

W. P. A.

Bayliff Homes of Rest for Nurses	
"beneath the further stars"	
"the greater burden."	
Acknowledged	\$53.00
Staff General Hos-	
al	43.00
al	50
al	25.00
al	1.00
al	25.00
al	15.00
al	20
al	50.00
al	25.00

\$1,144.70

M. SOUTHCOOT,
Hon. Treas.

Oporto Market.

	Past Week	Prev. Week
(Nfld.)	19,798	18,270
Importation	2,585	3,873

Here and There.

Fresh Halibut and Fresh Cod
at ELLIS.

KLING SUIT—We learn from the who have just returned from the fields that after the close of the season an action will be entered by a sealing steamer against another for the recovery of several seals alleged to have been

Fresh Smelts and Fresh Her-
at ELLIS.

RTY CARD TOURNAMENT.—A tournament in aid of the L. S. P. U. Hall last night was attended, upwards of 250 taking part. The first prize was won by W. Gunerson; second, J. third, W. Maley and H. Wil-

ford's Liniment cures
rheumatism, Lumbago, Neural-
gia and all Aches and Pains.

ANDREW'S CLUB SOCIABLE.—Members of St. Andrew's Club for lady friends held an enjoyable at their club rooms last evening and instrumental selections were gone through and refreshments served, after which dancing was indulged in and kept up till 11

OMACH TROUBLES.—Yester-
day's Prescription "A"
for indigestion and dyspepsia
costs 25 and 50c. bottle.
5 and 10c. extra.

BY A DOG.—Yesterday a dog named Maidment, belonging along Parade Street, was knocked down by a car, which stuck his fangs in the dog's long rubber tearing a big hole in the side. The dog reported the police who will see that the dog is disposed of.

MARGING FAT.—The work of maring the crew's share of the seals was continued up to midnight when 4,000 pelts were put aboard Balne John-
Co's bulk. The landing of the share will finish this evening which the fat will be taken to Grace for manufacture.

MARRIED.

Congregational Parsonage, St. John's, by the Rev. W. H. Mr. Stanley Gordon Goudie and Mrs. May Chaney, both of

DIED.

at the General Hospital, St. John's, aged 26 years, eldest son of Thomas and Ellen Mallard; Thursday, at 2.30 p.m., from pneumonia, friends and acquaintances send without further notice. On 27th, after a short illness, child of Joseph and Mary, aged 6½ years; funeral on 28th at 2.30 p.m., from Torbay friends and acquaintances accept this, the only, intima-

peacefully away at his resi-
dence, Villa, Gower Street,
St. John's, a native of Newton
Downshire, England, in his
year; funeral on Friday, at
2.30 p.m., from Torbay friends and acquaintances accept this, the only, intima-

Week Books.

THE
OF HOLY WEEK
and of the
CHRIST TRIDUUM.
Revised edition.

Limp Morocco. 90c.
E'S Bookstore
St. John's

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING

THIS announcement will place every woman in St. John's on the qui vive, for the millinery styles this year are more becoming than ever.

The collection as a whole, shows a distinctive beauty and originality that will not fail to delight the most discriminating taste.

The Styles that are to be worn during the coming Spring and Summer are nearly all represented here—all are picturesque but sensible.

The Children's Hats are in every way as picturesque and beautiful as those for women. Some of the effects are quite daring in the twisting of the frames, but there is nothing that can be called eccentric, when you see how becoming the Hats are when worn.



And for you who would rather design your own Hat according to your own color scheme, we will trim a Hat for you exactly as you want it and at the price you want to pay—no more.

THE ROYAL STORES LIMITED

TO-DAY'S Messages.

10.15 A M.

SWITZERLAND RECOGNISES RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

BERNE, To-day.
The Federal Council has instructed the Swiss Minister at Petrograd to enter into diplomatic relations with the new Russian Government.

GREECE PROTESTS TO ITALY'S ACTION.

LONDON, To-day.
A despatch to Reuters from an Athens correspondent states that Greece has presented a note to Italy protesting upon the withdrawal of Italian troops from Epirus to Avlona.

RAISING MONEY FOR U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

NEW YORK, To-day.
Plans to stimulate recruiting for the Navy in its auxiliary services by making it possible for men who volunteer to feel certain that their dependents and families will be amply cared for while they are serving the nation, were discussed here to-day at national service meetings held by the Navy League of the United States. Sir Herbert James, Hon. Secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, who came here at the invitation of the League, described how twenty-one million dollars had been collected and said that fourteen million more were subscribed for a similar cause in the Dominion. It is proposed to raise money for this purpose in this country should the States go to war. It will be known as the Navy League War Relief Fund.

WAR BUDGET.

LONDON, To-day.
The British and French troops have

made additional and important gains against the German line running from Arras to Soissons. On the British centre at several points Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's men have pushed forward appreciably near the St. Quentin-Cambrai road, occupying the villages of Longueval, Lirumont, and Equancourt, and in addition have re-captured from the Germans a position north of Beaumont-les-Cambrai, which the Germans took from them in an attack on Monday night. The gains of the French were made in the region south of La Fere, when they drove the Germans completely out of the lower forest of Coucy, and also captured the villages of Petit Barisis, Veruieuil and Coucy la Ville, bringing the French line in this region to the western outskirts of the forest of St. Gobain and the upper forest of Coucy. In the Soissons sector further progress was made north of Neuville near Margival and northeast of Neuilly. The German war office admits the capture by the British of the town of Roisel, about 11 miles northwest of St. Quentin and the falling back of the German forces before the French at several points in the forest region south of La Fere, in order to avoid being outflanked. Violent artillery fighting in the region of Verdun and at various points in Belgium, notably near Dixmude and Steinstraet, has been in progress. On the Russian front the Russians have been forced to fall back before the Germans south of Baranovichi, according to a statement of the Petrograd war office. In this fighting Berlin claims that more than 300 Russians were made prisoners, and four machine guns and seven mine throwers captured. Russian attacks near Lutsk, in Volhynia and in Galicia was repulsed by the Teutonic Allies says Berlin. Apparently a renewal of fighting in Roumania is indicated by the German official, which says that the Russians have been prevented from carrying out an attack south of the Trotus Valley. In the Austro-Italian theatre along the Karinth front the Austrians made an at-

tack in force between Dosso Falti and Frigidio and captured a section of the Italian trenches on Hill 126. At other places, however, the attack met with a repulse, according to Rome. Four hundred yards of the Teutonic Allied trenches have been captured by the French near Crvsaigna crest, in Serbian Macedonia, together with some 100 prisoners. A Bulgar attack on the Cerna River in this region was repulsed.

SUBMARINE FIGURES.

LONDON, To-day.
The figures given out by London on March 4th placed the amount of tonnage destroyed by German subs in February at about 490,000. No mention was made this time of ships destroyed by mines. The German Admiralty announced on March 16th that the aggregate tonnage of merchant ships destroyed through the war measures of the Central Powers were 781,500. On the basis of figures given by Lord Beresford in the House of Lords, taking into account the lesser number of days in February, it is indicated that the average daily loss for the month was about 10 per cent less than in February.

THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

LONDON, To-day.
William A. S. Hewins and Carolon W. Bellairs, Unionist members of the Commons, this afternoon raised the question of the effectiveness of the British blockade and said as difficulties had been largely removed when the United States "this most powerful and most critical neutral" came in on the side of the Entente Allies. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, assured the members of the House that the closest co-operation exists between the Admiralty and his Department. Lord Robert, reviewing all the steps that had been adopted in connection with the blockade, emphasized the value of rationing by agreement with somebody in a neutral country as more smooth and effective than compulsory rationing. He said the system of letters of assurance which had

been arranged with the States had been enormously important in smoothing over difficulties with that country, enabling the Government to know exactly what was going on concerning exports from the United States to neutrals and permitting the United States without unfairness or injustice to regulate supplies to those neutrals. In his judgment the measures adopted succeeded completely in stopping overseas importations into enemy countries. Lord Robert then produced a number of figures which he contended proved there was no leakage. He still felt, however, that everything necessary had not been done to complete the blockade of Germany. There was the question of the home products of border neutrals, which was a most difficult object. He said he had arrived at the conclusion that the only way to deal with this matter was by securing agreements with neutrals to stop or to diminish such trade. The blockade Minister went at great length into the difficulties surrounding any attempt to compel neutral countries to sever trade relations with Germany. The technical and military positions of those countries had to be considered, he said. Concerning Denmark Lord Robert said the Government believed the agreements with Denmark had been honestly carried out and that there was no reason to modify the present blockade policy as affecting Denmark. Lord Robert concluded by saying it would not be practicable to transfer the administration of the blockade to the Admiralty. He had never claimed, he said, that miracles could be achieved with the blockade, but he believed there was a very great shortage of food in Germany and a considerable shortage of other things as a result of the blockade.

EXPRESS PASSENGERS.—The following first-class passengers joined the incoming express at Port aux Basques at 1 a.m. to-day: Captain Willott, J. Dorr, C. Noonan, C. H. Shaw, W. and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. John Antle, Capt. J. Lake and Capt. John Cook.

Sealing News.

BY WIRELESS.

The following messages were received last night:

TO BOWING BROS.

EAGLE—"Took 200 whitecoats to-day."

RANGER—"Picking up scattered seals to-day; steaming north."
TERRA NOVA—"Homeward bound, prospects not encouraging."

VIKING—"Fifteen miles east of Entry Island; ice in long sheets; difficult to get about."
OFFICIAL
CAPE RAY—"Viking all well; no men on ice."
POGO—"No report from Erik; understand he's badly hurt; Southside landlocked and unable to communicate; presumably all well; other ships all aboard."

Here and There.

Turkeys, Ducks and Chicken at ELLIS.

TRAIN HELD UP BY S. E. GALE.—A terrific southeast gale is now sweeping the southwest coast and as a consequence the incoming express with first class passengers is detained at Port aux Basques.

FRESH FROZEN FISH SHIPMENT.—A large shipment of fresh frozen codfish and halibut is coming on the S. S. Prospero, which is due here from St. W. Coast points at the end of the week.

Over 30,000 bottles of Stafford's Liniment sold last year.

Tan shoes which have become discolored can be dyed black and have their usefulness prolonged.
The juice of currants, blackberries and other fruits can be prepared and kept as successfully as grape juice.

Three More Sealers Arrive.

SEAL, 16,000; TERRA NOVA, 25,000; ERIK, 22,000.

The s.s. Seal, Capt. Murley, arrived in port at 9 o'clock last night with a bumper trip of seals; the Terra Nova, Capt. A. Kean, crept into port at 11 a.m. to-day, and the Erik, Capt. John Parsons, was making her way through the Narrows just as we were going to press. Their catches are: Seal, 16,000; Terra Nova, 25,000; Erik, 22,000. This added to the Sable 1's catch makes a total of 86,000 seals already brought in, or an average of 21,500 for each of the four ships.

Their story of the voyage is practically the same as that already told by the Sable 1. The Seal bore up for home last Thursday, but the N. E. gale of the following day tightened the ice and the ship became jammed and remained so for two days. On Sunday she released herself and started to come along very slowly. The Thetis was sighted on Sunday off Fogo, jammed, and on Monday the Terra Nova, Bloodhound, Diana and Eagle were seen in that vicinity taking scattered seals. The Terra Nova, which struck the main patch off the Grois Islands, drifted south rapidly in the ice during the storm of Friday last. Yesterday Capt. Kean, believing the prospects were very poor, decided to bear up for home. Congratulations to him and Capt. Murley, and not forgetting Parsons, who is said to have the heaviest trip of fat, as he has a large number of old ones on board. This is the first spring the Seal prosecuted the northern seal fishery. Formerly she operated in the Gulf and with poor success. The ships now out on the voyages they are reported for are:

Thetis	23,000
Neptune	18,000
Eagle	15,000
Njord	15,000
Bloodhound	10,000
Ranger	10,000
Diana	11,000
Viking	10,000

Should the Viking get a load in the Gulf, and her chances are good, the aggregate catch will be over 200,000.

Mr Reginald Harvey

AND THE PRICE OF FAT.

The principal item of red hot discussion at present is the price of fat, particularly in view of the keen competition that arose over the first cargo that arrived. After a brief deadlock the Union Trading Company purchased the men's portion of the Sable 1's seals at \$7.00 per hundredweight and the rise. These seals when all discharged will be brought to Harbor Grace for manufacture and incidentally, of course, there will doubtless be a deduction of freight charges, etc., before the men are paid off.

This morning we are informed that Mr. Reginald Harvey, of the firm of Messrs. A. J. Harvey and Company, Ltd., has finalized arrangements for the purchase of the other two shares (ship and owners) of the Sable 1's cargo at the rate of \$7.25 per cwt. and the rise. Mr. Harvey has also bought all the shares of the S. S. Seal's cargo at the same figure. Both ships will discharge at Job Bros. Southside premises where the seals will be manufactured. It is needless to point out the ready acceptance Mr. Harvey's offer met with and the crew of the Seal greatly appreciate his liberality. However, the effect the transaction will have upon the other concern mentioned will be awaited with interest.

Train Notes.

The incoming express is detained at Port aux Basques by the S. E. gale. Yesterday's outgoing express is due at Port aux Basques late to-night. The local from Carbonear is due at 12.30 p.m. to-day.

From Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, To-day.
Wind E. N. E., light, dense fog since 10 a.m. No water can be seen in any direction. Bar. 29.82, ther. 46.

ST. MARGARET'S GUILD.—Mr. W. W. Blackall, B. A., delivered an interesting address on St. Margaret to the members of St. Margaret's Guild, in Canon Wood Hall last night. The discourse was an excellent one and was greatly enjoyed by all present. Rev. C. E. Moulton, who presided, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer which was accorded by a standing vote.

A Sublime Attempt.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

The "dark forces" in Russia have met their doom. Not only is the autocracy to be wiped out, but, as matters now appear, no effort will be made to maintain a constitutional government under obstinate and intrigue-maddened Romanoffs at the head of the state. Root and branch they are to be dug out. Czar, Czarevitch, Grand Dukes, all have been put aside. Manifestly the calm doctors and professors who are at the head of the Douma's revolution believe that a house which has had the training of centuries in one line only, and that in the line of tyranny, injustice, violence, intrigue and superstition, affords very poor material for the leadership of a free people. So the Romanoffs are put aside. A noble attempt is made, offhand, without a moment's hesitation, to institute a regime of liberty of speech and press, of the abolition of social, religious and racial distinctions—Jews and Christians to be equal at last—of universal suffrage, even of a national "militia" police force whose heads are to be elected. Nothing parallels the completeness of this overturn except the changes effected (for a time) by the French Revolution. Is it possible for these good men of the Douma to achieve such a liberation all at once, and achieve it while waging a great and terrible war against three powerful military empires on their borders? It is a tremendous attempt. In the nature of human things, it must be subject to certain reactions, to many difficulties. It must not be supposed that the defeated "blacks" will not seek to disturb the new order. But all the world will hope and expect the success of an attempt which is nothing less than sublime. Russia's allies and friends welcome it with joy. If it can meet the test, establish liberty on the ruins of an absolute despotism without an intermediate condition of tutelage and of national training in national stress and woe, the Russian people will prove itself one of the greatest that has ever assumed the name and quality of a nation. For the present, at least, the revolution will succeed, and brilliantly. It is favorable for it that Russia is engaged in a great foreign war which all desire to support. Her need of national defence may stay the hand of disturbers. It is plain that the war is going to be prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it is altogether probable that there will be international peace in Russia. The great test of the new regime will come afterward. Just now the change is good news for Russia's allies. The soldiers in the field will go on more cheerfully with their task. Supplies and munitions will flow more freely. And above all, the German attempt to overwhelm and paralyze Russia with a civil war will fail—will react in a redoubled resistance against the Central Empires.

Miquelon May be Ceded to Britain

St. Pierre Hears Report That French Colony May be Annexed to Newfoundland.

New York, March 20.—An Associated Press despatch from St. Pierre, Miq., says: News that there has been active discussion in Newfoundland recently of the possibility that after the war this French colony might be ceded by France to Great Britain and annexed to Newfoundland has been received here with interest. Many of the colonists think, however, that the change is improbable.

They point to the fact that the fisheries operated from the islands are very important to France. It is understood that after the war at least 100 steam trawlers will be sent here from French ports to participate in the fisheries and will need St. Pierre as shore headquarters. The opinion also is expressed that France, for sentimental reasons, if for no other, would hesitate to give up her last colony on this part of the Atlantic ocean.

HITT AND RUNN—Remember It Takes a Good Deal of Ability to Cut Any Ice On This Old Planet.

BY HITT



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