

Smart Neckwear For Men

ON your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties. We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs.

Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive.

Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped

"Macgregor's, St. John's"

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

You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c. Scarf. OUR SALE PRICE 75c. EACH.

Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS

To-day, April 21st.

"PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality.

Try a pound or two sliced our way.

BANANAS, CELERY, TOMATOES.

NEW YORK CHICKEN,

NEW YORK SAUSAGES,

NEW YORK CANNED BEEFS,

LONG ISLAND DUCKS.

Fry's Cocoa

CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS.

IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks.

IRISH BUTTER, 28 & 56lb. boxes.

"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2lb. slabs.

"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 56lb. boxes.

Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES.

40 crates GREEN CABBAGES.

20 cases NAVAL ORANGES.

'Phone 379

W. E. BEARNS

COAKER ENGINES

are THE BEST Motor
Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
President Fishermen's Union
Trading Company Limited.

Dear Sir,—

Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.

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

Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

ITALY WELL PREPARED

For War--Has Two and One Half Million Soldiers and Well Balanced Navy

Took Full Advantage of Lessons Learned From Opening Scenes of Great War in Belgium---Old Sores to be Settled With Austria

Rome, May 22.—During its months of "watchful waiting" following the outbreak of the war Italy pushed its war preparations in extraordinarily rapid and thorough manner until she had gradually mobilized an immense fighting force of two and a half millions of men.

This perfecting of the nation's war plans went on night and day until finally the country stood in absolute and entire readiness. The military critics say that no country at any time has been better prepared for war.

The perfection of Italy's military condition is all the more understandable in the light of the knowledge of to how great an extent Italy profited from the very outset by the lessons in modern warfare which the Entente and Teutonic allies rehearsed in France and Belgium, in Poland and Galicia and at the Dardanelles. Italy took advantage of every fact or suggestion developed by the war.

Italy learned the value of the heavy guns, learned the lessons of trench warfare, of motor transportation, the essential need of vast stores of munition of war, of railroad concentration, the value of the aeroplane for reconnaissance, and the value of vast numbers of men. It is a fact that Italy has learned all these lessons of the war with the utmost thoroughness.

So well did Italy learn that last summer's paper value of the Italian army is utterly obsolete. At that time she had a standing army of about 300,000 men. With the first and second lines of reserve the army could then have been brought up to a million men.

Contrast this with the announcement that Italy's complete preparedness for war found her with practically two and a half millions of men in the field.

These are the details of Italy's peace strength last summer: Before the war started she had 14,121 officers, 250,000 men and 55,727 horses.

Within six months after the war started she had increased these figures enormously, according to the statements of military experts to-day. Italy has then 515,000 for the standing army, 245,000 for the mobile militia and 340,000 for the territorial militia.

Arming of the Troops
The Italian infantry are armed with the 65mm. Mannlicher-Carcano magazine rifle, pattern 91. A part of the territorial militia still have the Vetterli-Vitali, model 70-87. Officers have the sword and automatic pistol. The war found the Italian artillery in process of rearmament. It possessed about 100 field batteries armed with the 75mm. Krupp G.F. field gun, and others with an older weapon. Meanwhile the deport gun, 75mm., pattern 1911, had been adopted, and 100 batteries of these guns should have been delivered by the end of last year.

There are some useful 6m. batteries of Krupp howitzers and a large assortment of siege and fort res guns running up to large calibers. The normal siege trains include 9, 12 and 15cm. guns and 15 and 21cm. howitzers. These are stored in the northern fortresses, but heavier weapons will doubtless figure in the field.

Army Well Trained
The army is a compact and well trained force. A great body of these troops have the advantage of the experience of the campaign in Tripoli. The Italian cavalry is considered excellent and the artillery of a very high grade.

From the naval standpoint also Italy's strength is seen in this list of ships which she has: Super-dreadnoughts, 4; dreadnoughts, 6; battleships, 15; cruisers, 21; torpedo gunboats, 8; destroyers, 49; torpedo boats, 85; submarines, 30.

Comparison of the figures of last summer and of the present time shows Italy's wonderful ad-

vance in military matters, and this remarkable progress was a big step forward in her national progress.

Ground For Dispute

Italy's ground for dispute with Austria centred in territory about the head of the Adriatic; and her determination to have a hand in controlling the Adriatic was evidenced as early as October 30, when she landed marines at Avlona, in Albania, across the Adriatic from her own territory, to "protect the city from Mohammedan attacks."

The popular Italian hostility to Austria is principally based upon the battleries of "Italia Irredenta," or "Italy Unredeemed." The territory referred to as "unredeemed" includes the Trentino (the city of Trent and the mountainous section that surrounds it), and Istria, the peninsula upon which are situated Trieste, Pola and Fiume. Trieste is Austria's great Adriatic seaport; Fiume is Hungary's, and Pola is the naval base which protects the two.

Italy claimed this territory on the ground that the inhabitants are largely Italian; that the lands mentioned were and should be a part of Italy and that a rectification of her northern frontier demands they be ceded to her.

The proportion of Italian-speaking population in the territories named is about even. Trieste became Austrian about 700 years ago; and the Istrian peninsula passed to Austria in the eighteenth century. The other territory has not been Italian at all in modern times.

The Italian "Green Book" contends that Italy was forced to make these demands to maintain its dignity, and that the demands were based upon right and justice.

Prince von Buelow remained long in Rome as a German emissary seeking to harmonize Italian and Austrian viewpoints. In Italian politics, Premier Salandra was considered a force for war; former Premier Giolitti a force for peace.

Weak Financially

Italy, it is believed, has received assurances from England and France that they will permit her to dominate the Adriatic after the war. Minister Delcasse of France and Winston Churchill for England voiced these assurances in public interviews.

The financial position of the nation is not strong. Her deficit is huge, her revenues falling. Ten months ago she owed Germany 500,000,000 on the balance of trade.

From Austria Italy demanded more than the dual country was apparently prepared to grant.

German Losses In Battle Are Put At 2,050,000

Six Weeks of Battling on Both Fronts May Have Cost 250,000 Men

London, May 22.—The Daily Chronicle has received what purports to be an authoritative statement of casualties in the German ranks from the beginning of the war till the end of March.

There are two sets of classified lists in the Chronicle's possession. The first set covering the period of fighting from August 2 to February 14, numbering 180 and the second, from the middle of February to March 31, number forty-five, making a total of 225 lists.

"According to the general statement, from which we quote," says the Chronicle, "the following is the classified loss until February 14:

Dead officers, 10,951; non-commissioned officers and men, 237,697; wounded officers, 19,630; non-commissioned officers, 1,853; non-commissioned officers and men, 177,144; total 1,175,681. We have not any

classified statement with regard to the next forty-five lists, but on the basis of the 180 earlier lists they would probably add an additional 300,000 to the total.

"It is to be borne in mind that the six weeks covered by the latest forty-five fighting in Poland, Galicia, and the Carpathians, as well as the tremendous and sustained struggles in Flanders and northwest France.

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

ESPERANTO AT THE FRONT

Delighted to Speak Universal Language With Stranger

The Prager Tagblatt prints a letter from an Austrian soldier made prisoner by the Russians, who tells of the great use a knowledge of Esperanto has been to him in making known his wishes when his own language failed. His letter is dated "T—, Siberia."

When I fell into the hands of the Russians," he writes, "I first became aware of the value of a neutral language. The little green star which I always carry on my person elicited the curiosity of the Russians. It was called to the attention of a Russian officer, whose face lighted up when he saw it and who immediately addressed me in Esperanto. He asked me for news, wanted to know if it was true that the whole Austrian army had been defeated in Galicia, as reported in the Russian newspapers, and that the French had reached the Rhine. When I told him there was no truth in it he was very much surprised.

"Thanks to this officer, I received excellent treatment and was sent to Moscow after a few days. When I arrived there the word had gone before me that I was a student Esperanto and soon three officers called on me and were delighted to be able to speak in that universal language with a stranger. I learned from these officers that the Minister of War was decidedly favorable to this language and that many of the officers had been studying it.

"Later I was sent to Siberia. It was an almost endless journey thru the cold and snow. Upon my arrival here I found quite a group of students of Esperanto—some Russians, some Hungarians and several Italians, and we all able to hold conversation which otherwise could not be possible. While this section of Siberia has its discomforts and inconveniences, still we manage to enjoy ourselves fairly well and live in the hope that we will soon be able to return to our Fatherland."

Lord Northcliffe Stigmatized Nation's Greatest Enemy

London, May 24.—Under the heading, "The Fallen Idol," The Daily News editorially says:

"For some time every one of Lord Northcliffe's organs has been concentrating its fire on Lord Kitchener, and yesterday there was a particularly venomous attack by The Evening News, which sneered at his Egyptian military attainments, complaining that he has spent much time which might have been devoted to increasing the output of explosives, vital to our success, in revising and considering recruiting advertisements, and protested we have had too much of a 'keep it dark' policy of War Office. Briefly, the latest lesson which the public has to take from Lord Northcliffe is that the war is going badly, and it is mainly the fault of Kitchener.

"Now, if that were true, the last person in the world to say it aloud should be Northcliffe, for it was he who made Lord Kitchener Minister of War by his clamoring at the beginning of the war. Kitchener at the War Office is Northcliffe's nominee and if Kitchener at the War Office is, as Northcliffe now insists, the architect of the nation's misfortunes in war, then the man who should be hanged is the man who forced him on the country. Lord Northcliffe.

"Lord Northcliffe cannot be allowed to make Lord Kitchener as a journalistic sensation and unmake him as a journalistic sensation. His responsibility must be brought home to him, and the horrible and indecent levity of exploiting the life and death struggle of the nation as a mere incident in the circulation of newspapers must be stigmatized and punished as it deserves. Lord Northcliffe is to-day the greatest peril which threatens the British Empire, more sinister than even the enemy in the field."

The Golden Horn is the narrow strip of water which bounds Constantinople to the north.

Wanted--To Buy

Choice Tinned Lobsters

ROBERT TEMPLETON

333 Water Street.

IMPORTANT!

It is important to know where you can buy the following Goods:

---Cheapest and Best---

CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE WHITE JEAN SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$1.80 to \$2.90.
CHILDS' and MISSES' BLUE SERGE SAILOR DRESSES, prices from \$2.00 to \$3.70.
CHILDS' and MISSES' WHITE LAWN and FANCY BLOUSE ROBES, prices from 70c. to \$3.60.
CHILDS' OVERALLS, assorted colors and prices.
CHILDS' TUNICS, assorted colors and prices.

—Also—

Job Line of SKIRT EMBROIDERY & INSERTION

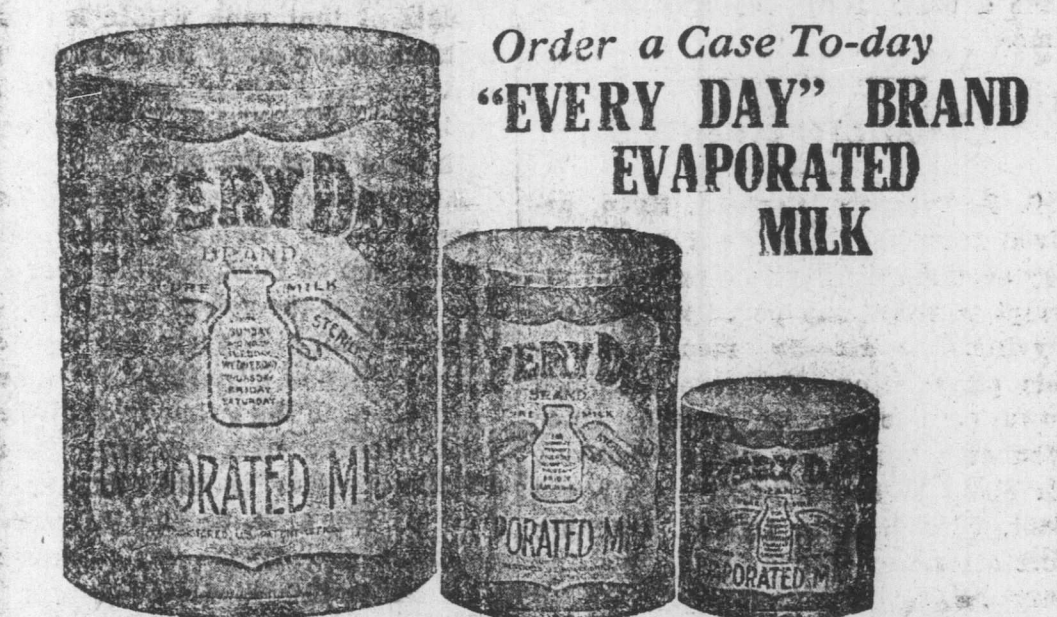
---Samples---

A Sample Line of Ladies' LACE & SILK BLOUSES, American, no two alike.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,
Halifax, N.S.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Job's Stores Limited.
DISTRIBUTORS

Write For Our Low Prices

—of—
Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
Special Family Beef
Granulated Sugar
Raisins & Currants

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Advertise in 'The Mail and
Advocate' for Best Results