

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

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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, Lamaline,
April 1915.

A NEW TRADE OUTLET FOR ALASKA

Everyone knows, that Uncle Sam made a god bargain when, in 1867, he purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000 for, although only a small proportion of that country's riches have been touched in the half century since it has been in our possession, the investment has returned several thousand per cent. in dividends. From country will be more rapid and the revenue from its vast stores of natural wealth will be greater than ever before because, as the Pathfinder has already announced, congress has appropriated \$35,000,000 for a railroad to connect the interior parts of the country with coast ports and provide an outlet for the mineral and agricultural products that have hitherto been without a market. Another important gateway for the rich interior regions was recently made available when the coast and geodetic survey charted a channel through the delta of the Kuskokwim river.

This river is one of the three which will serve now as natural arteries for the transportation of commerce between the interior and the coast, the other two being the Yukon and the Copper rivers. The discovery of this channel in the Kuskokwim delta opens a passage to that river which extends inland for 600 miles, giving access to a valley many thousands of square miles in extent. In this valley are rich mineral lands containing promising deposits of mercury-bearing cinnabar, gold-bearing quartz, placer grounds, coal veins, etc.

According to a report from J. F. A. Strong, governor of Alaska, there are other valuable resources in that country in addition to the minerals. Alaska will now aid materially in supplying food materials for the United States, it is pointed out, for its fisheries are extensive and vast stretches of territory are well adapted to the raising of reindeer whose flesh is described as delicious; being almost equal to beef. The agricultural possibilities of the country are said to be very promising for there are 50,000,000 acres of land suitable for farming and there is also considerable other land that could be advantageously used for cattle-raising and dairying.

Growing accounts of the agricultural possibilities of the land are being sent out. Grains grow well and "magnificent vegetables" can be grown in all parts of the country, according to these reports. It is undoubtedly true that Alaska offers promising opportunities for farmers and others but the rosy promises of wealth to be found there should not be too freely accepted. It would be foolish to go there expecting to make a fortune in a short time with comparatively little effort. It is a long way to Alaska and a long way back to the States and prospective settlers should investigate thoroughly and make sure that they fully understand the various conditions obtaining in that country before going there to live.

As is well known a large part of the territory now embraced within Uncle Sam's domains was thrown open to settlers under such conditions that unscrupulous speculators and adventurers were allowed to seize vast holdings which they exploited to their own advantage and gain, making possible a very undesirable unequal distribution of wealth. The government will do well to profit from past experience to the extent of placing a closer restriction on the opening up of this new Alaskan territory to the end that a few individuals or interests shall not be allowed to enjoy an unfair share of the profits arising from its settlement and development. —"The Pathfinder."

Protection, Easy Money For Politics

(Grain Growers' Guide)

A good many people seem to consider the new stamp taxes a great nuisance and imposition, especially when they reflect that additional taxes would not be necessary if past and present government had not been guilty of reckless extravagance and had not permitted the exploitation of the country's resources by a few special interests. Those who grumble at a tax of one cent on a letter and two cents on a check or bill of lading, should remember that out of every dollar they spend 25 cents at least is taxes taken from them by the protective tariff. The worst of it is that out of the 25 cents only about 5 cents goes into the public treasury, the rest being taken by the cost of collection and the protected manufacturers. If the people realized how they were being robbed every day by the protective tariff they would not tolerate it for a minute.

"What is this kleptomania I read so much about in the papers. Is it catching?"
"No, it is taking."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF RIDGEWAY

Toronto Soldiers Were Smelling Powder Forty-Nine Years Ago in the Fenian Raid

Puny as was the battle, compared even to a modest skirmish of the present war, June 2 was a serious enough day for Canada in the year 1866 when Canadian troops first tasted battle with the invading Fenians. Beginning with victory, the merest chance turned the day into defeat, with the Canadians retreating under a galling fire, before the advancing Fenians.

Starting from Ridgeway station about seven o'clock in the morning, the Canadians advanced along the Ridge road, the Queen's Own acting as advance guard. The enemy was sighted near the Garrison road, and opened fire. The Queen's Own returned the fire and advanced, driving the Fenians before them for over an hour, until the enemy reached his main breastworks. Here the advance halted, as the Queen's Own had almost run out of ammunition. The Thirteenth Regiment was therefore called up from reserve and sent into action. They continued the advance, cheering as they went.

About 9.30 a.m., the Highland company was compelled to leave its position in the woods on the right, that point being strongly occupied by Fenians. Almost simultaneously the cry "Cavalry!" came down the road. Then the fatal order to "Form Square" was given.

A False Alarm

It was discovered at once that the alarm was a false one, and the order was given to "re-form column." On re-forming, the reserve being too close to the skirmish line, was ordered to retire. The Thirteenth, seeing the Queen's Own reserve retiring, and thinking a general retreat had been ordered, broke and retired in a panic. The panic spread, and soon the whole force was hastening back along the road they had come, hotly pursued by the Fenians, who themselves, had been about to retreat from an untenable position. No formation could be accomplished until, at Ridgeway station, the Fenians turned east and retreated to Fort Erie, thinking that Canadian reserves would endeavor to surround them.

At a court of inquiry held later at Hamilton, it was found that Lieutenant Brooker's order to form square "was ill-judged, and was the first act which gave rise to the disorganization his force, which then followed."

AIR RAID ON LONDON AROUSES PEOPLE

Anti-German Riots Follow Latest Attack—Of Four Victims, Two of Them Were Germans

London, June 3.—Probably as a consequence of the Zeppelin raid, acute anti-German feeling broke out again in London to-day. Angry mobs surrounded the premises of people suspected of being of German nationality in Shoreditch and attacked their shops, which suffered in previous rioting and had been barricaded.

In one case the occupants fled when the premises were entered, and were pursued by the infuriated crowd; in other instances barricades erected after the former riots were pulled down and a good deal of damage was done. One of the main centres of rioting was in Hyde Street, Hoxton, where throughout the day there had been threatening demonstrations against any shopkeeper supposed to be of German nationality. In several cases the shops were raided.

In Pimlico Walk three shops were attacked early in the morning, the shutters were broken in and some of the furniture taken away. One of these shops was similarly raided two weeks ago. During the afternoon a baker's shop at the corner of Pearson Street, also raided a fortnight ago, was again visited by an angry crowd, chiefly women. Having smashed the windows, they took all the bread and, going into the shop, flung the furniture into the street. The proprietor appeared at an upper window and blew a police whistle.

Small crowds also gathered outside a barber's shop. The owner at last persuaded the crowd he was an Irishman. Three or four arrests were made. The special constabulary were turned out, in view of the fear that the anti-German riots might spread.

She: "Now, honestly, if you had to choose between me and a million pounds, which would you choose?"

He: "I'd choose the million first, and I'd be pretty sure of you afterwards."

AFTER CLEAN-UP DAY, WHAT?

The Cultivation of Civic Pride a Necessary Factor To the Clean City

In many cities and towns of Canada, the annual clean-up day has been observed. Refuse and litter have been removed. Yards have been tidied up and made presentable. This result has been secured through the active agitation of public bodies and private individuals interested in the sanitary and clean-city movement.

But why should this laudable effort be restricted to annual clean-up days?

In Canada, owing to the covering mantle of snow which hinders the complete removal of garbage and other refuse, there is some slight excuse for the untidy conditions found in the spring. As this excuse is not applicable, however, during at least eight months of the year, there is no reason why, after the spring clean-up, the improved conditions should not be continued.

The cultivation of civic pride is a necessary factor in the clean-city objective. The officers of municipalities, and especially the newspapers, have it in their power to create and foster this spirit of pride. With the incentive of respect for the home town, it becomes a duty of first importance on the part of its residents to see that its roads, sidewalks and open spaces are kept lean, to protect its trees.—"Conservation."

Respirators Fail To Protect Men

British Non-Com. on the "Efficacious Antidote"

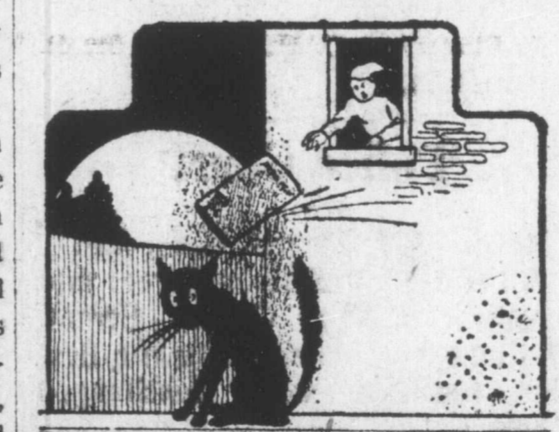
Toronto, June 1.—That the respirators, or "muzzles," as the British "Tommys" call them, fail to save the men in the trenches from gas poisoning is the assertion of a non-commissioned officer in the British army, who writes to his uncle, Rev. A. Logan Geggie, of Toronto. He says:

"The wind being favorable, and the gallant Wurtemburgers being in a domestic frame of mind, they 'turned the gas on.' All donned the 'efficacious antidote,' (chemically treated pad of cotton wool four inches square). Eyes began to water and smart uncomfortably, and the fog rolled on. In case my writing is not sufficiently descriptive, just ask your wife to throw a handful of chloride of lime in your face.

That should give you a fairish idea of the preliminary stages of the gas trouble. And the fog rolled on. Breathing became difficult. Bloodshot eyes shot rapid, pathetic questions. Why does Corp. Jones turn blue in the face. Why does Tom Brown snatch the pad from his lips, and, screaming, throw himself down in the trench? Alas, it is all too apparent that the 'muzzle' is not antidoting a penn'orth. And then the debacle."

"Why is spring poetry so frequently bad?"

"People who write it can't get the proper atmosphere. A spring poem to be ready for an April magazine has to be completed in January."



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