

New Millinery

OUR SPRING STOCK
—of—

Ladies' Hats

Just to hand
In the latest and up-to-date London Fashions.
HATS TRIMMED AT SHORTEST NOTICE

—Also—
Dress Goods

Of very finest material and choicest patterns to select from.

Our price are right as they were bought before the advance.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.

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

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IS CONDEMNED

British Material Interests and Relations are Involved --- Japs Take Advantage of the European War

IT is painful to have to record at this crisis that our little brown brother, Japan, is behaving like a little brown burglar. Advantage has been taken of the great European war for Japan to make demands upon China which no self-respecting independent nation could accept, and which, therefore, have been refused. Japan may enforce her terms by war, and there is little doubt that she will be able to subdue China for the time being. In this case the prediction may be made, though writer and readers will never live to witness its accuracy, that China will one day destroy Japan as a great power, just as China made Japan a world power. The Japanese imperialists are laboring under the delusion that China is another India to be ruled and administered by a handful of men of alien race. The truth is that China, potentially, is the greatest power in the world, inhabited by a homogeneous people, with traditions, religion and culture dating back so far that compared with them ours are things of yesterday, and capable of being fired to fanaticism in defence of what they consider their rights. If Japan behave badly to China to-day, and is able to impose her will upon her, as seems probable, the reckoning will come some day in the future. In the language of Walter Pater, Japan will get hers.

Japan's Game.

Japan's policy at the present time is to rid China of the last vestige of European influence. Her alliance with Britain, of course, made it necessary that she should do her best to expel Germany from Kiau-Chau, and this colony she may return in her own good time to China. Nevertheless, Japan was playing her own game when she captured the German stronghold, and it is to be observed that this end having been attained, she took no further part in the war. That she will in time endeavor to extinguish any claims that France and Britain may have upon territory formerly belonging to China is very probable. She will choose her own time for this. Having done so she hopes to be in the position of a sort of overlord of China. The demands she has made upon the Chinese Government indicate how far she desires to go in this direction, even at the present time.

What Japan Wants.

Prefacing her demands with the sincere statement of a desire to maintain the peace of Eastern Asia, and under the intention of "strengthening the friendly relations existing between the two neighbouring nations," she requires the right to dispose of Kiau-Chau concessions for railways, mines and mining regions, the extension of territorial and railway leases, the lease of land, the right of residence and of business of all kinds, together with the extension of extraterritoriality, the veto over railways and over security for loans, advisers to the Chinese, the disposition of islands or ports, a market for materials and loans, and the right of police masters, and of advisers to the Central Government. Aside from industrial concessions, loans, leases and police matters, Japan demands the extension of sovereignty and extraterritoriality now exercised by her under special rights, in railway zones and by equality of right in treaty ports, to the country at large in Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. She demands what would be joint administration of the whole Japanese sphere north of the Great Wall, while under the circumstances of her leadership she proposes to place in Peking those advisers which can never permit to be wrought for China such achievements as Denison wrought for Japan. They would be Government agents imposed by diplomacy, and their business would be necessary that of loosening the powers from China.

Helpless China.

While these demands have been rejected, it is by no means clear that China is in any position to offer a successful resistance to them. She has a population of 300,000,000 people, but her army is in bad shape. Her navy is not for a moment to be compared with the navy of Japan. She has no military system and half her population might never be aware that there had been a war until years after it was over. China is awakening, it is true, and in the past ten years has made more progress, according to our ideas, than in the preceding hundred, but she is not yet ready to get up and fight the energetic little burglar. Moreover, China's diplomacy has not been much help to her. Among the Great Powers she has no particular friends. She

had an opportunity not long ago, when the "six power loan" was proposed, to fortify herself against Japanese aggression. This she missed because of weakness and pettiness, and now that the powers are at war she is at the mercy of Japan. It is true that even though the belligerent powers have interests in China now, and that none of them can view with anything but apprehension Japan's aggression, they are in no position to go to war with Japan for China's sake. The United States, as a champion of the "open door" policy in China, has much at stake, but the United States would not risk a war with Japan.

Japan's Treaty Obligations.

If the situation is to be saved it must be because of Japan's alliance with Britain and her secret treaty with Russia. This treaty, which was arranged at the time of the Portsmouth negotiations that brought the Russo-Japanese War to a conclusion, gave Japan certain equal rights with Russia in China. Whether it also bound Japan to claim no more than equal rights is not known. However, for Japan to alienate both Britain and Russia, having already made an enemy of Germany and China, would in the long run prove the worst folly. It is only to be hoped that her statesmen realise this truth and show themselves willing to subordinate immediate ambitions to permanent prosperity.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

ASPHYXIATION SLOW TORTURE

Sufferings of Men Killed by Poison Gases

Struggles for Breath

The painful, and in some cases fatal, effects of the poisonous gas used by the Germans against our troops are described by Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., in a letter to Lord Kitchener. Dr. Haldane was sent to France to observe the effects of the gases and to report upon their nature, with a view to the adoption of the most efficacious means of resisting them. His letter is written from the General Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force under date April 27. It says:—

I have the honour to report that, as requested by you yesterday morning, I proceeded to France to investigate the nature and effects of the asphyxiating gas employed in the recent fighting by the German troops. After reporting myself at General Headquarters, I proceeded to Baillieux with Sir Wilmot Herringham, consulting physician to the British Force, and examined with him several men from Canadian battalions who were at the No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station suffering from the effects of the gas.

These men were lying struggling for breath, and blue in the face. On examining the blood with the spectroscope and by other means, I ascertained that the blueness was not due to the presence of any abnormal pigment. There was nothing to account for the blueness (cyanosis) and struggle for air, but the one fact that they were suffering from acute bronchitis, such as is caused by inhalation of an irritant gas. Their statements were that when in the trenches they had been overwhelmed by an irritant gas produced in front of the German trenches, and carried towards them by a gentle breeze.

One of them died shortly after our arrival. A post-mortem examination was conducted in my presence by Lieutenant McNece, a pathologist by profession, of Glasgow University. The examination showed that death was due to acute bronchitis and its secondary effects. There was no doubt that the bronchitis and accompanying slow asphyxiation were due to the irritant gas.

Lieutenant McNece also examined the body of a Canadian sergeant who had died in the clearing station from the effects of the gas. In this case, also, very acute bronchitis and oedema of the lungs caused death by asphyxia-

The Stars And Their Age

The reconstruction of scientific theories about the stars was explained at the Royal Institution recently by Professor A. S. Eddington, Plumian Professor of Astronomy, Cambridge.

"The spectrum," said the professor, "gives the constituent colors of the individual stars, and mathematical considerations help to measure the distances which separates them."

It is now agreed that white stars are the youngest and the red the oldest, while the yellow occupy the intermediate position.

"Another question awaiting solution is the relation between color and speed, but it is comforting to find that a star might travel at the rate of 192,000 miles a second for 8,000 years before its volume would be reduced by friction to half its original size."

Dear Postage To the Front

A correspondent recently wrote to the Postmaster-General pointing out the lack of proportion between the cost of posting articles to the Expeditionary Force and their actual purchase price.

He pointed out that a pair of socks which could be bought for 1s. to 1s. 6d., would entail an expenditure of 6d. to 7d. in postage. He has received the following reply:—

The Postmaster-General has discussed with the military authorities the question whether the present rates could not be reduced.

He is informed by the Army Council that the serious increase in the number of parcels which would certainly follow such a step would create grave difficulties in regard to transport in the field, and that in their opinion it is undesirable to alter the existing rates."

Seal in the Thames

Considerable interest has been aroused among Thames-side residents between Richmond and Twickenham by the appearance of a seal in the river. It was first seen by boatmen on Thursday afternoon. It came up with flood tide, and went under Richmond Bridge, on Towards Twickenham. The boatmen kept a good lookout for it again yesterday, and it was seen in the morning. It lifted itself well above the water on several occasions, and seemed not in the least alarmed at its surroundings. So far as can be judged, it is about 6ft. in length, and possesses a fine beard. It is about fifteen years since a seal made its appearance at Richmond.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14, eod

A deposition by Captain Bertram, 8th Canadian Battalion, was carefully taken down by Lieutenant McNece. Captain Bertram was then in the clearing station, suffering from the effects of the gas, and from a wound. From a support trench about 600 yards from the German lines he had observed the gas. He saw first of all a white smoke rising from the German trenches to a height of about 3ft. Then in front of the white smoke appeared a greenish cloud, which drifted along the ground to our trenches, not rising more than about 7ft. from the ground when it reached our first trenches.

Men in these trenches were obliged to leave, and a number of them were killed by the effects of the gas. He made a counter-attack about fifteen minutes after the gas came over and saw twenty four men lying dead from the effects of the gas on a small stretch of road leading from the advanced trenches to the supports. He was himself much affected by the gas still present, and felt as if he could not breathe.

The symptoms, and the other facts so far ascertained, point to the use by the German troops of chlorine or bromine for purposes of asphyxiation. There are also facts pointing to the use in German shells of other irritant substances, though in some cases at least these agents are not of the same brutally barbarous character as the gas used in the attack on the Canadians. The effects are not those of any of the ordinary products of combustion of explosives. On this point the symptoms described left not the slightest doubt in my mind. Professor H. B. Baker, F.R.S., who accompanied me, is making further inquiries from the chemical side.

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

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, Limaline,
April 1915.

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

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED
MILK

Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

FOR SALE

Schr. "GREENWOOD," 71 tons

Built at Shelbourne, N.S.

Sails and Rigging in good condition.

Well found, in Anchors, Chains, etc.

Apply to

S. & G. BENNETT, Burin.

or

ROBERT TEMPLETON

333 Water Street.

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.