

# SALT! SALT! SALT!

Orders Now being booked for  
**CADIZ and TORREVIEJA SALT**  
at Lowest Prices.

**CADIZ SALT Now in Port--The Steamer  
From TORREVIEJA due May 10th.**

**FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, Ltd.**

### The Girl Scouts

Girl scouts are organized in "patrols" of eight girls each, the lower age limit being ten years and the upper limit seventeen. Three or more patrols form a troop.

The single patrol, or a troop, must be in charge of a captain, who must be over twenty-one years old, and who is given her commission as captain by the national headquarters.

In the newly organized patrol each girl is a "tenderfoot" for at least a month, when she may become a second class scout by meeting certain required tests of behaviour and of ability to do well certain specified tasks.

The requirements for advance to "first class scout" are considerably greater and stand for a considerable degree of competence in a variety of matters.

Besides these three ranks, or grades, there are other distinctions to be won in the shape of proficiency badges. There are twenty-one proficiency subjects, and the scout who qualifies in any one of these receives a badge bearing the emblem of that subject.

Th badges are embroidered in blue on white felt and are worn on the left sleeve. They included such as child nurse, needlewoman, swimmer, dairy maid, cook, health, pathfinder interpreter, rifle shot, farmer, horsemanship, music, and so on.

## RED CROSS LINE.

### INTENDED SAILINGS.

FROM ST. JOHN'S—S.S. *Stephano*, May 8th.

FROM NEW YORK—S.S. *Stephano*, May 15th

Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax and Boston.

FARES INCLUDING MEALS & BERTH ON RED CROSS STEAMERS:

	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS	Single	Return
To New York	\$40.00	\$70.00	\$15.00	
To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00	
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00	
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00	18.00	

Connections at Halifax for Boston: (1) Plant Line Wednesday. (2) Dominion Atlantic Railway through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth, thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co., Ltd. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route. Full particulars from

**HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.**  
Agents Red Cross Line.

## SALT AFLOAT

To arrive per S.S. 'Mounby' about 28th April  
**TORREVIEJA Fishery Salt.**  
Will be sold Cheap whilst discharging

**Job Bros. & Co.**

LIMITED

## Eggs For Hatching

From prize winning stock, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Single Comb, White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns—all prize winners, winning first and second prizes at Halifax and Fredericton. \$1.50 per setting of fifteen. If you want extra good stock please send us your order.

**LEMOINE BROTHERS,**  
North Sydney, C.B.

apl29,4i

## MARCHING TROOPS

Caring For the Feet of an Army Is a Vital Matter

AS IMPORTANT AS FIT FOOD

The Manner in Which the Sock and Shoe Problem Was Solved by Our Military Men Has Given Uncle Sam the Best Shod Soldiers in the World.

The care of soldiers' feet is one of the important things in war. A soldier is no better than his feet. Many things enter into the sum total of military efficiency, but two of the great factors making for efficiency in troops, are marksmanship and marching power. Infantry that cannot march would be as unfit as infantry that could not shoot. It may be because of the importance of the feet in infantry that the men of that branch of the service are called "foot troops." Infantry without good feet would be more useless than cavalry without mounts, artillery without cannon or a flying corps without an aeroplane.

Napoleon has been credited with saying that an army marches upon its stomach, which, of course, is true as far as it goes. Soldiers to bring and maintain their efficiency at the highest point must be adequately fed, and a world of endeavour has been put forth by brainy men to insure the proper supply of food, to put into the ration the constituents needed by the human system and to have the food well cooked. But it is just as true figuratively as well as literally, that any army marches on its feet.

When a recruit or a prospective recruit comes up for his physical examination the examination surgeon gives just about as much attention to the applicant's feet as to his lungs, heart, kidneys, teeth, vision, and hearing. He will not pass a man with flat feet, because that man could not march. He will insist on a certain amount of arch to the foot. Too high an arch, which however, is rare in men, would result in his rejection. Any defect in the feet which would militate against his endurance on the march would be a cause for rejection of the man.

### Marching Troops

With the recognition of the importance of the soldier's foot came long and earnest study and experimentation with the soldier's sock and his shoe. The sock question was soon satisfactorily adjusted. The necessity of frequent bathing of the feet determined on, and woolen socks, light or heavy, according to the season, were decided on for marching men. Fresh and clean socks are insisted on, and a sock with a hole in it or a sock that has been darned is not to be worn. At least that is the idea as developed in the American military service. In the matter of the fit of a soldier's socks it is prescribed in regulations that "the socks will be large enough to permit free movement of the toes, but not so loose as to permit of wrinkling."

When it came down to the study of the shoe the military men had a serious problem which it is believed in this country have been correctly solved and with the result that the men of the American army are best shod troops in the world. The cost of the United States army shoe, garrison or marching, is in round figures \$3, and so popular is it with the men of the army that they rarely buy a pair of private shoes for use when absent from post on pass or on furlough. The quartermaster shoe of the present day is considered an excellent specimen of the shoemaker's art and is vastly different in fit and finish from the army shoe of a generation ago.

In those states where these shoes are issued by the national government to the organized militia it is one of the perplexities of the national guard

officers to keep their men from wearing the shoes in civil life.

### Machinery Troops

Before the foot and shoe fit question came under the study of men concerned with the efficiency of troops there was always a great deal of foot soreness among the soldiers on the march.

This trouble was always severe and annoying among new troops and among old troops with new shoes. The old idea was to equip a soldier with a pair of shoes that would wear long. The stoutness and durability of the shoe was the main consideration. There was very little consideration for the foot that went inside the shoe. If the shoe was large enough and not very much too large for the man the matter was thought to be settled. Foot trouble among regular troops on the march has been greatly reduced, but of course has not been eliminated. Probably that ideal never will be attained.

A soldier's marching efficiency depends not alone on the size or what is commonly called the "fit" of the shoe, but on the shape. It has been said that Dr. Norman Macleod was the first to formulate the theory that the great toe must lie in such a position that its axis when carried backward shall pass through the centre of the heels. The foot is a lever of the second class; the fulcrum is at the ball and great toe and power at the heel, which is transmitted through the tendo-Achilles from the calf muscles and the weight of the body between. This lever is the prime factor in walking or marching. The leg and body muscles balance the load or shift the levers, which are the feet—Washington Star.

## Concentrated Artillery Fire a Perfect Hell

A French official report describes in detail the recent fighting in the Woods of Alilly, near St. Mihiel, on the Meuse. The French War Office says all the Alilly woods, which constituted a strong and well-fortified support for the Germans, is now entirely in French hands, conquered for the most part by troops from the centre of France after several days of systematic preparation by a heavy fire from three-inch and big guns and by aerial torpedoes. The concentration of artillery fire by both French and Germans seems to have been unprecedented. By the time the French had turned the Germans out of their trenches "of the Alilly Woods there remained nothing but a few hacked trunks," and there was not an inch of ground that had not been turned up by explosives. "In the strange chaos stones, corpses and a debris of limbs lay mingled." Upon this inferno the Germans began in turn to pour in their shells in an intensive bombardment intended to drive out the victors. The French report says that: "In ninety minutes upon this corner of the woods, over a front of from 350 to 400 yards deep, 20,000 shells were fired. They included all calibres, from four to eight inches. The entire hill disappeared in a cloud of smoke, all communications were cut during this time, and when the fire ceased many men were mentally deranged. They had to be removed, and required several days for recovery."

It will be noted that the French tell of their own men going insane temporarily under this last and greatest horror of war—concentrated artillery fire. The British reports of Neuve Chapelle referred to the mental anguish of the Germans captured there after having been subjected to a like experience. It has been established that no troops can come through such

## How an Army is Directed

In wartime the many threads leading from the long battle line at length reach a common point, which is the headquarters of the general staff. The activity of each officer attached to the general staff is therefore of the greatest importance for the success of every military enterprise.

During the action every officer of the staff is at the immediate disposal of the commanding general and assists him in the carrying out of orders.

Among the duties of the staff officer during action belong the gathering and compilation of reports which are constantly pouring in to headquarters and which give intimation of the progress of the battle. The staff officer must observe the needs of the troops in action. He must keep a close watch on their supply of ammunition. He must see that their commanders properly execute the orders of the commanding general. He must look after the wounded, see that they are properly treated and sent to lazarets. He must see to it that prisoners are properly cared for and that the commissariat is adequately provided for the provisioning of the troops.

Sometimes the commanding general intrusts a staff officer with the observation of the action of the opposing forces which may be beyond the view of headquarters, or he may be sent to the firing line with important orders to commanders there, which, however the staff officer has authority to alter if in his judgment this is necessary.

During defense movements it is of particular importance to observe closely the movements of the opposing forces in order to make preparation for counter moves, such as advances, retreats, the sending of re-enforcements and other movements of troops. The execution of these movements falls within the province of the staff officer.

The training of the staff officer is very important. A complete practical course in military science, extending over many years of active service with various bodies of troops, is augmented by years of study at war college, which embraces the last word in the theoretical science of modern warfare.—New York Tribune.

## German Spy System

One of the biggest problems besetting the British officers at the front is German espionage. How two spies were caught and summarily dealt with is told in an interesting letter received by Mrs. William Burnie, of Windsor, from her son, Rae, a well-known Windsor boy, who is attached to the Medical Corps at No. 2 Stationary Hospital, Le Touquet, France. He says:

For the last month or so there were two men (supposed to be Belgians) working as electricians in our hospital. Both of them could speak French and German perfectly, but were ignorant of English. They lived in a private house near here. Evidently the French officials had been watching them, because they arrested them in bed at 11 p.m. They were in bed at eleven o'clock at night. They were arrested as suspected spies. The officials searched the house and found plans of all the surrounding country, and also our hospital and all the surrounding buildings on it. Well, that was enough evidence, and they met a short and quick end. A week ago they were supposed to be "French electricians" working for the British; to-day they are buried in French territory with "The Fate of the German Spy" on the cross—and even to think they worked and ate their meals with us!

The letter further states that Tom Oliver is in an English hospital, suffering with a gunshot wound in the shoulder. "Everybody is fine here. We are as busy as ever," the letter concludes.—Exchange.

## Last German Commerce Raider

The last of the German commerce raiders, the Kronprinz Wilhelm, has had to seek refuge in an American port. Some of these days the last of the Hohenzollerns, Kaiser Wilhelm, will be seeking refuge in a similar way.—Journal of Commerce.

an ordeal unshaken, and it is upon this hypothesis that Lord Kitchener proposes to organize victory. These great bombardments Neuve Chapelle and the Ailly Woods and Hill 60 supply the reason for the placing of contracts for shells for the Allies to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars, in machine shops all over the world.

## 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

**"Macgregor's, St. John's"**

These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality.

You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c. Scarf. **OUR SALE PRICE 75c. EACH.**

Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.

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

## A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS

To-day, April 21st.

**"PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality.**

Try a pound or two sliced our way.

**BANANAS, CELERY, TOMATOES,**

**NEW YORK CHICKEN,**

**NEW YORK SAUSAGES,**

**NEW YORK CANNED BEEFS,**

**LONG ISLAND DUCKS.**

## Fry's Cocoa

**CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS,**

**IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks,**

**IRISH BUTTER, 28 & 56lb. boxes,**

**"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2lb. slabs,**

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Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES,

40 crates GREEN CABBAGES,

20 cases NAVAL ORANGES.

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## COAKER ENGINES

are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen

**W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,**  
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.

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