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The Mail and Advocate

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THE RECOUNT

JUDGE JOHNSON'S decision re the cost of the recount on Prohibition, which we publish elsewhere, places the expenditure upon the applicant who represent the Liquor interests.

How it could be possible to arrive at any other decision is known apparently by Judge Johnson, for he says, that but for the Statute, he would not have found that Mr. Vinnicombe was to pay costs.

Judge Johnson is becoming remarkable for the brilliancy of his judgments, and sooner or later the People and Court will have to make up their accounts; and one item that won't be forgotten, when accounting days come, will be the astonishing announcement that had the Statue not compelled Judge Johnson to hold the applicant for a recount responsible for costs, that his personal reasonings would have allowed him to release Mr. Vinnicombe from paying the costs of this recount.

WILHELM THE PREVARICATOR

As an illustration of the duplicity of the Emperor of Germany, we give the following excepts from a prominent periodical published in the United States, which has just come to hand. If there be any who doubt the many stories of Hun atrocities we ask them to read these excerpts very carefully. They are the most patent evidence yet to hand of the duplicity of the canting Ruler of Germany on whose shoulders must rest the burden of the dreadful carnage which has been going on in European and other battlefields for the past eighteen months.

In the beginning of September, 1915, in a communication to the President of the United States, Wilhelm wrote:

"The Belgian Government has publicly encouraged the civil population to take part in this war which it had been carefully preparing for a long time. The cruelties committed in such guerrilla war by women and even by priests, on doctors and nurses, have been such that my generals have been finally obliged to have recourse to most rigorous methods to chastise the guilty and prevent the sanguinary population from continuing its criminal and abominable deeds."

We wonder if President Wilson took Wilhelm seriously. If he did, Mr. Wilson must have neglected the study of the early history of the war. Even the man in the street would have regarded this as a colossal lie. Belgium had no knowledge of the machinations of Berlin; so it could not have been preparing for war.

Just recently there was published in the United States a letter addressed by the Episcopate of Belgium to the Episcopate of Germany and Austria, under date November 24, 1915, asking for the appointment of an impartial tribunal to pass upon the truth of these accusations; but this offer was not accepted, as Wilhelm feared the outcome.

On May 10, 1915, the German White Book circulated in neutral countries the following cowardly falsehoods:

"German wounded have been stripped and killed, yes and frightfully mutilated by the Belgian population, and even women and young girls have taken part in such abominations. Wounded soldiers have had their eyes put out; their ears, nose . . . fingers . . . cut off . . . in other cases German soldiers have been poisoned, hanged to trees, have had boiling liquid poured over them and been sometimes burned so that they endured death in atrocious pain. Such bestial proceedings . . . are contrary to the fundamental principles of the laws of war and humanity."

This beats anything we have read so far in the history of the war; and it bears the stamp of hypocrisy on its face. Imagine the Huns talking of the violation of the fundamental principles of the laws of war and humanity!—these miserable murderers of sucking babes and helpless women—these inhuman monsters who have brought havoc and destruction into the peaceful cities of the Midlands—these blood-thirsty ruffians who shot Nurse Carvel and sank the Lusitania.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY.—

A NATIONAL FISH DAY

MR. PAULHAUS, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Canadian Fisheries Association, has recently made an appeal to the Canadian people to have an Annual Fish Day, and suggests that the 20th of February of the present year should be a good time to inaugurate it. He tells just why February should be the month.

1. The month of February is in the sign of Pisces (The Fish). 2. It is usually during this month that Lent begins (though this year it begins on one the latest dates in the Calendar, March 8th). Everybody, of course knows just what the Lenten season means to the fish trade, as most of our fish goes to Catholic countries where fish is of necessity the chief dietary during the Lenten time.

3. At this period of the year stocks of all kinds of fish accumulate in great variety. It is also the period of cold weather when fish can be kept conveniently.

He suggests that Fish Day should not be merely an occasion on which to make speeches, read papers, and so forth; but that people should eat fish, more fish, and plenty of it."

We need a little waking up as regards the more frequent use of fish as an article of diet. It is not only wholesome food; but at the present time it is the most economical item that can be taken into the household.

Whilst on this subject we may suggest to the Domestic Science people that they would kindly condescend to teach the means of preparing fish for table use. The use of the chafing dish and how to make veal croquettes and veal loaf

are all very well in their way; but we think it were better to cease chasing rainbows and get down to something practical. We don't believe in the fad anyway; but as we are paying for it out of funds that were better devoted to something practical, we suggest the above as a means of realizing something useful.

PRESS COMMENTS

CANNOT STAND FAILURE

LONDON DAILY NEWS.—The doctrine of the election of Germany to create by blood and fire the kingdom of righteousness on earth can withstand many things. Ridicule cannot apparently shake the stout faith of a rumorous race in its idol; misery and suffering may, for a time at any rate, on harden it. But there is one thing which no variant of this degraded creed has ever been able to support, and that is failure. Let it become visible to the least willing to see it that the German empire has failed in its self-appointed task; that the attempt to "crucify humanity" has recoiled in blood and ruin on its authors, winning for them nothing but the abhorrence of mankind; and the whole fabric of false history, false science, false statesmanship and false fanaticism is already tottering. This kind does not go out easily; it will be many years before the once kindly, homely German peasantry can be expected to recover from the effects of the poison which their pastors and masters have given them for wine. But defeat will be the beginning of the exercise without which Germany now is clearly no place for any sane man, and for that very reason among others defeat is certain.

AFTER THE WAR

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.—We shall recover quickly from the war, or linger for long in the doldrums, according as we can develop a new energy and seriousness in our people, a determination to throw away childish things, and to justify the sacrifices of the war by a new and more vigorous life after the war. The war has revealed to us that we possessed a large unused reserve both of man-power and of machine-power. We had not got anything like full value out of our brains or out of our machines. May we look for a new and more constructive kind of trade unionism, which, instead of seeking to guard its position by limiting output, will seek to increase both wealth and wages by raising output, while insisting on a fairer division of profit? If simultaneously we could get rid of the employer's prejudice against high piece-wages and the workman's policy of limiting output, we should remove the principal bar to general increase of wealth and wages, and put ourselves in a position to recover rapidly from the war. We are not without hope that the end of the war will bring us a new compact between capital and labor for this purpose.

THE REAL WONDER

LONDON ADVERTISER.—The wonder is not that the parliament buildings and ammunition plants have been set afire within the last few days. The wonder is that Canada has assumed that these things would not occur. The bombers and the torchbearers have been Uncle Sam's special trial and tribulation; Canadians have watched for their horrors from across the seas. We thought the German murderer knew better than to come into this country, and we have been lax. Every newspaper story that suggested need for care has been sniffed at by officialdom. Col. Sherwood, head of the Dominion police, needs no criticism or "jacking up." He has been living in security, and he has merely reflected the general attitude. To-day he is straining

every nerve to get at the centre of operation. It is doubtful that a country can be protected from the bomb-thrower. Secret service men galore have not stayed the hands of Zollogos, and no net is so fine that the criminal cannot slip through, because the net is a loose thing that opens and shuts to let the good people move freely. Canada has not developed the "look-over-your-shoulder" hotel spy after the German system. But every man should appoint himself a member of the secret service in these times. If he knows of suspicious or singular conduct, he should warn the authorities without delay and without fear of being sneered at. The police and military realize now that there is need for close surveillance. There are signs at Ottawa that the country will be protected as far as it is possible to protect it. The destruction of Canadian buildings is a challenge to the land. The most effective way to prevent its spread is to roll up a great animated answer—thousands of recruits from every part of the country.

GLEANINGS OF

GONE BY DAYS

MARCH 3

ROBERT EMMET born, 1778. Mechanics' Society instituted, 187.

Capt. Pierre Feehan died, 1871. John Delaney, P.M.G., received news of his appointment of Fellow of Meteorological Society of London, 1873.

Pope Leo XIII. crowned, 1878. Collapse of Catholic Library floor, during visit of Star Society, 1878.

E. Dwyer Grey, Lord Mayor of Dublin, acknowledged receipt of £1,000 stg., from Bishop Power, for Irish relief fund, 1880.

E. Harvey cabled offer of chime of bells for C. E. Cathedral, 1880. The Pioneer, organ of Methodist Institute, registered, 1884.

Three-mile race, City Rink, for silver watch, won by Irving; time, 12.20, 1887.

John Power, Placentia, accidentally killed by a stone from railway cutting, 1888.

Admiral Cooper-Key died, 1888. Wm. Mugford killed at Brigus by the kick of a horse, 1890.

W. E. Gladstone retired from politics, 1894. The Daily News registered, J. A. Robinson, proprietor, 1894.

John R. Kearney, H.M.C., died, 1894.

Rules of Assembly suspended, and the Reid Railway Bill rushed through its various stages, 1898.

Governor McCallum arrived first time, 1899.

THE FIRST ROBIN

—By Edward C. Stedman—

Glad sights are common; Nature draws

Her random pictures through the year,

But oft her music bids us long Remember those most dear.

To me, when in the sudden spring I hear the earliest robin's law,

With the first thrill there comes again

One picture of the May.

The veil is parted wide, and lo,

A moment, though my eyelids close,

Once more I see that wooded hill Where the arbutus grows.

Hark! from the moss-clung apple-bough,

Beyond the tumbled wall, there broke

That gurgling music of the May,

"T was the first robin spoke!"

U.T.C.

F.P.U.

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