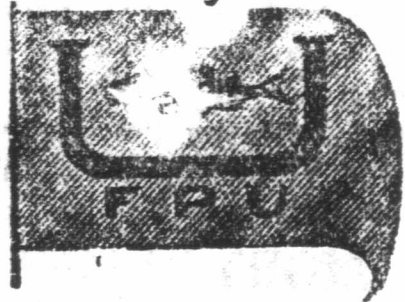


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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 15, 1916.

A LIBEL ACTION

DR. LLOYD has been instructed by the Union Trading Company and Mr. Coaker to institute an action for libel against The Daily News arising through statements contained in a letter signed "Observer" published in to-day's News.

RELEVANCY

THE omniscient editor of The Daily News seems to have become quite worried over the activities of the Liberal-Union Party during the session now in progress. He feels aggrieved seemingly that Dr. Lloyd should have accepted the leadership of the party in succession to Judge Kent, and he is angry with the Opposition generally because they will not condone the iniquities of gentlemen on the Government benches. We have not such a wide educational purview, possibly as the editor of The News, or at least we have no claims to such a superabundance of academic knowledge, yet we flatter ourselves that in the matter of brains, brawn and initiative we have a considerable lead over the gentleman who edits the organ of the dominant party in the Assembly.

Possibly we have misunderstood the duties and obligations of a representative of the people! But we have always been under the impression that the duties of a member of the House of Assembly do not consist in participating in the boodle performance which has lately become so characteristic of certain individuals on the Government side of the House, nor in conniving at systematic frittering away of the country's resources.

The representative of a District has duties to perform, not only towards the electors who have entrusted him with the responsibility of their direct needs, but to the country at large.

The attitude of the Opposition has been systematic attention to public interests as well as the direct interests of their constituents. If such things be considered "irrelevant," we do not find such a meaning in our lexicon.

The Revenue is being wasted in such diverse ways, that we can hardly find time to specify them. Franchises are granted to huge corporations without discrimination. Public utilities such as Postal Telegraphs and Customs are so flagrantly mismanaged that even the very stones cry out to demand rectification. The Opposition are turning the searchlight on these abuses; and then, the hireling press grows wrathful with us.

Fie! Fie, Brother. Kindly look up the meaning of the word again, and let us hear from you. We may then go into detail about certain little transactions which we have not yet aired; and the subsidized organs will feel like asking somebody to "turn off the light."

POLITICAL CHANGES

It is generally understood that Mr. C. Emerson will soon receive the important appointment of Registrar of the Supreme Court, which position has been left open for him for a year. The Judges of the Supreme Court should not tolerate anything like political conveniences of the party in power respecting appointments in connection with the Supreme Court. Mr. Emerson has long sought this position and it will prove a lucrative one, as it is considered equally as good financially as the salary of the Chief Justice.

Mr. S. D. Blandford is slated for the Sheriff's position; Mr. Carter is an old man and is anxious to retire from active service. Mr. Blandford's name has been connected with this position since the general elections. His appointment as Sheriff would be popular, as he has very few enemies and is generally courteous and obliging.

Mr. Frank Morris—the Premier's brother—will receive the vacant position at the Central Court, at an increased salary; the salary voted for this position is inadequate if a suitable man is to be appointed. The position is an important one and requires the constant attention of the holder; it ought to carry as good a salary as that paid the present Judges of the Supreme Court. The appointment of Mr. Frank Morris would be generally endorsed by the citizens of St. John's. The office has been treated as a football during the past twelve months, and as a result much harm has been done to the community. There should be no further delay in the appointment of a Magistrate.

The promotion of Mr. Kent to the Supreme Court Bench and the withdrawal of Mr. Morine will permit the Government to reduce its supporters in the House, as no bye-elections will take place; therefore, there is now no valid reason for keeping Charlie and Frank any longer out in the cold, and as the Government's day of power is drawing near its end, it is only right and proper that Sidney be also tucked in from the zero weather which will abound for those unfortunate enough to be out in the cold after the next elections.

Many rumors are floating around in reference to the Premier's action in selling his splendid residence to Eric Bowring, and many are looking for the Premier's retirement from public life in Newfoundland and his promotion to the Governorship of a Crown Colony. Probably such will happen in due course, as Sir Edward stands well with the Imperial Government and would make as good a Governor for a Crown Colony as many that fill such positions.

All have given up any thought of again seeing a Government composed of the present party ruling this Colony. It is but natural therefore that as many as possible will get in out of the cold in order to prevent the people from giving them the cold shoulder at the coming election.

Another member of the House who have sat on the Speaker's left since 1909 is looking for the position in the Customs House left vacant by Mr. McCormick's death, and there are other Government members who hope shortly to shelter themselves from the cold ere the Liberal-Union Government takes charge.

Mr. Robinson is also casting longing eyes at the Postmaster General's job soon to be vacated by Mr. Woods. It is now said that Mr. Goodison is looking with anxious eyes towards the Postmaster Generalship. And why not?

BELGIUM'S UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT

THE editor of "Independence Belge," the mouthpiece of Belgium's in London, in an interview cabled to the American press recently, says at its conclusion:—

"Germany has compelled Belgium, through the 'Societe Generale' to give assurance that the tribute which has been levied upon the hapless nation (\$240,000,000) will be paid, and has taken home Belgium's wealthiest men as hostages. She will find that Belgium will exact full retribution for this when the day of reckoning is at hand."

Thanks to the noble generosity of America (including ourselves) the Belgians left in the conquered territory are being fed. England's hospitality enabled 200,000 Belgian refugees to find home and occupation there. Nearly every one of the Belgians in England is working either in munition fac-

ories at pay averaging \$10 a week, or has work in households for relief work at substantial pay. Belgium has 160,000 men on the firing line in the small strip of her country which has not been invaded. These men are going to hold the line, with the help of the Allies, until the day of peace, unless in the meantime they happily succeed in driving the enemy out.

The outlook is not hopeless for Belgium. With unconquerable spirit she will stick to the battle, no matter what alluring offers may come from Germany. With other belligerents, Belgium believes in her heart that the war must not end until Germany is beaten down. Europe is unsafe until Prussianism is crushed, and Belgium is in the fight to help do it.

The tax levied by the Huns upon the Belgian people is a contravention of Articles 46 and 52 of the Hague Convention. It is actually veritable spoliation.

A JUST WAR

WHEN Campbell wrote "Hohen-linden" the war clouds rolled thunderously over a section which to-day sees the "furious Frank" and "fery Hun" engaged in deadly combat, he little dreamed that a British-Franco-Russian Alliance would in future days be fighting for the preservation of civilization against the remnants of the Holy Roman Empire; yet the whirligig of time has brought this about. The Yser now flows bloody with the gore of thousands of victims of Hunnish blood-lust. But yet, War has its compensations, though they may be achieved by satanic means. To illustrate our meaning we give extracts from two eminent representatives of the Church militant—a Roman Catholic Archbishop, and a former non-Communist Minister which have lately appeared in current periodicals:—

WAR—ITS PHILOSOPHY

By Archbishop Ireland

"War, we readily confess, is terrible. No government, no people should view it with light-heartedness. A needless war we abhor; yet more so, an unjust war. But at times there is the necessary war—necessary in order that RUIN and DISHONOR be averted from the nation; and when the necessary war confronts us, we accept it without hesitation, whatever the miseries, the sacrifices implied in its exigencies. The individual, indeed, has his value; but above that of the individual is the value of the family, and above that of the family and the individual is the nation. Without the nation the individual and the family have no security of life or of property. When the issue at stake is the social collectively, the nation, sacrifice of life or property must at once be made to save its inviolability of WARFARE and HONOR.

Silenced be the tongue that tells of peace, as the sole blessing to be coveted, and invokes upon the nation submission at all costs. We hear too much of this peace, which is sought else than the destruction of the nation, and with this destruction, too, of what it pretends to uphold as 'paramount importance, the family and the individual. Let not the teachings of holy religion be made an argument in favor of peace at all costs. Peace is the ideal put forward by religion. If the teachings of religion were the universal practice among men and nations, universal peace would reign; there would be no injustice to be rectified, no passion to be suppressed, no wrong to be righted. But until the ideal human world is a reality, until the moral millennium has come into form and fact, at times peace must give way to war.

When the invader threatened the freedom of the people of Israel and Antiochus levelled to ashes, their hearthstones and their altars, Judas Maccabeus cried out to his fellow-countrymen: 'Let us arise, and go out against our enemies, if we may be able to fight against them'; and when counselled by timid friends to take to flight, he said: 'God forbid that we should do this thing and flee away from them; but if our time be come, let us die manfully for our brethren, and let us not stain our glory.' The leader of the people of God was no advocate of peace at all costs. He marched to battle; he died for his country; and for ages his name has been held in veneration.

It is the great apostle Paul who wrote: 'For He (the Prince) beareth not the sword in vain. For He is God's minister, an avenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil.' This is war—war waged in the name of Almighty God—against the evil doer, who menaces the individual, the family, or

the nation itself. The Almighty is the God of peace, when peace is worthy of man; but the Almighty also, is the God of Armies, when war is necessary.

Peace at all costs! In our municipal administrations shall we for the sake of peace dismiss police guards, close court-rooms and prisons? Why, then, in national affairs, for the sake of peace break up our army and our navy or so reduce them frailty that the nation be impotent to defend its righteous prerogatives."—Brooklyn Tablet.

SPIRITUAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR

By Rev. R. J. Campbell of the City Temple, London

"Taken on the whole, we have been living for wrong values and are now paying the price. Men tend to become like their pursuits, and the ordinary man of the western world had become so enwrapped in considerations of material good as to be gradually rendering himself incapable of imagining or desiring any other kind of good.

For the moment it would seem the nations are wistfully taking account of the eternal once more. Ours is not the only country that is feeling it. Last night in a French restaurant I picked up a copy of the *Echo de Paris*—one of the best-known daily newspapers in France. In the most conspicuous position on the front page I found an article beginning thus: 'Sometimes one hears the question asked, do you really believe that after the war France will be changed? Assuredly I believe, and indeed she is changed already.' The article reproduces a letter from a French soldier, written from the trenches to some friend or preceptor—perhaps a priest. Here is a paragraph from it: 'I have lived without faith. I was raised without religion. I am not baptized. I have recourse to you to guide me and help me apply a remedy to this disorder. I believe it is my duty as a man and as a Frenchman to serve.'

As to our own soldiers I can but describe them as I found them. The psychological atmosphere was very remarkable, especially in the case of men who had been in the trenches. There was an intensity, an eagerness to hear, a reverence and responsiveness not usual, I should imagine, among the same class at home.

What those brave fellows wanted was to hear and ask about supersensuous realities, about God, the soul, and the life to come. Life takes on a new perspective for those who are looking death in the face day after day and doing it not for themselves but for the land they love and a cause still greater."—The British Weekly.

THE WORLD WIDE FLAG

By ED. J. M. HITCHCOCK UNIONVILLE

ST. GEORGE for merry England! St. Andrew's for the Scots! St. Patrick for the Emerald Isle! These guard historic spots Of memory in our Motherland, The land that gave us birth, And now the old flag proudly floats,

Encircling all the earth. O'er Canada's fair domain it waves

And India's foreign strand; O'er Australasia's islands far, And Africa's sunny land, We'll never let the old flag fall On land or on the sea, While English, Scotch and Irish hearts

Uphold the crosses three, O, glorious flag of Britain! The emblem of the free, Red, White and Blue, these colors true,

Guardian of Liberty, We'll rally to the Union Jack From all the o'ersea lands, And show our Empire's mighty strength

By the deeds of our soldier bands; For we'll never stay till the foe is down,

In Berlin our flag we'll raise, And English, Scotch and Irish all Join in a song of praise. Then peace will reign o'er the war-worn world,

And our British colors brave Will proudly float for the cause of Right

The cause that we fought to save.

Some men marry to get a cook, and then kick about the cooking. Other men marry to get a beauty, and kick at her dressmaking bills.

Yesterday at the House

The House met at 2.15 p.m. yesterday and proved to be another very brief session. A few bills were railroaded through their different stages, and as nothing was continued in either to provoke controversy there was very little debate.

MR. STONE presented a petition from the residents of New Perlican, South Side of Trinity Bay, asking for the extension of the railway down that shore.

Mr. Stone, as on former occasions, strongly supported the prayer of the petitions and expressed the hope that the Government would see their way clear to grant the request of the people from Heart's Content down the Coast.

Mr. Stone also presented a petition from Elliston on the subject of a road.

MR. GRIMES presented an important petition from the residents of Cupids and adjacent places in reference to the mail service, also asking that two fast steamers be placed on the Labrador route.

Also that a readjustment of the Mail and Marconi Service be made so that the fishermen and planters on that coast may be afforded better facilities in carrying on their business. One of the remedies suggested is the erection of smaller Marconi Stations along the Coast so as to connect with the present large stations.

Mr. Grimes explained the inconvenience and loss which is suffered by the fishermen on Labrador by the dislocation of the mail system, and pleaded with the Government to give this urgent matter their immediate attention, as every facility possible should be afforded the fishermen and traders on that Coast.

The petition was referred to the Department to which it related, and it is hoped that the Government will grapple with this important matter at once.

MR. HICKMAN presented a petition from the residents of Spout Cove and adjacent settlements, District of Bay de Verde, asking that a flag station be placed in that section on the railway line to accommodate the people of these places, as there is now no station in the vicinity.

DR. LLOYD presented a petition from Hant's Hr. and other near-by settlements, asking that a magistrate be appointed for that place.

MR. STONE ably supported the prayer of the petition.

Petitions were also presented by Mr. Piccott and Mr. Currie on various public matters.

The Shipping and Herring Fishery Bills passed the 3rd reading, and was sent to Legislative Council for concurrence.

Supply was deferred until Monday. The Inflammable Substance Bill, also the Bill to Amend the Patents Act, and others, passed the Committee Stage; and the Bill respecting certain retiring allowance, received its second reading.

The report of the Select Committee on the Sealing Bill was submitted and further consideration of same was deferred until Monday.

The House then adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday morning the volunteers were engaged at squad drill and the non-coms class was given instruction in trench warfare by Lieut. O'Grady.

A swimming parade was held at the Seamen's Institute under command of Instr. Hussey and squads visited the Southside Range for rifle practice.

The afternoon was spent by the men at section drill in the Armoury. Two names, those of Levi Benson, Hickman's Hr., T. B.; Samuel Butt, Hickman's Hr., T.B.; were added to the roll making the number 3432. This afternoon the men will receive their fortnightly pay.

Thomas C. Duder born in St. John's, 1850.

Fire at Mahon's the block-makers, in Mahon's Lane, near Seamen's Home, 1861.

John Blundon, merchant tailor, died, 1865.

Thomas J. Chambers, wine merchant, closed business, 1875.

Fire in Musgrave Terrace destroyed two houses, 1878.

Mrs. Thomas M. Molloy died, 1899.

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

APRIL 15

BISHOP O'DONNELL, first Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland, died in Waterford, 1811.

The schr. —, Capt. Bradbury of Torbay, lost and all hands at the ice, 1830.

Capt. William Dwyer, of Tilton Harbor, rescued two famishing men from Wadhams Islands, 1831.

First seals sold by weight from brig, John and Rachel, Capt. Ned Purcell, owned by Wm. Walsh (Beach), 1842.

Dr. McKenzie born in P.E. Isl., 1852.

David Slater opened business, 1857.

First ladies employed in dry goods stores in St. John's—at Thomas & Co.'s, 1863.

Brigt. Hecla, Capt. P. Kelly, burnt off Baccalieu; no lives lost, 1873.

Religious dispute as to where Chas. Sparrowshot should be buried; two coffins sent to his late home; buried in Belvedere, 1875.

Samuel Walsh, shipwright, smothered in diving suit, while under water working at steamer Esquimaux, 1882.

Peter Brennan, bone-setter, died, 1887.

George B. Harris opened business, 1898.

Father Damien (leper martyr) died, 1899.

Poor Asylum burnt, 1891.

Richard B. Holden, ex-Assembly clerk, died at Gold Cure Institute, 1895.

Bavarian Beer Depot burnt, 1898.

John Kavanagh (Hearn & Co.) died, 1898.

William Mulowney, painter, died, 1898.

Steamer Gaspecia arrived at Trepassy, after being four months jammed in ice in the Gulf, in tow of steamer Kite, 1899.

Samuel F. Foote admitted to Bar, 1899.

APRIL 76

Thomas C. Duder born in St. John's, 1850.

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John Blundon, merchant tailor, died, 1865.

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Fire in Musgrave Terrace destroyed two houses, 1878.

Mrs. Thomas M. Molloy died, 1899.

A one-eyed seal brought in by Capt. S. Walsh in S.S. Merlin, 1876.

Capt. Pierce Whelan died, 1888.

Rev. Dr. O'Reilly ordained in Rome by Archbishop Lenti, 1892.

Branch of Sons of Temperance established in Harbor Grace; organizer, L. T. Chancey, 1866.

Patrick Brien, tailor, disappeared, and subsequently found drowned near Queen's wharf, 1888.

An English lady offered this day \$100,000 str., for relief of General Gordon, 1884.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The session of the Legislative Council yesterday witnessed the passing of several Bills on the order paper but most of the time was spent with the Education Bill. In explaining the Bill Hon. Mr. Bishop made a lucid address, of short duration, tinged with some wit and a little sarcasm. Hon. Mr. Robinson referred to educational matters generally in a brief speech, during which he exploded the shallowness of our educational progress—so called—while a great percentage of our people were illiterate. He promised to have a word to say on the question when the Bill goes into the Committee stage on Monday.

THE FOGOTA HERE

S.S. Fogota arrived in port last night from Halifax, with a full cargo of freight, having towed the S. S. Farley to the N. S. port a few days ago, after the latter had been adrift at sea for some time. The Fogota after learning that the Farley was helpless left Louisburg to assist her, and pick her up in rather quick time, the position of the Farley then being about 250 miles from Halifax. Hawkers were placed on board and after five days the Fogota reached Halifax with her tow. The Lady Sybil in the meantime had been sent to assist the Fogota, but the latter ship with the Farley reached Halifax without sighting the Sybil. The Farley was in ballast when her propeller got out of order, and wirelessly to Cape Race for assistance. The charge for towage is said has been put at \$80,000 by the Fogota's owners.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 12.15 this morning with the following passengers—Capt. Paterson, A. C. Belbin, A. Pike, F. Frond, J. Hipditch, E. Carey, E. Kelly, W. Tibbs, W. Adey, L. Cleary, T. Ryan, L. B. Shears, Miss S. S. Coughlan, A. Hynes, C. Young, C. Hinlan, L. Barrett, J. Hinlan, Miss F. Hierschfield.

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