

1st Nfld. REGIMENT.

Casualty List.

The Following Admitted Wandsworth, Nature of Wounds Previously Reported.

2nd Lieut. Ralph B. Herder, 40 Renlie's Mill Road.
2nd Lieut. William J. Clare, 34 Codner's Lane.
2403—Sergt. John L. Dee, 21 Allan's Square.

338—Corporal Nicholas A. Galgay, 222 Water Street West.
2811—L. Corp. Charles A. Freebairn, Ferryland.
2461—Private Gordon Armstrong, 110 Theatre Hill.
1989—Private Plemon George, Whiteway, T. E.
2392—Private Richard Dicks, Harbor Buffett.

1808—Private Edward I. Jesso, Wood's Island.
2970—Private John Loveless, Seal Cove, F. B.
1757—Private Moses Green, Salt Pond, Burin Bay Arm.
1333—Private Michael J. Ezekiel, Harbor Main.
2658—Private James McCormack, 487 South Side.
2244—Private Samuel Blake, Twillingate.

2262—Private John J. Mooney, Placentia.
2481—Private Arthur Collett, Harbor Buffett.
467—Private Samuel Flander, Coomb's Cove, F. B.
2290—Private Arch Bursley, Gambo.
2380—Private Kenneth Driscoll, 52 Lime Street.
1678—Private Walter G. McDonald, Brazil's Field.

2968—Private Michael G. O'Brien, Willess Bay.
2675—Private Leonard Webb, Victoria Cove, Gander Bay.
2072—Private Dyson Gallop, Codroy.

1915—Private Job Lane, Jack Lane's Bay, Labrador.
2804—Private Wm. C. Squires, Blackhead Road.
2810—Private Nathaniel G. Lodge, Catalina.

The Following Admitted Wandsworth—Gunshot Wounds.
446—Private Edgar P. Motty, 6 Charlton Street. Right arm, right foot and head.

2530—Private Edgar H. Courtney, Harbor Buffett. Right leg and left foot.
2999—Private Charles Day, Franklin Ave.—Head.

2617—Private William H. Hunt, Hr. Grace, West End. Left thigh and buttock.
2625—Private Richard Fry, Southern Arm, B. E. Right knee.
736—Private Joseph Crane, Spauld's Bay. Buttocks.

1941—Private Alphonus Hynes, Bay L'Argent, F. B. Left ankle.
613—Private Herbert J. Keats, 47 Goodview Street. Left ankle.

937—L. Corp. Geo. M. Gulliver, 62 Alexander Street. Right ankle.
2978—Corp. Robert C. Ailsop, 5 Prince's Street. Neck, thigh and both arms.

1463—Private Alfred L. Hynes, Glenwood. Left leg.
1967—Private Lemuel Morey, Bobt Harbor, N.D.B. Left thigh and left hand.

Admitted 2nd Southern General Hospital, Bristol.
1811—Private John Ash, Hant's Hr. T. B. Gunshot wound left arm, slight.

2381—Private Charles Dicks, North Sydney, C. B. Tonsillitis, slight.
Admitted 1st Southern General Hospital, Birmingham.
2847—Private Raymond V. Williams, Heart's Content. Gunshot wound, head.

Admitted 4th London General Hospital, Denmark Hill.
2605—Private George Hann, Wesleyville. Gunshot wounds right leg, left thigh, right foot, severe.

Admitted 18th General Hospital, Danes Camiers, April 15th.
2717—Private Cecil Stratton, Valleyfield. Gunshot wound left leg, severe.

2577—Private William P. King, S. Side (Battery). Gunshot wounds buttock, left forearm and face, severe.

Admitted 22nd General Hospital, Danes Camiers, April 15th.
2451—Private Cecil A. Churchill, Gillesport, N.D.B. Gunshot wounds head and left arm, severe.

1366—Private Reginald Masters, Hr. Buffett. Gunshot wound right thigh, severe.

Admitted 14th General Hospital, Wimboraux, April 16th.
2439—Private Arthur Oxford, Farmer's Arm, N.D.B. Gunshot wound left thigh, severe.

1156—Corporal William E. Penney, English Hr., T. B. Died of shell wounds multiple abdomen, 8th Casualty Clearing Station, France, April 18.
859—Private Roy Spencer, Fortune. Seriously ill. Gunshot wound right arm, 18th General Hospital, Camiers, April 20.

J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.



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LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, April 2, 1917.

FRENCH PRINCE OF BRITISH STAFF.

The French Prince Antoine of Orleans, who has just been gazetted A.D.C. to the British Personal Staff at the front, was authorised by King George to serve with our army as long as August, 1914, and since then he has been a captain in a Canadian Regiment. Before the war he and his brother, Prince Louis, were lieutenants in the Austrian Hussars. They left Austria when war broke out and offered themselves to the French Army, but President Poincare advised them to join the British forces, as members of the old French reigning families are not allowed to serve in France. The same thing applied to Prince Antoine's cousin, the Duke of Orleans, claimant of the Throne of France. The Duke, whose wife is an Austrian Arch-duchess, begged President Poincare in vain to allow him to fight with the French. The other French Pretender, Prince Louis Napoleon, has been attached to the Italian army. Prince Antoine, a bachelor of 37, is a great-grandson of Louis Philippe.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

Grunblers at the absence of the Prime Minister from the House of Commons do not allege that he wastes his time in leisured idleness. That charge, even if made, could easily be proved to be without foundation, for in truth Lloyd George has in these strenuous times to scorn delights and live laborious days. Here for instance is a typical day—one of last week—in the life of the Prime Minister. He rose at 7.15, and from 7.45 to 8.45 he digested the contents of a despatch box of State documents which had arrived overnight. At 8.45 he took breakfast, when two Departmental officials joined him to discuss certain matters of State business. Ten o'clock found him in his private room dealing with documents, despatches, and telegrams, preparing for a meeting of the War Cabinet, and seeing a number of visitors of public affairs. Then he presided over the War Cabinet, which lasted from half-past twelve until two o'clock. From a quarter past two until three o'clock was his lunch interval, which, however, was utilised, several leading members of the Government being present for

a business discussion. Another meeting of the War Cabinet followed, lasting four hours, until seven o'clock, and from that time until half-past eight he was engaged receiving some of his colleagues and Departmental officials and signing State papers and letters. At half-past eight he dined with a number of Ministers as his guests. During the meal and afterwards the opportunity was taken to discuss with them various urgent questions, and as midnight had almost arrived before his duties came to an end his official day lasted nearly seventeen hours.

MUSIC IN WAR-TIME.

Musicians have had to put up a very brave fight since the war began, threatening first their programmes, then their audiences, and finally questioning their usefulness as members of a community engaged in a life-and-death struggle. But they are beginning to gather the rewards of their constancy, and audiences are more numerous and more appreciative than they were in the first two years of the war. The Queen's Hall, London, is better filled, and the applause has a warmth and insistence that recalls pre-war days. The real purpose of music is being recognised. Never before have so many men been absent from their homes, nor have so many been engaged on work away from this, it is obvious that more people from this, it is obvious that more people have found that music is not altogether a luxury. The detachment of a musician from his immediate surroundings, the anxiety and seriousness of the performer who steps on the platform, may seem almost pathetic when compared with the anxiety that other tasks must cause to so many. But he does take his listeners with him, and for the time the sharpness of the grave issues is dulled by the compelling force of his speech. Men who come back from the trenches have expressed a longing for exceptionally good music, and men who once patronised the Albert Hall will make for a quartet concert. But the people at home have also learnt that really good music ought to be received in a spirit of thankfulness.

SUGAR SCARCITY.

It is to be hoped that the Government are aware of the reality and

growing volume of discontent upon the sugar scarcity. The question papers for the Commons last week bore fresh evidence of it, and members of Parliament are daily receiving letters of complaint; but these symptoms inadequately represent the case. One has to get within the mind of a small trader and his customers to appreciate how widespread and real the complaints are. If the difficulty is in distribution a remedy will have to be found, for it is a fact which I can vouch for that in the West End of London there is no difficulty, such as exists in other quarters, in getting supplies on the basis of three-quarters of a pound per head weekly. If there is not enough sugar in hand and in sight to allow of this basis, it would be very much better to cut down the figure at once to half a pound. It would be exceedingly unfortunate if the people got it into their heads that there is inequality of treatment, and it is urgent that the distribution should be improved. On the whole the people here have borne the food restrictions with good will, but when they cannot get the prescribed quantities of necessities they become impatient. There is enough impatience of this kind in London just now to have a political significance.

HIGH COST OF FOOTWEAR.

Whether the high prices of boots and shoes will continue after the war is a question which interests everybody, and in a special sense the retail sellers. Despite the increase in substitution of cloth for leather in the uppers, which effects an appreciable saving in cost, prices are abnormally high, and the shortage of supplies is beginning to be felt by the distributing houses, who are in some cases cutting down orders by 75 per cent. Still, there is an apprehension that prices may drop when the end of the war comes, and retailers consequently find themselves asking whether it is good policy to order sparingly even though the chances are that prices will advance still further, or to get in such stocks as are available and risk a sharp fall in price at the end of the war. A member of a large manufacturing firm gave it to me as his definite opinion that no fall in prices can possibly be expected for several years after the end of hostilities.

THE ARRESTED DANCER.

The Russian ballet dancer, Kitchinskina who has been arrested by the Duma, created a sensation in London six years ago when she appeared with Nijinsky at Covent Garden. On her arrival here she was described as "the richest woman on the stage," the "politician-ballerina," and "dancer of honor to the Czar." She traveled like a Princess, occupied a regal suite of rooms at the Savoy Hotel, and had a large following of admirers, among them a Grand Duke. When she was in London newspaper men were told on her behalf that she possessed a palace near the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul at Petrograd, and a beautiful country house in Finland, that her salon was frequented by Royalty and diplomats, that she had great political influence, and that she was a special favorite with the Russian Imperial Family. Her official position at the opera was supreme, her designation, "solist of his Majesty," being the highest title a ballerina can enjoy in Russia. Fabulous stories were told of her enormous wealth, and it is a fact that she entrusted £30,000 worth of tiaras, necklaces, pendants and bracelets to a Bond Street (London) firm of Russian jewelers. It should be added that although this amazing ballerina is always called a Russian she is really a Pole by birth.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES IN FRANCE.

There is now no doubt, I hear, about the unqualified success of the South African Native Labour Corps in France, and the number employed is, indeed, being increased considerably. Notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions that have been experienced since November, when the natives began to arrive at the front, they are, as the result of good feeding, housing, and clothing, apparently indifferent to the climate; and, indeed, though the term of enlistment is for one year, most of them already have expressed a desire to serve a longer period. Excellent discipline is maintained without armed guards, and the Zulus, Basutos, and Pondos, of which the force is chiefly composed, march back at night to camp, where they are segregated much upon the same plan as in the milking compounds, singing strange variations of British soldiers' songs.

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