

Children's Carriages and Folding Go Carts

These are selling cheap as we want the space. We will crate them in wood and send them to any part of the Island. Come early and secure one.



The Strongest and Lightest Carriage Made.
ALL RUBBER TIRE WHEELS.

POPE'S Furniture Show Rooms
GEORGE AND WALDEGRAVE STS.

Remnants of Tweed

By the Pound at
Removal Sale Prices

COME in to-day and look through our tweeds by the pound—you'll pick up a bargain here in an excellent quality—better than are usually sold by the pound.

We are showing some high-class pure-woollen tweeds that we have priced to make a complete clearance before removing to our New, Modern Store, in the West and are offering them now at a third less than the original price.

Come and see the patterns—we are sure the qualities will give entire satisfaction—you can select a piece here to make a man's coat, a pants, or a pants and vest and it is just possible that the piece you'll select will give you from two to five years constant wear—you know how a well-woven piece of pure-woollen tweed wears, better than we can tell you.

When you call take your time and look through the lot of eight hundred pounds, because the very pattern you are needing may be at the bottom of the pile—we'll wade through them and help you to be suited—a piece large enough for a man's pants may weigh 2 pounds and perhaps much less.

Removal Sale Price a pound \$1.00.

Splendid pieces amongst this lot suitable for making garments for sturdy school boys.

We also have a special lot of Union tweeds, in Men's Suit Lengths, in a variety of neat dark patterns. Regular a pound 90c.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

Easter Shoe Sale

Special Easter Footwear is now ready.

The season's best models for Men, Women and Children.

High or low cut styles that any man or woman would be proud to wear.

Shoes for men and women that are classy and different. Black or tan leathers.

Not a shoe in our whole stock is priced too high or beyond reach. Our prices are always pleasing.

Men's Shoes, high or low cut, bright or dull leathers and tans. New high toe or low receding toe. Prices: \$2.40 to \$5.00.

In our Women's Shoes are the new military boots in colored tops, Gun Metal and Patent Leathers. Prices: \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Youths' and Misses' Shoes. Prices: \$1.25 to \$2.

Children's and Infants'. Prices: 39c. to \$1.40.

We cordially invite you to come and see.

The White Shoe Store
304 and 306 Water Street. S. B. KESNER, Prop.

Financing This Great and Most Expensive of All Modern Wars

Lloyd-George's Explanations to British Commons of the Conference in Paris

The Tremendous Burden Bourne By France

Great Britain, However, Has to Raise Much More Money Than Any of the Allies, and Has to Help Finance the Smaller Nations

M. R. LLOYD-GEORGE made a notable speech in the House of Commons the other day on war finances.

The Chancellor, who was received with cheers, said: The arrangements made by the three Finance Ministers of France, Russia and Britain—recommendations to their respective governments commit us to heavy engagements, and it is therefore important that I should report them in detail and assign some reason why we should undertake such liabilities.

This is the most expensive war that has ever been waged—in material, in men, and in money.

The conference in Paris was mostly concerned with money. For the year ending December 31 next the aggregate expenditure of the Allies will be not far from £2,000,000,000 (two thousand millions). The British Empire will be called upon to spend considerable more than either of our two great Allies—probably from one hundred and fifty million more than the highest figure spent by either of the two great Allies.

World's Richest Countries

We have to recruit a new army; we have to maintain a huge navy; we are paying liberal separation allowances; we have to bring troops from the ends of the earth; we have to wage war not merely in Europe, but in Asia, in North, East and South Africa.

Britain and France are two of the richest countries in the world—in fact, they are the great bankers of the world. We could pay for our huge expenditure on the war for five years, allowing a substantial sum for depreciation, out of the proceeds of our investments abroad. France could carry on the war for two or three years at least out of the proceeds of her investments abroad; and both countries would still have something spared to advance to their Allies.

This is a most important consideration of the present moment. The Allies are fighting the whole mobilized strength of Germany with perhaps less than one-tenth of her own strength. The problem of the war for the Allies is to bring the remaining two-thirds of their resources and strength into the fighting line at the earliest possible moment. This is largely, although by no means entirely, a question of finance.

Russia's Natural Resources

Russia is in a different position from either Britain or France. She is a prodigiously rich country in natural resources—food, raw materials. She has a great and growing population, a virile and industrious people. Her resources are overflowing and she has the labor to develop them in abundance.

Moreover, since the war began, Russia has enormously increased her resources by the suppression of the sale of alcoholic liquor.

It is hardly realized that by that means alone she has increased the productivity of her labor by something between 30 and 50 per cent. (Cheers.) It is as if she had added millions of laborers to the labor force of Russia without increasing the expense of maintaining them. Whatever the devastation of the country may be, Russia has more than anticipated its passage by the great act of national heroism and sacrifice.

Capital Not Available

But the peculiar difficulty with Russia is that, although she has these great natural resources, she has not yet been able to command the capital within her own dominions to develop these resources even during the time of peace, and in times of war she has additional difficulty. France also has special difficulties. I am not sure that we quite realize the strain put on this gallant country. For the moment she bears far and away the greatest strain of the war in proportion to her resources. She has the largest proportion of her men under arms. The enemy are in occupation of part of her richest territory. They are within 55 miles of her capital. It is exactly as if we had a huge enemy army at Oxford. It is only a few months since the bankers of Paris could hear the sound of the enemy guns from their counting house, and some of them can hear the same sound now from their country or the money markets of the country are not at their very best.

There is a wonderful confidence, notwithstanding these facts, possessing the whole nation. (Cheers.) There is nothing that strikes the visitor to Paris more than the calm and serene courage, which is supposed to be incompatible with the temperament of the Celt—by those who do not know him. (Laughter.) There is general assurance that the Germans have lost their tide; and that now German arms have as remote a chance of crushing France as they have of overrunning the planet Mars.

That is the feeling which pervades every class of the community there. Belgium, Serbia, and — ?

But we have a number of small States which are compelled to look to the greater countries in alliance with them for financial support. There is Belgium, which, only recently, was a very rich country, now devastated, desolated and almost entirely in the hands of the enemy; with an army and a civil government to maintain, and with no revenue. We have to see that she does not suffer until the period of the restoration comes for her and compensations.

There is Serbia with the population of Ireland; a peasant people, maintaining an army of 300,000, fighting a third great power within two years, and fighting with great force and great courage and brilliancy—(Cheers.)—but with no resources of wealth and no exports with which she could buy munitions of war outside. She has hardly any manufactures of her own. That is the position so far as the small States are concerned. But there are other States preparing for war. (Cheers.) It is obviously our interest that they should be well equipped for the purpose. They can only borrow in the French and English markets.

Our Own Problem

But we have our own special difficulties. Two-thirds of our food supplies are brought abroad; enormous quantities of raw material for our manufactures and industries are largely absorbed in war equipment; and our ships are in use for war transport.

We cannot pay as usual in exports and freights and services. Our savings for the moment, are not what they would be in time of peace. We cannot, therefore, pay for our imports in that way. We have to buy abroad for war purposes, and in addition to that we have to create enormous credits to enable other countries to do the same thing. The balance is therefore heavily against us for the first time.

There is no danger, but in a conference of the kind we had in Paris I could not overlook the fact that it was necessary for us to exercise great vigilance in regard to war finance. These are the complex problems we have to discuss. We have to determine how we can best mobilize the financial resources of the Allies so as to give the greatest help to the common cause.

It was obvious that it was desirable that all resources of the Allies should be brought into the common stock. An alliance of this kind cannot be conducted on limited liability principles.

The first practical suggestion we had for consideration was that of a joint loan. We discussed that very fully, and came to the conclusion that it was the very worst way of utilizing our resources.

Sharing the Burden

We decided, after a good deal of discussion and reflection, that each country should raise money for its own needs within its own markets, in so far as their conditions allowed, but if ever help were needed by any country for outside buying those who could best afford to help for the time being should do so. There was only one exception we decided to recommend: that was in the case of borrowing by small States.

We decided that all the three great allied countries should contribute a proportion to every loan made to small States who were either in with us now or prepared to come in later on; that responsibility should be divided between the three countries, and that at an opportune moment a joint loan should be floated to cover the needs either already made or to be made for these countries outside the three great allied countries.

Up to the present very considerable advances have been made by Russia, France and ourselves to other countries. It is proposed, if this an opportune moment in the market, that they should be consolidated at some time or another into one loan; that they should be placed on the markets of Russia, France and Great Britain, and that the liability should be divided into three equal parts.

Grain From Russia

With regard to Russia, we have already advanced thirty-two millions to that country for purchases here and elsewhere outside the Russian Empire. Russia has also shipped eight millions of gold into this country; so that we have established credits in this country to Russia to the extent of forty millions. France has also made an advance in respect of buyings in that country.

Russia estimates that she will still need to establish credits for what she buys outside her own country between now and the end of the year. If she is able within the next few weeks or months to export a considerable quantity of her grain, as we have in fact made arrangements that she should, there will not be the same need to borrow, because she can do her own financing to that extent.

The two governments decided to raise the first fifty millions in equal sums in the French and British markets respectively. That will satisfy Russian requirements for a considerable time. As to further advances the allied countries will consider when the time arrives how the money should be raised, according to the position of the money markets at that time.

Our Guarantee

We give a guarantee to Russia that she need not hesitate to give orders for any goods necessary for the war from the fear of there being any difficulty in raising money.

Our gold import every year comes to something like fifty millions, excluding what comes here by exchange. The suppression of the rebellion in South Africa ensures us of large and steady supplies; and there is no need for apprehension.

Still, it would not have been prudent to overlook certain possibilities, and we therefore husbanded our gold, taking care lest it should take wings. We made arrangements at this conference that if our stock of gold were to diminish beyond a certain point—a fairly high point—the banks of France and Russia should come to our help. We also made arrangements that France should have access to our markets for treasury bills issued in France. We also made arrangements which we hope will restore exchange in respect of bills held in this country against Russian merchants.

We also received an undertaking from the Russian government that its port of Russian produce of every kind required by the allied nations, that I believe will be one of the most fruitful parts of the arrangement entered into.

An arrangement was also made in respect of the purchases by the allied countries in neutral countries, concerning which there had been a good deal of confusion and extravagance as we were all buying against each other and putting up prices. An arrangement was made to eliminate that element of competition and to co-ordinate our orders.

Fishermen!



Get Smallwood's Hand-made Tongue Boots, Wellington's High and Low Three Quarter Boots. These Boots have been tested and proved to be waterproof. By who? By the Fishermen who have worn them.

P.S.—All our Hand-made Boots have the name Fred Smallwood on the Heel plate. Beware of Imitations!

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

Newfoundland Poultry Association

With a view to encouraging the breeding of pure bred poultry in Newfoundland, the following gentlemen—members of the above association—have consented to offer for sale stocks, baby chicks, and eggs for hatching from thoroughbred stock at reasonable prices. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to any of the following for prices, when a pamphlet containing information as to housing, feeding, etc., will be supplied free of charge.

White Leghorns.
G. B. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.
Howard Parsons, c/o Royal Stores, Ltd., St. John's.
H. McNeil, McNeil St., St. John's.
R. B. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's.
P. J. O'Reilly, Long Pond Road, St. John's.
F. Perry, 258 Hamilton Ave., St. John's.

Buff Leghorns.
S. Emberley, 14 Wood St., St. John's.

Silver Campines.
G. W. Gushue, 216 LeMarchant Rd., St. John's.

White Orpingtons.
Jno. Duff, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's.
G. B. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.
J. J. Kjelley, 47 Monkstown Road, St. John's.
S. White, 8 Freshwater Road, St. John's.

Black Orpingtons.
S. White, 8 Freshwater Road, St. John's.

White Wyandottes.
M. McLeod, Allandale Rd., St. John's.
John Duff, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's.
H. McPherson, "Westerland," St. John's.

Rhode Island Reds.
S. Emberley, 14 Wood St., St. John's.
H. W. LeMessurier, Winter Avenue, St. John's.
R. B. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's.
G. W. Gushue, 216 LeMarchant Road, St. John's.

Barred Plymouth Rock.
R. B. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's.

White Plymouth Rock.
R. B. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's.
S. M. Walsh, 37 O. Box 471.


Pekin Ducks.
G. B. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.
H. McPherson, "Westerland," St. John's.

Muscovy Ducks.
A. E. Fayn, 4 Cabot Street, St. John's.

Indian Runner Ducks.
G. W. Gushue, 216 LeMarchant Road, St. John's.

Bronze Turkeys.
Jno. Duff, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's.

Belgian Carneaux Pigeons.
G. B. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.



Patriotic Association of Newfoundland

There will be a meeting of the Patriotic Association of Newfoundland in the Board of Trade Building, Water Street on Thursday, 30th inst., at 8 p.m.

V. P. BURKE,
Hon. Secretary.

mar25,29,30



"THE LOSS IS COVERED"
by insurance with Percie Johnson, means much to the sufferer by fire. To the layman it means the rebuilding of his home. To the business man it means the retention of his credit and ability to resume.

LET US COVER YOUR property with a policy which will cost you little, but may be the greatest blessing of your life.

PERCIE JOHNSON,
Insurance Agent.

J. J. St. John

When Prices are Right stock goes out the door

—OUR WAY—

We have a large stock of FEEDS purchased when prices were easy.

White Cattle Feed, Bran, Yellow Meal, Whole Corn, Mixed Oats—and—**Calf Meat,** in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.

Boneless Jowls, Pork Lions, Ribbed Pork, New York Beef, Sinclair's Spare Ribs, the best.

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Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

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And we hit the mark every time with good work at honest prices.

C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.
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Lubricating Illuminating OILS ::::

Gasolene, &c. Illuminating and Heating. Devices of all Kinds.

JAMES DUFF
Manager Nfld. Branch.
Office: Commercial Chambers. Room 45. —mar29,15

FAMOUS HOFFMAN HOUSE CLOSED ITS DOORS

New York, March 20.—The famous Hoffman house which in fifty-one years has sheltered many widely known men, closed its doors today. The building will be demolished to give place to a commercial structure. The Hoffman House was opened in 1864.

FRENCH RESERVE OFFICERS RECALLED UNDER THE COLORS

Rome, March 19.—(delayed in transmission), via Paris, March 21.—The official Military Journal today published an order recalling under the colors, until December 21, all reserve officers born between the years 1882 and 1887.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE