

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

Table Butter

Very Choicest Shipment now in Stock of
30 POUND TUBS
14 POUND BOXES
28 POUND BOXES
AND ONE POUND BLOCKS
OF "ENNIS KEAN" IRISH

To meet the shortage in Fresh Vegetables we have imported a large supply Cans of
CARROTS PARSNIPS
BEET SPINACH
SAUER KROUT, Etc.

W. E. BEARNS HAY MARKET GROCERY
PHONE 379

"THE FACTORY THAT IS TURNING OUT SUCH SPLENDID WORK"

This is what President Coaker wrote in a recent Editorial in The Mail and Advocate of the BRITISH CLOTHING CO. LTD., and if you insist on your dealer supplying you with one of their suits you will agree with him that for distinctiveness of style, perfect fitting, qualities and superiority of goods they cannot be equalled in this Country.

Insist on **BRITISH Suits**
Made by
THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Thoughtful People

Are stretching their Dollars by having us renovate the old garments, and make up remnants of cloth.

C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator,
248 THEATRE HILL

CARD

P. O. Box 17. Telephone 24.
JOHN COWAN
Consulting Accountant
and Auditor
Special attention given to the preparation and examination of Financial Statements. ap14.

ADVERTISE IN THE
MAIL AND ADVOCATE

CURRENT PRICE OF CODFISH

Lorenzo Noseworthy
vs William A. Munn

Supreme Court

(Charles Jerrett, continued)
Cross-examined by Howley on behalf of the defendant the witness said as follows:

Referring to the fish of King's, I informed him before he put off his second load that I could not give him \$4.00 for it. I told him I could only give him current price, but I did not know what it would be. I told him as I had promised I would give him \$4.00 for the first load and the next load would be current price. I said nothing whatever to him about making any special arrangement with him with regard to the second load, or any load. I never said to him when he came to me about the second load that it would be "all right with him," that "I will put current price on the receipt, but will make it all right." I never said the like of that.

If I wanted to treat him "all right" whatever is meant by that, I could have made receipts alike. I only knew the current price at the time from the telegram. I could not swear that I said to him that the current price was \$3.60. I have had a good many years experience on the Labrador. One way and another I have had nearly 40 years experience. The \$4.00 I offered in the beginning of the season was not a fixed price. It was of course a definite stated sum. I put \$4.00 and if the price went higher I would have given it. It is not customary or usual to have a definite sum with regard to Labrador prices at that season. Some years it is done and some years it is not. We generally give the men receipts with 'current price' on them. In fact some receipts are stamped 'current price.' I think in 1913 I gave a stated price, when the fish was bought. I gave \$4.60 that year. Hiscocock gave \$4.50 that year. There was a stated price that year. I bought at \$4.60 not at current price. The current price that year was \$4.70. I don't remember any other year when the fixed price was less than the current price. I remember a year when Kennedy of Avondale bought at \$3.50 and the current price was \$3.20, I think.

All the men knew what the current price was last year. I am sure I told some of my own people. I read the message to them that the current price was \$3.60. I know I told that to my own fishermen and I am sure they circulated it around. I don't know that King knew what the current price was at the time I dealt with him at current price. I presume he did. I don't know that I told him, but I would not be rightly sure of it. I did not read him the message.

Some merchants will say they never bought at any other rate but current price. I cannot say that. Sometimes during the past ten years I bought at a fixed price, sometimes I bought at a current price. When I buy at current price, I mean the price paid for the bulk of the fish shipped from the Labrador. For instance if the total amount shipped was 10,000 qtls. was purchased at \$4.00 and 2000 qtls at \$5.00, the current price would be \$4.00. And if 8000 qtls was purchased at \$5.00 and 2000 qtls at \$4.00 then the current price would be \$5.00. The greater quantity governs the general price. In my opinion the current price is not necessarily the highest price, nor the lowest price. That is my opinion; I may not be right.

I shipped 3443 qtls. last year. Of that I purchased about 2500 qtls, the rest was my own catch. During the ten years that I have been purchasing fish at current price, some years we make a profit and some years a loss.

I could not say offhand whether the net result of ten years' operations at current price has been a profit or a loss. Some years we made as low a loss as 40 cents only on a whole cargo of fish. One year particularly we did that, having bought at current price. We made as small as loss as 40 cents on the whole cargo of fish, not per quintal. In the past 10 years buying at current price we have made losses about as often as profits; it breaks up about even. I could see by last year's experience in that. Last year I made a profit. Up to last year I shipped on joint account with Harvey & Co. Last year I shipped on my own account and made a profit. There have been years dealing at current price, that resulted in considerable loss. The year we lost 40 cents on the cargo was our lowest loss. Harvey & Co. have lost as high as \$5000 on a cargo of fish. The year we lost \$5000 Harvey paid me a bonus over and above the current price of 20 cents. The cargo was about 3500 qtls, so the loss irrespective of the bonus was over \$4000. There was a big difference between the fish purchased by Baine, Johnson, at Battle

Hr. for \$4.00 and the fish caught further north. The Battle Hr. fish is worth about \$1.00 a quintal more than what we got down there. That is my opinion. They get their fish earlier in the season and make it when the weather is better. They get the benefit of the fine sunny weather and their fish is a better make; it is drier. The weather is better in September than in October and November, and in my opinion the Battle Hr. fish is worth from 50c to \$1.00 a quintal more.

(To be continued)

Peace-Bred Heroes

It has been the contention of the militarists that were it not for wars, and the drilling and preparation for wars, manhood would lose its virility, and the race would degenerate into weaklings, sissies, and mollycoddles. But no one things has been made plainer in the present war than the fact that men bred in an atmosphere of peace measure up in every respect with those bred to war. The British clerks, artisans and professional men, without the slightest previous military experience were whipped into shape by a few months' training to meet the best troops of Europe. And even more striking has been the behaviour of the Canadian troops. Bred in a country that has been at peace for three generations, and in which conscription is unknown, their action at the second battle of Ypres won them world renown. Describing the battle in the New York Tribune, Will Irwin says:

"While they were still ranked as raw troops the fortune of war brought them a supreme test of valor. The poisonous cloud of obnoxious gas had driven back the French to their left. The line was 'dangling in the air.' They were bombarded in front, they were enfiladed, they were bombarded from the rear. They were shrouded in poisonous fumes. They held on. They even advanced. They did the impossible by rescuing their guns. And they stuck, until ordered back to join the new line."

Similar stories are told of the New Zealanders and the Australians in their campaign against the Turks. Nor have the troops from India shown less intrepidity.

Soldiers Understand Home Troubles

This week, which began with news of the death of Rupert Brooke, naval lieutenant, and the finest of our younger poets, is a critical one in the coal industry. Whatever happens before or after these lines are in print, there will in all probability be no strike, because the miners themselves will not let things come to a strike. But I have no doubt that we shall soon be reading in the Tory papers about soldiers writing indignant letters from the trenches to the effect that they cannot understand how men who produce the first essential of war—coal—can make trouble while the safety of the Empire etc., etc. I know those letters. I have never seen any. They may be written, but that they are not representative I am quite convinced. Privates know too much about capital and labor to write much in that strain. It is odd that we never read in Tory papers about soldiers writing indignant letters from the trenches to the effect that they cannot understand how employers who produce munitions can haggle about paying their men a decent wage while the safety of the Empire, etc., etc. We never do hear of such letters, of course. The failure of them to get into print is part of the false and prejudiced perspective about the working class with vitates not only Tory papers, but nearly all papers.—Ex.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint
will save you dollars and trouble.
—apl4.eod



SO NECESSARY,

Yet so difficult, is perfect filing and indexing of records that Office Managers would be compelled to devote much valuable time and thought to this important subject were it not already solved by the "Safe-guard" system originated by the Globe-Wernicke Company. Are you not interested?

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Percie Johnson, Agent.

Mr. Bryan Tinkles His Cymbal

Mr. Bryan uses a lot of Scriptural quotations to ornament his moral essays on the beauty of resigning office in a time of national crisis, but the one that American papers seem to think he ought to quote a tinkling cymbal. His latest pronouncement on the war question is mere empty noise. He speaks of the war in Europe being a "causeless" war, and says it simply happened as a result of the various nations having made military preparation. Furthermore, he says the one reason why the United States is not in the war now is that it was not prepared for war.

What nonsense! The war has a very well-defined cause. It is rooted in the greed and rapacity of the German nation. For more than a quarter of a century the Kaiser and his Junkers have been dreaming of looting the world. "Mein Gott, what a city to loot!" summed up Blucher's impression of London. "Mein Gott, what a country to loot!" sums up the impression of the Germans of every prosperous country on earth. For a quarter of a century the whole activity of the German nation has been directed to one end—the building up of a machine with which to smash all Europe into abject serfdom, and with which to enable greedy Huns to overrun and loot the world. This war has not merely "happened" because the nations have been preparing for defence. It was deliberately planned and deliberately precipitated by Germany; for very definite and long-considered ends.

Mr. Bryan would not be calmly composing moral essays at this moment if the nations of Europe had not made preparations for defence. If Great Britain had not built up her vast Navy, if France had not made her army a marvel of potency and strength, if Russia had not organized her hosts, Germany would already have overthrown civilization, and enthroned tyranny and barbarism. Moreover, her legions would long ago have been knocking at the gates of the United States, where an army of hyperactive traitors is even now assembled as an advanced guard. Mr. Bryan should thank heaven that the nations of Europe were as well prepared as they were to withstand the long-planned raid of the Huns and that they are now engaged in a war for the purpose of giving the last smashing, overwhelming blow to barbarism.

Made in Germany

According to the New York Post, American importers have discovered that the German Government is secretly encouraging German concerns to remove from their products the trade-mark "Made in Germany," which was one of the proudest boasts of the Kaiser's Empire before the war. It is further stated that Germans are doing a considerable export trade by sending their products to neighboring neutral countries, where they are stamped with neutral trademarks. Also that Germany has leased factories in neutral countries, where parts supplied by Germany are "assembled," and the finished product sent forth to the world as Dutch, Swiss, or Scandinavian.

It is quite possible that this story is true. Any German of intelligence must know that to the average person outside Germany the mark "Made in Germany" appears as the very brand of Cain. The most horrible lapse into barbarism that the world has ever known has been "Made in Germany." The idea that a military caste—if it is German—has divine sanction for defying all the laws of God or man was "Made in Germany." The idea that war should be of a two-fold character, namely that it should be conducted against the military forces of an opponent on the one hand, and against the civilian population of that opponent on the other, was "Made in Germany." The plans for spying thru every key-hole in Europe, for the organized looting of innocent and unoffending nations, for the torturing of prisoners, for the slaughtering of Red Cross parties, and for running amuck on the sea amid neutral shipping were all "Made in Germany."

It must be patent to thinking Germans that, no matter what may be the issue of the war, there will be hostility for many years to come to all things German. It is quite to be believed, therefore, that they are already planning to evade the odium of their own name by methods typically German. That they should be using the names of neutral nations for the purpose of hiding their own is a palatable injustice to those neutrals. If it is shown to be true, then products from Swiss or Scandinavian countries will be under suspicion. People will avoid them as tainted. And they will do so rightly, for any neutral that acquiesces in any such scheme will be well deserving of seeing its trademark treated as tho it were "Made in Germany."

Cheese! Cheese!

150 Small Cheese
Just Landed

George Neal

L. JOHN STEVENSON, MACHINIST & BRASS WORKER

Wishes to Announce to the Public that he has opened a Machine Shop where he is prepared to do all kinds of
**Marine Engine,
& Boiler Work**
and solicits a share of the public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. JOHN STEVENSON,
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SHIP AND GENERAL IRON
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I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF
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Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines
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With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.
Large Stock of Materials always on hand.

Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.
Note carefully the address:

GEORGE SNOW
SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

For Sale! Motor Boat F. P. U.

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

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

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

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

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

Apply to
W. F. Coaker.

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