; Preacher: The Rector; subject: "When a Man Prays." Evensong, 6.30; Preacher, The Rev. Canon Colley, R.D.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi—Holy Communion, second Sunday at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer, third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m. Other Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

METHODIST.

Gower St.—11, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh; 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon. George St.—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy.

Cochrane St.—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh. Wesley—11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

Presbyterian—11 and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland.

Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

S. A. Citadel (New Gower Street)—Sunday Services; 7.30 a.m., Prayer Meeting; 11.30 a.m., Holiness Meeting; 2.30 p.m., Salvation Meeting; 7.30 p.m., Revival Meeting. Capt. Cave, from U.S.A. will be with us all day. Weekly Meetings: Monday, Cadets; Tuesday, Public Meeting; Wednesday, Soldiers; Thursday, Special Girl Guard and Boy Scouts Meeting. Adjt. and Mrs. Brace, commanding.

ST. THOMAS'S—At 3 in the afternoon the Order of the Sons of England will attend St. Thomas's. The Rector will preach on "Looking at Religion through the Eyes of the War."

WESLEY—At Wesley on Sunday evening the Pastor will deal with the question, "Do young men benefit by going to church; and, if so, how?" The young men of the city are especially invited, and anybody and everybody will be made welcome.

ADVENTIST—Subject: "Flesh and Blood of Christ." All welcome. Evangelist, D. J. C. Barrett.

BIBLE CLASSES.

GEORGE ST. A.R.C.—To-morrow afternoon at 2.30 the Class is holding a Patriotic Service in the Church, to which all are cordially invited. Mr. J. W. Withers will deliver an address suitable to the occasion, and a treat is in store for those who attend. Mr. Trapnell will render a solo, and Mr. G. W. Rabbits will give a patriotic recitation. The collection will be devoted to the Red Cross Fund, and it is hoped the members and friends of the Class will attend in large numbers to help this worthy

THE JURY DISAGREED

The case of the King vs. Francis Pearcey for arson was up for trial in the Supreme Court yesterday before the Chief Justice and the following special jury:—Hon. King, Alfred McNamara, Robt. King, Albert Falcner, Geo. Cook, Wm. Kenay, Frank Connors, Andrew Murray, Geo. Jeans, Wm. O'Dea, Ernest Spry and J. H. Farrell. Mr. W. J. Higgins appeared for the Crown and Dr. W. F. Lloyd defended the accused. The jury, after about an hour's deliberation returned into Court, reporting that they had failed to find a verdict.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED ON THE RAILWAY

Yesterday afternoon another fatal accident occurred on the railway, in the Heart's Content line. The victim in this instance was a man named John Northover of New Perlican. As far as we can learn he was at work on a ballast car and while it was in motion he fell off the front part and rear wheels crushed him almost instantly. The body was brought in here by last night's train, was coffined by undertaker Carnell and was brought to the Morgue this morning to be sent home for interment by this evening's train.

Volunteers and outport men will receive a special welcome. Entrance by side door, off Buchanan St. WESLEY—To-morrow afternoon at 2.45 the Hon. J. Alex. Robinson will address the members of Wesley Bible Class, on "Empire Day." Visitors will receive a hearty welcome.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Men's Readymades.

In our Men's Readymade Dept. we are specially Well Stocked. Our Men's Suits are stylish, well made and well finished, and are Good Value.

Men's Stylish Tweed Suits, in Browns Greys & Greens; stripes, checks and mixtures. - \$5.50 to \$14.00.

Fine Navy Serge Suits, - \$10.00 to \$14.00.

Tweed Pants. Men's Strong Tweed Working Pants, \$1.25, 1.40, 1.60, 1.80 2.00. Fine Cashmere Tw'd Pants, \$2.00 to \$4.00.

Khaki Drill Pants \$1.40 and \$1.75. Khaki Drill Coats Belted, \$1.70 & \$2.00. Single Tweed Coats & Vests

STEER BROTHERS.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Week-End Excursions.

Commencing Saturday, May 20th, Excursion Return Tickets will be sold from all stations between and including St. John's, Carbonear, Heart's Content, Placentia and Trepassey.

ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

Good going on all regular trains of Saturday and Sunday, and returning on all regular trains of Monday following.

Reid Newfoundland Co.

SPLENDID STOCKS, SNAPPY STYLES AT ANDERSON'S.

THE WISEST WOMEN SHOP HERE !

WATERPROOFS For Every Member of the Family.

In our changeable climate a Waterproof is an absolute necessity.

Whether going to work or pleasure you always need to have a Waterproof wear, because a shower is likely to come—and come quickly.

Now if you—reader—need a Waterproof of Quality, Value and Fit, come in, look over these values, then decide whether it is really worth while risk spoiling a good Suit or Dress when you can get a good Waterproof so cheap.

Men's and Women's, \$4.00
Boys & Girls, \$2.00 to 2.80

Get a House Dress or Overall for your work.

The contentment of the Housekeeper is reflected in the radiance of her smile. But she could not carry that smile if she didn't have the right Dress on for her work.

Our Stripe Gingham House Dresses and Overalls are the unexcelled Dresses for the Housekeeper.

They can be often and easily washed, so will always look clean, are very serviceable, and they are certainly Economical.

House Dresses, \$1.50
Overalls, - - 70c

CORSETS !

After the care we have always shown in selecting Corsets, we again have grasped every opportunity to get CORSETS OF QUALITY This Year.



Our range of Sizes and Prices are Unequaled in the city. Our CORSETS have earned a reputation for Comfort and Quality exceeded by none.

If you want a Perfect Style and Fit, get a pair now. Most lines are ALUMINUM STEEL, filled throughout, and INTERLINED with CANVAS.

All Sizes, from 19 to 36, at Prices from
40c. to \$2.00.

The above cut shows one of our popular lines. This Corset is Steel Filled and Lace Trimmed.

UNDERSKIRTS At UNDER PRICES.

Focused—in the eyes of the public this year are CUR COLORED SATEEN and SATIN UNDERSKIRTS.

They are not everyday Skirts, but are made to wear every day.

We want you to investigate and then make an intelligent comparison with Skirts offered elsewhere.

They are all smart—they await your choosing

From \$2.00 up.

Some colors are—Green, Saxe, Cerine, Blue-Grey, Purple, Orange, Red.

Summer is Coming !

Are you going to be prepared for it? Are you going to dress cool and comfortable?

Yes; certainly you are.

Then you want MUSLINS. You may want a nice Dainty Pattern in Flowered, possibly you would prefer a White Muslin with a Cross Bar or Stripe.

Whatever taste you show we can please you, they are on the counter waiting your inspection.

Come in to-day and pick your pattern; to-morrow may be too late.

All Prices, from 9c. to 35c.
All Patterns.

ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.

WHY DOES JOFFRE HOLD BACK THE BRITISH ARMY?

The Reason is Given by John Balderson, London Correspondent of The Pittsburg Dispatch—Next Big Battle Will be Fought in Flanders on the British Front—Best German Troops Have Not Been Sent Against Verdun—France Has 1,900,000 and the British and Belgium 500,000 on the Firing Line—Whole Front is 570 Miles Long—Whole British Army About to Undergo the Most Severe Test in British History in the Near Future

Why should the British army remain idle, while for two months the French have been repulsing the most determined assaults in the history of warfare at Verdun? This is a question frequently asked, not by the French, but by the British, who would have been proud to see their own soldiers sharing the perils and the glories of the battle at Verdun. The answer is given by John Balderson, London correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, who has proved an exceedingly well-informed authority since the beginning of the war. In beginning his explanation he says that two months ago Sir Douglas Haig offered to attack the Germans in front of him, but General Joffre told him not to do so. This should relieve all suspicion that the Allies are not acting in perfect accord. It should be borne in mind, too, that General Joffre is in command of the British armies in Flanders and France. They are expected to obey his orders just as the French armies obey them.

British Wanted To Attack.
The first of the reasons that decided General Joffre to decline the offer of General Haig was no doubt the conviction that he did not need the British attack to divert the German forces, and the second is, probably, that an even more important role is reserved for the British armies in the near future. A great battle is expected on the British front. Whether it will be inaugurated by a British offensive or a German offensive nobody knows; but the prediction is made that the next great battle of the war will be fought in Flanders. Either the Germans will make a final effort to take Calais and Boulogne, thus straightening out their line, and making difficult, if not almost impossible, military transport between France and England; or the British

will try to take Lille, which would force the retreat of all the German armies to the south as far as Soissons. Perhaps the latter probability was in the mind of the Government of Holland when it prepared to resist a possible attempt of the Germans to escape from Northern France by crossing the narrow strip of Dutch Limburg which projects itself between Germany and Belgium.

Germans Outnumbered
Mr. Balderson says that while circumspection must be employed in considering the number of British troops in France and Flanders, he is permitted to say that the number falls short of a million men, despite the statement recently made that there was an army of 2,500,000 men in the field. The numbers of the German army on the western front can be accurately calculated by the Allies, and there is no reason for concealing them, since it is assumed that Germany already has this information. It is semi-officially stated, then, that there are 85 divisions, or about 1,700,000 German soldiers, in France and Flanders, exclusive of the extensive garrison and supply organizations. The French are said to have about 1,900,000 men, and the British and Belgians about 900,000. In artillery, the margin of the Allies is even greater with regard to guns, if not to shells. The Germans are thought to have about 12,000 cannon in the west.

An Extraordinary Situation
The extraordinary situation that is not, however, the fact that the Allies outnumber the Germans by about a million men, but the disposition of the German armies. Mr. Balderson asserts that, contrary to the general supposition, the best German troops were not sent against Verdun. They remain in front of

Something About the Careers of the Executed Irish Revolt Leaders

(New York Times)
Of the four Irish revolt leaders executed in London, Patrick H. Pearse, the "provisional President of Ireland" was about 33 or 34 years of age, and was known in Ireland as an authority on Gaelic literature. He started in life as a barrister, but devoted most of his time to literary and educational pursuits. For some time he was editor of the Gaelic Journal in Dublin, and later founded St. Endas School, which he conducted up to the time of the Sinn Fein rebellion.

Pearse had many friends in the United States. He lectured in this country on Irish ideals and Gaelic literature, the proceeds of his lectures going to the support of his school. The head of the Sinn Fein rebellion was the son of an Englishman but was himself born and educated in Dublin. He was unmarried.

James Connolly, whose name is mentioned as among the Irish leaders executed in the Tower of London, was well known in this city, where he made his home for about ten years. His affiliations were with the Socialists and he was on intimate terms with many of them who make the Rand School of Social Sciences their headquarters.

Connolly came from the laboring class and although it was commonly believed he was a university graduate, he had as a matter of fact acquired a deep knowledge of social and economic subjects entirely on his own motion. He was about fifty years old and had had a varied experience in all parts of the world which greatly aided him in his work as a writer. Twenty years ago he founded the Irish Socialist Party and was one of its warmest supporters. He was considered more devoted to Socialistic propaganda than to that of freethought, Ireland, which may be seen in one of the small hand books, "Socialism Made Easy," which he prepared in 1909. "After Ireland is free," he wrote,

says the Patriot, who won't touch Socialism, "we will protect all classes, and if you don't pay your rent you will be evicted the same as now. But the evicting party under command of the Sheriff will wear green uniforms and the harp without the crown, and the warrant turning you out on the roadside will be stamped with the arms of the Irish Republic."

The point which Connolly made was that it was time to organize for a full, free, and happy life for all or for none, and that questions of Irish politics could wait until the great issues affecting humanity were settled. Many of his observations were printed in a small paper which he published for three years in this city. It was called The Harp. While living in Dublin he wrote a book, "Labor in Irish History," which was favorably received. He also established a labor paper in Dublin: The Irish Worker.

Since his return to Ireland his comrades here have heard from him as an agitator and worker in the cause of Socialism. He was perfecting the organization which he had originally established and was writing for various papers on economic subjects. It was known here that he was a member of the Sinn Fein and that he really had the cause of the Irish Republic deeply at heart, but much surprise was expressed that he should have committed himself to such a loosely-organized effort.

Danish Explorer Marooned in Arctic

New York, May 18.—Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, is due to-day with his ship, the Rap York at Thule, North Star Bay, where Dr. Edmund O. Hovey, of the American Museum of Natural History, leader of the Crocker Land relief expedition is marooned with his companions in the ice, according to letters received here from Rasmussen's wife, it was announced last night.

The Crocker Land expedition sailed from New York on the whaling ship Diana on July 2, 1913, under the auspices of the Museum of Natural History of the American Geographical Society, in co-operation with the University of Illinois. Its object was to settle the existence of a vast continent supposedly lying in the Arctic Ocean between the North American continent and the Pole.

In charge of this expedition was Donald B. MacMillan, word was last received from him in the fall of 1915. Dr. Hovey then sailed to the relief of the MacMillan party.

In Aid of Empire Day Red Cross Fund

The W.P.A. have appointed a Committee of Ladies to sell refreshments at the Sports, May 24th, at St. George's Field. All who can are requested to send donations of cakes, sandwiches, lemonade, ice-cream, etc., to the following ladies:—Mesdames Edens, V. P. Burke, Herder, C. Hutchings, Holloway and C. P. Ayre, on or before Tuesday, or to the field on Wednesday morning. Owing to the large numbers of appeals being made at present, the ladies have decided that this shall be the only appeal they will make. may17,20,22

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor.)

AT THE CASINO THEATRE, "MILESTONES," (A three-act play.)

Will be presented under the auspices of the Daughters of Empire.
May 24th and 25th.
at 8 p.m. sharp.

Doors open at 7 p.m. Plan at Dicks' and Co. Reserved Seats, \$1.00, 75c., and 50c. Unreserved, 130c. and 20c. may19,20

CHISLETT'S MARBLE WORKS

(Opp Baine Johnston's, Water Street)
P. O. Box 86.

IF you want a Headstone or Monument visit our store and inspect our stock. We have the most up-to-date finished work in the City. Write for DESIGN BOOKS and actual PHOTOS of our work. PRICES to suit everybody. FIRST CLASS SOCKET given free with each Headstone. Our port orders especially attended to. LOCAL CEMETERY work done cheaply.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

"VICTORY" FLOUR, Highest Grade Milled.

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD.
J. B. URQUHART, Manager

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.
These were crowded audiences at the Nickel theatre yesterday. The programme was a varied and highly interesting one and afforded the highest pleasure to all. The children are reminded of the bumper matinee this afternoon which is a specially arranged show and contains "extra pictures." Bert Stanley who made another big hit last evening will repeat his song. The little ones should go early to get good seats. The Saturday night performance will be good as it always is. The orchestra will render catchy and appropriate music.

THE CRESCENT.

The Crescent Picture Palace presents to-day Claire McDowell and Charles H. Matles in "Ashes of Inspiration." It is a great two-reel feature produced by the Biograph Company. Sally Crute features in "The Secret of the Cellar," an Edison detective drama. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew appear in "Their Agreement," which is one of the best Drew comedies. "Dreamy Dud sees Charlie Chaplin" is a film of cartoon laughs. Mr. Frank DeGroot sings "Arra go on, I'm gon-na go back to Oregon." The latest comedy number will be shown on Monday, it is a three-reel Broadway star feature: "My Lost One."

YOUNG SOLDIER DEAD.

Yesterday the death occurred at the General Hospital of Private Maxwell Reeves, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Reeves, of St. Lawrence. The deceased was only in his 18th year, and entered the Hospital a few days ago, full of meningitis. Yesterday when his comrades in a Co. heard of his demise, the flag at the Armoury was flown at half mast, and the men decided to purchase a wreath to adorn the coffin. The funeral will proceed to-morrow evening to the railway station, from the residence of Mr. W. J. Clouston, Queen's Road.

The parents of the young soldier, who has died in the service of King and Empire will have the sympathy of the whole country, in which the Mail and Advocate joins.

The C.L.B. Band will proceed to Bell Island Tuesday to play at a dance to be held by the Brigade there.

WANTED!

Two Large SCHOENERS to freight SALT North. Apply to

P. H. COWAN,
may 18 276 Water St.

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

Best to be Had.

SAVE THE WRAPPERS.

\$10.00 in Gold will be given the person saving the most for 1916.

M. A. DUFFY,
AGENT.

V. C.

and
British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT!

At the
Royal Cigar Store,
Bank Square, Water Street.

Waterlogged Schooner Towed To Halifax

Schr. "Robt. J. Dale" Bound from Halifax to St. John's with General Freight has Narrow Escape—Cargo of Flour Kept Vessel Afloat

Fortune frowned on the schooner "Robert J. Dale" when she attempted a voyage from Halifax to St. John's, Nfld., and the vessel and crew had a trying time for a while. Later the fickle goddess relented, and the schooner was returned to Halifax somewhat the worse for wear but still a very good and able ship. One of her crew had reason to thank Providence for his escape from death, and all on board are thankful that the weather conditions were such that the schooner, her decks awash, was not driven up against the eastern coast of Nova Scotia and pounded to pieces.

The Robert J. Dale arrived here on Saturday afternoon in tow of the steamer Bridgewater, which had been dispatched to Jeddore to bring her here for repairs. The schooner is now at Pickford & Black's wharf and the Bridgewater is tied up alongside of the sailing vessel and keeping her afloat by means of a six inch steam pump. The schooner has a cargo of 2,200 barrels of flour. The cargo has been condemned by survey and will be sold at public auction on Thursday, May 18th, at Pickford and Black's wharf.

Seamen Fell Overboard.

"We sailed from Halifax on Saturday, May 6th, with freight for St. John's," said Captain L. A. Lohnes, master of the Robert J. Dale, to a Morning Chronicle reporter yesterday afternoon. "We passed out the harbour at about five o'clock that afternoon. As soon as we got outside we ran into thick fog. There was no wind and we just drifted about. At sundown we hauled down our flag but the pennant hauled down became entangled in the mizzen boom. One of the crew went out on the boom to clear the pennant. He lost his hold and dropped overboard. He could not swim a stroke. There was a very light air at the time and we managed to bring her about with some speed. We had our boat lowered in no time and he was hauled out of the water as quickly as was possible under the circumstances. He was unconscious and when we had him on board ship again we had quite a job to bring him round. At last he recovered. We were very fortunate in having been able to reach him in the water so quickly, as he was absolutely unable to help himself.

"That night we drifted around but on Sunday morning there came a little sou'west breeze, with some fog, and we headed down the shore, pointing sou'east and east sou'east. The wind was very light and the fog was dense. At four o'clock that afternoon we sailed by Brig Rock Buoy. We were then heading east sou'east. We kept on the course until about half-past seven that evening. Then what wind there had been died away. Presently there came a little air from the east and I put the vessel about, heading south and sou'west. We had lots of water by the lead and I thought we were heading out in safety. To my surprise at nine o'clock she banged on top of a big rock, made three or four clips and then was all over it, the running sea having driven us right across into deep water.

Main Deck Awash
"The ship began to leak badly. We manned the pumps but could not control the water at all. I headed her in north and east for the land, but she was filling rapidly. At midnight her main deck was awash and she just floated like a log. Nothing more could be done, so I let go the anchor in eighteen fathoms and we stayed there for the night. If we had been loaded with coal she would have sunk like a stone, but, having flour in her holds, she kept above water.

"Next morning I sent a boat with four men to look for the land, and out where we were, and establish communication with Halifax. We were near Jeddore. I wired my owners, and the insurance agent at Halifax had the Bridgewater sent down to my rescue. She arrived on the scene on Tuesday morning, and prepared to tow us into Jeddore harbor. When we were hoisting our anchor the windlass broke and we had to tie off the anchor chain and attach a buoy to the end and heave it overboard. The Bridgewater then took us into the harbor and pumped us out. Next

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the Volunteers had squad drills in the Armoury and on the Parade Grounds, and route march through the city, and also the following enlisted:
Jno. Stares, Port Blandford.
Pearce Upwards, Harry's Hr.
Adam Elliott, Beaverton.
Peter Somerton, Bell Island.
Wm. J. Tobin, St. John's.
Jno. Moore, St. John's.
Wm. Nottall, Black Head.
Bernard Delaney, Gull Island.

THE FIRST "LION" IN THE NAVY

We find the story of the first H.M.S. Lion in an old ballad London stopped King Henry the Eighth when he was riding by the Thames and complained that they could not safely trade with the Continent.

"King Henry frowned and turned him round and swore"—or the chronicler alleges that he did—and asked who it was that dared despoil his subjects; that was a privilege Henry reserved exclusively to himself and would brook no encroachment upon.

"It's Sir Andrew Barton, a proud Scot, who robs on the sea," replied the merchants. Having no Cabinet nor War Council to bother with, Henry arranged on the spot for the robber to be pursued.

A few days later he came up with Barton, who sailed in the Lion, defeated him after a stiff fight, and took his ship from him. She passed into the English Navy, where there has been a Lion ever since.

So pleased was Henry that he created Howard Earl of Surrey though later on he had his head cut off.

Further, Henry inaugurated the custom of paying prize-money for the capture of an enemy's ship by distributing five hundred marks amongst Howard's sailors.

TWO FIRE ALARMS

Yesterday evening an alarm of fire brought the Central and Eastern firemen to the residence of Mr. Tuff, corner of Cookstown and Freshwater Roads, where a spark from the chimney ignited the shingles on the roof, and when the firemen arrived they found the woodwork blazing up merrily. The chemical engine was brought to bear and the blaze was quickly quenched without much damage being done.

At 8.40 this morning another alarm brought the same companies to the residence of Hon. H. J. B. Woods, P. M. G., on King's Bridge Road. A spark from the chimney had set the upper part of one of the spires or turrets on the house on fire. The blaze had well advanced when the firemen arrived and they put two streams of water on from the outside, and cutting their way up through. The chemical was brought into play and the fire was eventually flooded out. The tower was gutted badly inside and the various adjacent were badly damaged by smoke and water.

MR. JAMES' GEOGRAPHY.

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of a new geography for Junior Classes edited and compiled by Mr. M. J. James, A.A. It is a very handy compendium of geographical knowledge and is especially adapted for children. It should be a useful adjunct to the class-room and we hear that educationalists all over the city have pronounced favorably upon it, and that several schools have given Mr. James liberal orders for it.

EMPIRE DAY RED CROSS FUND

Amount acknowledged	\$4,597.50
Smith Co. Ltd.	250.00
Hon. J. C. Crosbie	100.00
Ayre & Sons	250.00
Campbell & McKay	290.00
Evening Herald Lt.	20.00
Hon. P. T. McGrath	20.00
Monroe & Co.	200.00
Proceeds Patriotic sale, tea and concert, at T.H. Cove, per W. Cunningham, J.P.	280.00
Joseph Sellars	100.00
	\$6,017.50

day we recovered the anchor chain. We remained in Jeddore waiting for favorable weather for the tow to Halifax and finally we were able to come up here on Saturday. Halifax Chronicle, May 15, 1916.

Promotion for Popular Sales Agent

Mr. T. T. Cartwright, Well Known Representative of E. W. Gillett Co., is Appointed General Sales Agent for Newfoundland and Maritime Provinces

Mr. T. T. Cartwright, the well known representative of E. W. Gillett Co., Ltd., Toronto, has returned from a trip to Canada and the United States. Mr. Cartwright, whose health had not been very good, his many friends in the Colony will be pleased to know he has returned much improved. During his absence from the Colony Mr. Cartwright was promoted to general sales agent of the well known company he represents in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. His new position will cause him to be away from the Colony more times than formerly. Asked how business was, he said, never in the history of the company has business been so good. The sale of Magic Baking Powder, Gillett's Lye and other things we manufacture is increasing by leaps and bounds.

When you come to think that when I entered the employ of the Company I covered the whole of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland; now we have three travellers in New Brunswick, four in Nova Scotia and two in Newfoundland, you can imagine the wonderful increase in sales. Why when we erected our new plant in 1913 we thought we had a plant large enough for ever, and this year we are putting on a thirty-five thousand dollar addition. Yes, the war has made a great deal of difference to our business; it has meant much higher prices for the raw material and at the same time it has given us a great deal of export trade. We are to-day shipping our goods to several countries we never shipped to before the war.

While in Canada and the United States Mr. Cartwright met a great many of Newfoundlanders who were all anxious to hear news of the Colony. Great interest is taken by them in the boys who have gone and who are going to the front.

REID'S STEAMER REPORT

Argyle left Placentia 4 p.m. yesterday for Red Island route. Clyde left Lewisporte 11.45 a.m. yesterday. Dundee left Musgrave 10.30 a.m. yesterday, outward. Ethie due at Port aux Basques this a.m. Glencoe left Grand Bank 2.50 p.m. yesterday, going west. Home left Lewisporte 11.45 a.m. yesterday. Kyle left Port aux Basques 5.20 a.m. to-day. Petrel left Heart's Content 3.15 p.m. yesterday, outward. Meigle left North Sydney at 6 p.m. yesterday for St. John's. Sagona left Port aux Choix 3.15 p.m. yesterday, going north.

LAME DUCK IN PORT.

The S.S. "Scottish Hero," Capt. Luke Holmes, arrived here last evening from Newport, Wales, for Sydney. She left there on the 4th inst. and had fine weather all along, but was not long at sea when the circulating pumps became disordered, and the boilers started leaking, and her speed was considerably impaired, and she put in here for repairs, which will be given by the Reid Nfd. Co. She will likely be dry docked and while getting repairs, will also get a cleaning up to the hull. She is owned by the Dominion Coal Coy. and Harvey & Co. are the agents here. Capt. Holmes was formerly in the Morwenna and was on board with Capt. Ned Hartery when the steamer was torpedoed by a German submarine. She has been engaged carrying munitions.

FISHING SCHOONERS GOING NORTH.

La Scie reports to-day, "S.W. wind, raining. Some loose ice inshore. Heavy sea the past 2 days. Main water inside Horse Islds. A number of fishing schooners went North yesterday.

TRAIN NOTES

Thursday's No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques 5 p.m. Yesterday's No. 2 left Port Blandford 8 a.m., due at St. John's about 4 p.m. To-day's No. 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Ethie.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Portia left St. Mary's at 9.10 a.m. to-day and is due here to-night.

The S.S. Meigle left at 6 p.m. yesterday for this port with 23 cars of freight for the Reid Nfd. Co.

The schr. "Emily Patten" is now at Grand Bank loading salt bulk fish for Gloucester.

Yesterday we referred to the success of Mr. Harvey Williams in securing a mates ticket of competency. The same also applies to Mr. Phillip Jackson, and to him also do we extend our congratulations.

Two cases of diphtheria were reported yesterday. One patient was a girl of 10, residing at King's Bridge Road. She is being nursed at home. The other was a girl of 5, of Barnes Road.

I wish to remind my Outport Friends that I have left the firm of R. G. Rendell & Co. and now they will find me at The British Store, 406 Water Street, opposite Knowling's West End. FREDERICK ROSE, may 13, 17, 20

The first week-end excursions of this season will begin to-day by train, when the Reid Nfd. Co. will issue tickets one way first class fare to various points. Numbers of people will avail of this to get to the country over Sunday.

The Boy Scout sports to be held in St. George's Field, Empire Day, promise to be very successful. One of the most interesting features will be the tug of war between teams from the Volunteers. All are taking great interest and Lieut. N. A. Outerbridge is arranging the preliminaries.

For the past three weeks the Health Department has inspectors going about the City visiting the backyards, rear-ways and alley-ways to see that they are kept clean. The inspection will continue until the whole city has been covered and there is a marked improvement in conditions as a result.

ANOTHER FISHERY REPORT

Yesterday a report of the fishery between Eagle Point and Mall Bay was received from F. R. Ditham, dated 13th.—Several codnets were in the water but fish was scarce. The total catch between these places was 2,350. There was little herring and the lobster fishery was very good and improving.

DIED SUDDENLY IN MONTREAL.

We learn to-day that news was received in the City yesterday to the effect that the death occurred at Montreal in the early part of the week of Mrs. Saunders, wife of Mr. Peter Saunders, master shipwright of this City. Mrs. Saunders, we hear, was found dead in her bed. The deceased lady was of Irish birth, but lived in St. John's from girlhood. She was well known in the East End where she lived for many years as the wife of the late Patrick Hayes, cooper.

COLLIDED WITH "PROSPERO."

At 8 o'clock this morning, while a schooner was hauling down the harbor from the western end of it she collided with the S.S. "Prospero" lying at Bowring's wharf. The vessel hit the steamer on the quarter, tore away several feet of the rail, and did some other damage, but not of a character sufficiently serious to delay the ship in sailing.

THE PROSPERO SAILS.

The Prospero sailed at 10 a.m. to-day for the North, taking as passengers—S. Roberts, W. Rowsell, R. Mursell, M. Jones, W. B. Milley, H. Squires, F. H. Hue, G. Guy, Capt. Job Keay, C. King, Miss Tizzard; Messdames, King, Andrews, and Mills, and 30 steerage.

TWO NEWFOUNDLAND HEROES.

A recent casualty list issued at Ottawa contains the names of two more Newfoundlanders. These are Aaron Bailey, who was killed in action and Augustus Farrel, wounded. The former was a native of Trinity and his cousin Ernest Bailey was in the same Canadian Regiment. The latter belongs to the same regiment and joined in Halifax. He was born at St. Jacques and is a son of Mr. Thos. Farrel, of St. Lawrence.

'Creation' Photo-Drama at British Theatre.

Closing Announcement

The keen appreciation of "Creation" Photo-Drama, at British Theatre, manifested in crowded houses and words of commendation on the part of the citizens of St. John's, and of visitors from outside points, is very gratifying to those who have the drama in charge.

Part 4 can be seen for the last time at 3 and 8 p.m. to-day.

Pastor A. H. MacMillan's two lectures to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 and 8 p.m., more fully announced yesterday, close the Drama service in this city. Illustrative pictures at the close of each lecture. All of these services are free, as usual.

OLD MAN KILLED.

The man who was killed at Port Rexton yesterday, George Rex, was 88 years old. He stood near the track at the crossing, and as the train came by crossed the track. Before he could get over the rails the engine hit him. The body was not mutilated. He lived for over an hour after the accident.

About Outport Tidewaiters

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—I ain't much of a hand at writing any one, let alone to the newspapers, but if you will excuse mistakes and publish this letter in your paper, I will be much obliged and many other fishermen here too. I have travelled a little bit and I have heard some pretty smart fellows tell us how this is the day of the trained man. Perhaps it is, but if so I know a bunch of fellows who are pretty badly trained and they are some of the outport tidewaiters. I mean the local men. You will find some among them educated, intelligent men, but the most of them are not. Now, take the St. John's tidewaiters or any of the outport men who had a training in St. John's and you will find them a lot different; they know their duty and do it, they are respectful to the superior's, civil to the public, nor they don't think they are the head of the Custom House. But you take some of those local men who had training you will find them a pretty backward lot, and the more ignorant they are the more impudent they are; and to hear them talking and to see them acting you would think that they were in charge of the whole country.

Very few of these men have any work worth while to do and it looks as if some of them wanted to get rid of that little even. Their hours are from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and yet you will not see them around until nine o'clock in the morning, and I am told there is places where the tidewater may not show up or go near the Custom House for days together, I blame the collectors at the different outports for a good deal of this, for they are their superior officers and should see that these tidewaiters attend to their business.

Now take the case of our policeman; every one of them are trained men and knows his business, attends to his duty and in most cases gains the respect and goodwill of all in the harbour.

I believe, Sir, that the best way to improve this outport Custom service is to send any locally appointed tidewater to St. John's for a year's training to learn his business properly.

Yours truly,
BAYMAN.

May 7th., 1916.

At the Music Store.

She—"What key do you want this in?"
He—"Any key that will fit our piano."

EMPIRE DAY RED CROSS FUND

Sports Organized by the Boy Scouts.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor (Chief Scout) and the Newfoundland Boy Scout Council.

REGIMENTAL EVENTS:

- 1/4 Mile Flat Race.
- Tug of War.
- Pick-a-back Race, 75 yards.
- 1 Mile Flat Race.
- Naval Reservists Obstacle Race.
- Boy Scout Events.

Refreshment Tents in charge of Ladies of W.P.A.

Come and see the defenders of your King and Country. By doing so you will help to relieve the sufferings of the Sick and Wounded, and get a good afternoon's enjoyment into the bargain.

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