

ing in the G.P.O.
th, 1917.

I
ing, Mrs. Wm. McDougall St.
ny, Miss Beattie
es, Mrs. Lizzie, Patrick St.
es, Francis H.
es, Miss Lizzie,
care General Delivery
bs, Miss Susie, Prescott St.
K
ny, Miss Rose, 9 — St.
t, Robert
t, Miss Marion, card
L
ny, Miss Bridget, Water St.
ny, Fannie, retd.
M
in, Miss Francis, St. John's East
in, Jas., Newtown Road
ment, S. G., Newtown Road
ning, Thos. F.
key, Paul
in, John, Newtown Road
ndy, John, care John Winsor
er, Abe, Casey Street
er, Ida, Springdale St.
er, Miss B., Brazil's Square
es, Alfred, care Bishop & Sons
es, Miss A., Pennywell Road
ean, Mrs. Wm., Colonial St.
and, Miss D. N., Gower St.
asey, Mrs., Pennywell Road
ore, Miss Annie, Pleasant St.
rsey, Mrs. Thos., Queen St.
ord, Mrs. Julia, Flower Hill
ny, John
er, M., card (P), Water St.
er, Mrs. C., card (P), Bond St.

Mc
Donald, Miss Nellie, Nagle's Hill
rath, J. J., Bell St.

N
Navy, D. Barnes' Road
Book, R. H., care Post Office
John, Barten's Hill
worthy, James, Pennywell Road
Allan, Flower Hill
Mrs. Wm., Larkin's Square

O
Frank W., retd.
Miss Catherine, Water St.

P
Miss Gertie, care G. P. O.
Miss Violet, Springdale St.
Mr. Allendale Road
Mrs. Robert, Duckworth St.
Miss A., late Wabana
Mrs. Wm., 192 — St.
Miss Nellie, New Gower St.
Thos. V., Alexandra Street
Peggast, Catherine,
care Insane Asylum
John
Mrs. Jane, Mundy Pond Rd.
Mrs. C., card, Nagle's Hill
Miss Alice, card, Gower St.

Q
Miss Naomi, card,
Cochrane Street
Mrs. Matthew, St. John's E.

R
Daniel, Bond St.
Miss Beattie, card
Miss Mary, Signal Hill Road
Mrs. James A., Codner's St.
Mrs. John, Gower St.
Nicholas, Gower St.
Miss Bride, care G. P. O.
George, Mt. Scio
Miss Jessie,
care Methodist College Home
Miss Mary, — St.

Stanley, James, Water St.
Stanley, Stanley, Springdale St.
Joseph, Springdale St.
Miss Annie, Circular Road
Shah, Martin, James St.
George, Water St. West
Miss Victoria, Codner's Lane
Shah, Martin, Gower St.
Miss May, Prescott St.
Miss Bertha, Prince's St.
Mrs. Edward (of Abner),
LeMarchant Road

T
H. C.
Miss Myrtle, Queen's Road
Mrs. William
Tem, Miss Maggie, Military Rd.
Arthur, John St.
Miss T. J. Barron, Gower St.
Miss Hannah
Tully, Ernest
Mrs. Alice
Tuck, Peter
Mrs. George
Tomlinson, Mrs. H. A.,
Bannerman Street

V
Miss M.
Thomas, Long Pond Road
Robert P., Mt. Scio
Miss M.
Miss Jessie Crocker, care G.P.O.
Martin, Nagle's Hill
Vay, Mrs. Barten's Hill
Vesey, Mrs. Newtown Road
Vinsor, John, LeMarchant Road
Vills, Mrs. Laura, New Gower St.
White, Mrs. Martha, Duckworth St.
Whiffey, Mrs. Martha
Whipp, Mrs. Robert, Summer St.
Walter, Mrs. George

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From advices received, the goods are quite up-to-date and
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Serge Dresses.

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A chance you ought not to let pass. Be
in time.

War News.

Messages Received
Previous to 9 A.M.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, March 22.
The enemy's resistance is increasing along our whole front, from St. Quentin to south of Arras, says the official report from the British headquarters in France to-night. Heavy snow storms during the day added to the difficulties of our advance. We carried out a successful raid yesterday afternoon northeast of Arras and took a few prisoners. The enemy endeavored to counter attack across the open and suffered severe casualties. A small hostile party succeeded in entering our trenches early this morning, north of Ypres. The raiders were driven off by our garrison after sharp fighting. Another hostile raiding party was disposed of by our machine gun fire southwest of Lens. Our airplanes were active again yesterday in the area of the enemy's withdrawal, and much valuable reconnaissance work was carried out. One German machine was brought down behind our lines.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, March 22.
Hard fighting has been in progress between the French and Germans in the neighborhood of St. Quentin, according to an official statement issued by the war office to-night. The Germans made a number of attempts to drive back the French from the east bank of the St. Quentin Canal, but the attacks failed. There were also lively engagements west of La Fere, one of the German strongholds.

GENERAL MAURICE TALKS.

LONDON, March 22.
Germany, in the work of devastation which is turning the abandoned territory of Northern France into a desert, may have a political motive in the direction of a threat thus to treat all occupied territory unless France enters into peace negotiations, was the theory advanced by Major General Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations, of the War Office in his weekly talk to the Associated Press to-day. The extent of the German retreat was no surprise to us, he said. You may feel certain that we are prepared for it. Just where the new line will be formed it is impossible to say, and it is by no means certain that the Germans will again offer

battle on the Cambrai-Laon line. The theories as to the ultimate withdrawal are purely speculative, as, for instance, pivoting on Lille the Germans may extend their defence from Cambrai. On the other hand, while using the same pivot they may form a line along the lower slopes of the Ardennes. General Maurice then showed a number of photographs of ruined and burning villages taken before they were actually abandoned by the Germans, and showing almost total destruction. With reference to these villages he said: Some were never under our artillery fire. Of course their destruction, if dictated by military necessity, is permissible, but the Germans turned the abandoned country into a desert. Every cross road was marked by a brown mine crater, but this and other measures of this sort were adopted as a military necessity to retard our advance. But the wanton destruction of buildings, homes and splendid chateaux, cannot be defended on this ground. When the military motive is lacking we must look for the political, unless the Germans are animated by a pure love of savagery. This political motive may be a threat to France that unless peace negotiations are entered into, the remainder of the occupied territory will be turned into the same desert now marking German retreat. Of course the primary object of the destruction is the desire to avoid battle at any cost, until the enemy is securely fixed on another line where he can resume the initiative after compelling us to make new preparations on a devastated terrain. Unofficial reports of fires and explosions north of Arras have been verified, and may mean retirement in that direction as similar actions marked the preliminary to the present retreat. The stronger resistance by the enemy on both flanks of the German withdrawal is quite natural. At these points the Germans have the support of their guns and will not show the same disposition to avoid battle. Lack of reports of prisoners taken or captured material is not surprising in view of the fact that our advanced troops are too busy with more important operations to send back detailed reports covering anything except movements.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, March 22.
In the course of a debate in the Commons to-night a resolution was offered by Sir James Henry Dalsiel, Liberal, urging the Government to make another attempt to settle the Irish difficulty. Andrew Bonar Law announced that the Government already had decided to make the attempt, and Dalsiel's motion accordingly was voted down. The National-

ists considering they had already stated their position, did not participate in the debate, which manifested a strong desire for a settlement on the part of all Unionist and Liberal speakers with one exception, Lord Hugh Cecil, who declined to believe that war time was favorable to such an attempt. The Dalsiel resolution urged the Government to take immediate steps to bring about a settlement of the Irish question. Sir James argued that Ireland was the weak spot in the great task before the country, and said he thought the Government ought to appoint a Commission to endeavor to reach a settlement in the Home Rule controversy. Britain had entered the war for "a scrap of paper," but he was unable to forget the existence of the Irish "scrap of paper" which was endorsed by the will of the British people. It would be impossible for the Government to persevere with its motion to extend the life of the present Parliament, Sir James continued, if there was a solid body in opposition in the Commons against them. Every day's delay in recruiting supporters to the physical force party in Ireland, Ronald McNeill, Unionist, on behalf of Ulster County, entered a strong protest against the suggestion of John Dillon, one of the Nationalist leaders, in the House on Tuesday night, that there had been negotiations between Ulster leaders and Baron Kuhlmann. He declared this was a trumped-up charge that would prove a great obstacle to the settlement of the Home Rule question. He further expressed the belief that the statesmen of the Dominions would refuse to touch this Irish Commission with a barge pole. Bonar Law welcomed the tone of the debate, and declared that far from desiring a general election on the Irish question, as had been suggested, he would detest such an idea. The present situation, however, was a blemish on British statesmanship, besides being a handicap in carrying on the war. All parties agreed it was impossible to impose a settlement on Ulster by force. The Government, the Chancellor continued, was anxious for a settlement, but sacrifices must be made by all sides. He hoped Ulster would prove less adamant. If Nationalists would openly avow their readiness to act with the same spirit as the British parties, their task would prove a much easier one. If we make another attempt and fail, said Bonar Law, the position will be worse, but we have decided, in spite of the risk, that it is worth while for us who are responsible to make that attempt. Bonar Law's announcement was received with loud cheers. The House knows the difficulties; therefore we hope it will not press for particulars, but will give us time for consideration. Former Premier As-

quith having expressed profound gratification at the announcement of the Chancellor, said: I think it better to make the attempt and fail than not to make it at all. I am certain the Government will have not only the sympathy but the active cooperation of the whole House. In the lobbies Bonar Law's announcement was warmly welcomed. The general idea was the Government would appoint a Commission on which the Colonial representatives now in England would sit.

RESOLUTION OF GREETING.

LONDON, March 22.
Andrew Bonar Law, moving in the Commons this afternoon a resolution of greeting to the Russian Duma, said: Events in Russia have been following one another with such startling rapidity the last thirteen days, they have arrested the attention of the whole world, even amidst the greatest convulsion ever brought upon the earth by the action of man. What happened in Russia reminded us of the early days of the French revolution. It is too soon to feel confident that the new government already had laid a foundation upon which, in the language of Burke, "liberty will have wisdom and justice for her companions, with prosperity and plenty in her train;" but it is not too soon for the mother of parliaments to send greetings to the parliament of our allied country. It is not too soon to send a message of goodwill to the new government which is formed with the declared intention of carrying on the war to a successful conclusion, which has undertaken the arduous task of driving back a foreign aggressor and establishing freedom and order at home. It is not for us to judge or condemn those who have taken the part of the government of an allied country, continued Bonar Law, but I may be permitted to express a feeling of compassion for the deposed Emperor who for three years was our loyal ally, who had laid upon him by birth, a burden which was too heavy for him. We cannot forget one of the great issues of this war is whether free institutions can survive against the onslaught of military despotism. We cannot but rejoice that in the final stages of the conflict all the allied countries will be under the direction of a government representing the people. Former Premier Asquith seconded the resolution saying, Russia has taken a place by the side of the great democracies of the world. We here, the first of the original home parliamentary institutions feel it our privilege to be among the first to rejoice at her emancipation and welcome her into the fellowship of free peoples. The resolution was carried amidst loud cheers. The Irish

party gave its support of the Russian resolution in a speech by Joseph Devlin. The Irish party, said Devlin, regard the Russian revolution, striking, noble, dramatic, well high blooded, as a message of hope for all oppressed peoples, and all freedom-loving nations, but it is something more, it is also a warning, a portent of doom to autocracies and tyrannies everywhere. We fight draw a moral therefore, but we do not desire to avail ourselves of the opportunity, preferring to let the voice of Ireland join in the united harmony of rejoicing over Russia's emancipation.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION HELD.

LONDON, March 22.
A monster demonstration was held at Petrograd on Sunday in favor of women voting at elections for the Constitutional Assembly, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd to-day. Grand Duke Nicholas is on his way to Petrograd and former Emperor Nicholas is expected to-day at Tsarskoe Selo, where he will be met by General Korniloff, Commander of the Petrograd district. With him he will motor to the palace escorted by a guard of cavalry. General Korniloff, continued the despatch, informed the former Empress Alexandra of her arrest. Proceeding to Tsarskoe Selo with his staff he telephoned from the station to the Court Chamberlain, Count Benckendorff, asking when it would be convenient for the former Empress to receive him. General Korniloff declined to speak over the telephone of the object of the visit. Count Benckendorff asked him to wait at the telephone and returned in a few minutes and said he might be received in half an hour. General Korniloff and staff drove to the palace where they were taken to the private rooms of the Empress, who was in black, and who asked all to be seated. Her first words were, "To what am I indebted for your visit, General Korniloff?" who, rising replied, "I have come by instructions of the Council Ministers. I have to inform you of the decision of the Provisional Government." The Empress, rising, said, "I am ready to hear the Government's decision." General Korniloff then read the decree which informed the Empress she was at that moment deprived of her liberty. A strict guard was established, the former guards being removed. The staff having retired, the ex-Empress asked General Korniloff not to dismiss the household servants who are familiar with the habits and needs of her sick children. She especially requested to be allowed to retain Sergeant Beneveto, the male nurse of Alexis. General Korniloff granted the request and withdrew.

MOEWE RETURNS TO HOME PORT.

BERLIN, March 22.
The German auxiliary cruiser Moewe returned into the home port of the navy from her second cruise in the Atlantic ocean, it was announced to-day by the German Admiralty. The Moewe, according to the statement, captured 22 steamers and 5 sailing ships, aggregating 123,100 tons gross. The foregoing official statement issued by the Admiralty is the first definite declaration as to the identity of the vessel which sunk eight British and two French merchant ships and captured two other steamships in the Southern Atlantic in January last.

AT THE MINISTRY'S DISPOSAL.

LONDON, March 22.
All the members of the former Russian Dynasty have placed themselves at the disposal of the Provisional Government, according to a despatch from Petrograd. Grand Duke Cyril has resigned his command of the Naval Guards.

RETURN TO OLD REGIME IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, March 22.
A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Copenhagen gives the following statement made by Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the Caucasus to a newspaper correspondent at his headquarters at Tiflis, Transcaucasia: "A return to the old regime is impossible and I would never consent to such a retrograde step. I look forward to ultimate victory in the war, but a necessary condition in the interim is internal peace. I am sure the Government will be able to prevent anarchy; but only with the support of the people."

WANTS EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, March 22.
The Berlin Vorwaerts says that the Russian revolution indicates that one of the consequences of the war will be the far-reaching democratization of Europe. According to a Berlin despatch the paper scores pan-Germans for holding that after the war will be time enough to settle the question of direct suffrage in Prussia, and adds, "It will be a great and dangerous mistake if equal suffrage is not introduced into Prussia while the war is actually going on."

GERMAN CAVALRY IN ACTION.

BERLIN, March 22.
German cavalry is now in touch with French and British mounted troops which have been in action for several days in territory evacuated by the Germans, so that, for the first time since the fall of 1914 cavalry on

both sides are employed on the western front. This is regarded here as an indication that great events are taking place and that a real battle is in prospect, trench warfare being over for a time on this part of the front.

BOMBARDMENT OF MONASTIR RE-NEWED.

CORFU, March 22.
A semi-official statement from Salonika to-day declares that the Bulgarians in order to avenge themselves because they were forced by pressure of the Allied army to retire greatly from Monastir, renewed on March 18 and 19 their bombardment of Monastir, and six hundred additional shells, many of which contained asphyxiating gasses, were dropped upon the city. Victims, it is said, were again only old men, women and children. The list numbers 25, while 25 persons are dying, 10 others are suffering from less serious wounds. Fifty-nine houses were demolished.

Obituary.

It was with feelings of shock and sincere regret yesterday that our West End citizens heard of the sudden call of Mr. Francis Fry, shipwright, Springdale Street. He was seriously ill about a month. Gradually gaining strength he looked forward to getting out in warmer weather and recuperate, but God willed it otherwise. About 11 a.m. yesterday coming downstairs from his bedroom, his family were startled to find him fall on the diningroom floor, heart failure had ushered him into the life beyond. Mr. Fry is known by hundreds of his fellow workmen at Reid's dock and other places, as a quiet, faithful workman. No harsh words, always advising others for their good. He has been a consistent member of Alexander Street Wesleyan Church for the past thirty years and respected very highly. He leaves a widow, three daughters, Mrs. Enos Clarke, Misses Beatrice and Hilda, and two sons, Walter, now in New York, and Archibald W. at Jas. Baird's, Ltd. We tender our sincere condolence to the sorrowing family in those hours of extreme trouble.

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