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CORSETS !

After the care we have always shown in selecting Corsets, we again have grasped every opportunity to get CORSETS OF QUALITY This Year.



Our range of Sizes and Prices are Unequaled in the city. Our CORSETS have earned a reputation for Comfort and Quality exceeded by none.

If you want a Perfect Style and Fit, get a pair now. Most lines are ALUMINUM STEEL, filled throughout, and INTERLINED with CANVAS.

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UNDERSKIRTS At UNDER PRICES.

Focused—in the eyes of the public this year are CUR COLORED SATEEN and SATIN UNDERSKIRTS.

They are not everyday Skirts, but are made to wear every day.

We want you to investigate and then make an intelligent comparison with Skirts offered elsewhere.

They are all smart—they await your choosing

From \$2.00 up.

Some colors are—Green, Saxe, Cerine, Blue-Grey, Purple, Orange, Red.

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Are you going to be prepared for it? Are you going to dress cool and comfortable?

Yes; certainly you are.

Then you want MUSLINS. You may want a nice Dainty Pattern in Flowered, possibly you would prefer a White Muslin with a Cross Bar or Stripe.

Whatever taste you show we can please you, they are on the counter waiting your inspection.

Come in to-day and pick your pattern; to-morrow may be too late.

All Prices, from 9c. to 35c.
All Patterns.

ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.

WHY DOES JOFFRE HOLD BACK THE BRITISH ARMY?

The Reason is Given by John Balderson, London Correspondent of The Pittsburg Dispatch—Next Big Battle Will be Fought in Flanders on the British Front—Best German Troops Have Not Been Sent Against Verdun—France Has 1,900,000 and the British and Belgium 500,000 on the Firing Line—Whole Front is 570 Miles Long—Whole British Army About to Undergo the Most Severe Test in British History in the Near Future

Why should the British army remain idle, while for two months the French have been repulsing the most determined assaults in the history of warfare at Verdun? This is a question frequently asked, not by the French, but by the British, who would have been proud to see their own soldiers sharing the perils and the glories of the battle at Verdun. The answer is given by John Balderson, London correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, who has proved an exceedingly well-informed authority since the beginning of the war. In beginning his explanation he says that two months ago Sir Douglas Haig offered to attack the Germans in front of him, but General Joffre told him not to do so. This should relieve all suspicion that the Allies are not acting in perfect accord. It should be borne in mind, too, that General Joffre is in command of the British armies in Flanders and France. They are expected to obey his orders just as the French armies obey them.

British Wanted To Attack.
The first of the reasons that decided General Joffre to decline the offer of General Haig was no doubt the conviction that he did not need the British attack to divert the German forces, and the second is, probably, that an even more important role is reserved for the British armies in the near future. A great battle is expected on the British front. Whether it will be inaugurated by a British offensive or a German offensive nobody knows; but the prediction is made that the next great battle of the war will be fought in Flanders. Either the Germans will make a final effort to take Calais and Boulogne, thus straightening out their line, and making difficult, if not almost impossible, military transport between France and England; or the British

will try to take Lille, which would force the retreat of all the German armies to the south as far as Soissons. Perhaps the latter probability is in the mind of the Government of Holland when it prepared to resist a possible attempt of the Germans to escape from Northern France by crossing the narrow strip of Dutch Limburg which projects itself between Germany and Belgium.
Germans Outnumbered
Mr. Balderson says that while circumspection must be employed in considering the number of British troops in France and Flanders, he is permitted to say that the number falls short of a million men, despite the statement recently made that there was an army of 2,500,000 men in the field. The numbers of the German army on the western front can be accurately calculated by the Allies, and there is no reason for concealing them, since it is assumed that Germany already has this information. It is semi-officially stated, then, that there are 85 divisions, or about 1,700,000 German soldiers, in France and Flanders, exclusive of the extensive garrison and supply organizations. The French are said to have about 1,900,000 men, and the British and Belgians about 900,000. In artillery, the margin of the Allies is even greater with regard to guns, if not to shells. The Germans are thought to have about 12,000 cannon in the west.
An Extraordinary Situation
The extraordinary situation that is not, however, the fact that the Allies outnumber the Germans by about a million men, but the disposition of the German armies. Mr. Balderson asserts that, contrary to the general supposition, the best German troops were not sent against Verdun. They remain in front of

Something About the Careers of the Executed Irish Revolt Leaders

(New York Times)
Of the four Irish revolt leaders executed in London, Patrick H. Pearse, the "provisional President of Ireland" was about 33 or 34 years of age, and was known in Ireland as an authority on Gaelic literature. He started in life as a barrister, but devoted most of his time to literary and educational pursuits. For some time he was editor of the Gaelic Journal in Dublin, and later founded St. Endas School, which he conducted up to the time of the Sinn Fein rebellion.
Pearse had many friends in the United States. He lectured in this country on Irish ideals and Gaelic literature, the proceeds of his lectures going to the support of his school. The head of the Sinn Fein rebellion was the son of an Englishman but was himself born and educated in Dublin. He was unmarried.
James Connolly, whose name is mentioned as among the Irish leaders executed in the Tower of London,

was well known in this city, where he made his home for about ten years. His affiliations were with the Socialists and he was on intimate terms with many of them who make the Rand School of Social Sciences their headquarters.
Connolly came from the laboring class and although it was commonly believed he was a university graduate, he had as a matter of fact acquired a deep knowledge of social and economic subjects entirely on his own motion. He was about fifty years old and had had a varied experience in all parts of the world which greatly aided him in his work as a writer. Twenty years ago he founded the Irish Socialist Party and was one of its warmest supporters. He was considered more devoted to Socialistic propaganda than to that of freethought, Ireland, which may be seen in one of the small hand books, "Socialism Made Easy," which he prepared in 1909. "After Ireland is free," he wrote,

says the Patriot, who won't touch Socialism, "we will protect all classes, and if you don't pay your rent you will be evicted the same as now. But the evicting party under command of the Sheriff will wear green uniforms and the harp without the crown, and the warrant turning you out on the roadside will be stamped with the arms of the Irish Republic."
The point which Connolly made was that it was time to organize for a full, free, and happy life for all or for none, and that questions of Irish politics could wait until the great issues affecting humanity were settled. Many of his observations were printed in a small paper which he published for three years in this city. It was called The Harp. While living in Dublin he wrote a book, "Labor in Irish History," which was favorably received. He also established a labor paper in Dublin: The Irish Worker.
Since his return to Ireland his comrades here have heard from him as an agitator and worker in the cause of Socialism. He was perfecting the organization which he had originally established and was writing for various papers on economic subjects.
It was known here that he was a member of the Sinn Fein and that he really had the cause of the Irish Republic deeply at heart, but much surprise was expressed that he should have committed himself to such a loosely-organized effort.
Algernon Lee, head of the Rand School, said last night that Connolly had many friends in this city and was much esteemed on account of his clear reasoning powers and his wide range of information.
Thomas McDonagh was a close associate of Pearse and a highly educated man. He was for some time Assistant Professor of English Literature in the National University of Ireland, but resigned to become assistant to Pearse in St. Endas School.
Thomas J. Clark was one of the leaders in the Pentan conspiracy of the early eighties. He was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment, but was released after serving fourteen years. After a short visit to America he returned to Dublin, where he opened a tobacco store. Clark married the daughter of the Mayor of Limerick.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Danish Explorer Marooned in Arctic

New York, May 18.—Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, is due to-day with his ship, the Rap York at Thule, North Star Bay, where Dr. Edmund O. Hovey, of the American Museum of Natural History, leader of the Crocker Land relief expedition is marooned with his companions in the ice, according to letters received here from Rasmussen's wife, it was announced last night.
The Crocker Land expedition sailed from New York on the whaling ship Diana on July 2, 1913, under the auspices of the Museum of Natural History of the American Geographical Society, in co-operation with the University of Illinois. Its object was to settle the existence of a vast continent supposedly lying in the Arctic Ocean between the North American continent and the Pole.
In charge of this expedition was Donald B. MacMillan, word was last received from him in the fall of 1915. Dr. Hovey then sailed to the relief of the MacMillan party.
O'Brien—O! can say wan thing—O!im a self made man.
Casey—Is it boastin' ye are or apologizing?"

In Aid of Empire Day Red Cross Fund

The W.P.A. have appointed a Committee of Ladies to sell refreshments at the Sports, May 24th, at St. George's Field. All who can are requested to send donations of cakes, sandwiches, lemonade, ice-cream, etc., to the following ladies:—Mesdames Edens, V. P. Burke, Herder, C. Hutchings, Holloway and C. P. Ayre, on or before Tuesday, or to the field on Wednesday morning. Owing to the large numbers of appeals being made at present, the ladies have decided that this shall be the only appeal they will make. may17,20,22

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor.)
AT THE CASINO THEATRE, "MILESTONES,"
(A three-act play.)
Will be presented under the auspices of the Daughters of Empire.
May 24th and 25th.
at 8 p.m. sharp.
Doors open at 7 p.m. Plan at Dicks' and Co. Reserved Seats, \$1.00, 75c., and 50c. Unreserved, 130c. and 20c. may19,20

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