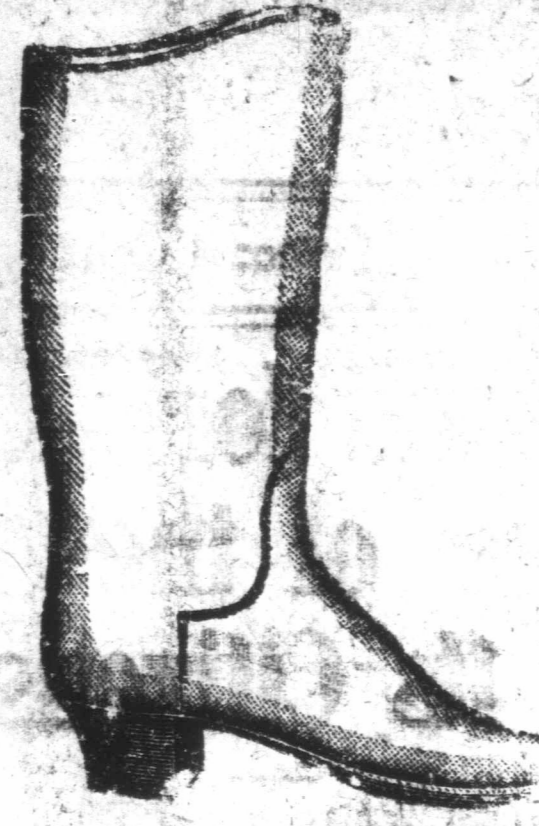


SEALERS! Anti-German Spirit Breaks Out in Western Canada



TONGUE FISHING BOOT.
Sealers get Smallwood's Hand Made Side Seam Tongue Boots—Light, Warm, and Comfortable. These Boots are made of the best and softest Waterproof Leather, and are guaranteed not to hard.

Tan and Black Leathers SKIN BOOTS.
We have a quantity of Good Skin Boots—Black and Tan.

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

NOTICE TO SHOPKEEPERS!

FROZEN HERRING

Will be sold cheap next three days while discharging
LARGE GREEN BAY HERRING.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

Take advantage of the unusual values now offered at our **Annual 10c. Sale.**

- Gramophone Records, 17c.
 - Khaki Handkerchiefs, 14c.
 - Ladies' Collars, worth 20c.
 - Paint Brushes.
 - Paper Towels, 75 for 10c.
 - Boy Scout Water Bottles.
 - Curtain Net, and Yard Goods, worth 15c. or 18c. per yard.
- During this Ten Days Sale 10 Cents only.

ROBERT TEMPLETON,
Water St. St. John's.

DENTIST



ESTABLISHED 1891.
For nearly a quarter of a century I have practiced Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.
Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.
We repair broken plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.
If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.
1914, N. W. 1, 1000

Calgary Restaurants Accused of Employing Germans Smashed up—Soldiers Aided by Civilians do Much Damage—Police and Firemen Called Out But Were as Powerless as Chips on a Wave

CALGARY, Feb. 17.—A mob of several hundred soldiers completely wrecked the White Lunch restaurant on Eight Avenue east, last night, following up the work of destruction by wrecking the premises of the same concern on Ninth Avenue.
A rumour that the manager had dismissed returned soldiers who had been hired as waiters, and had replaced them with Germans, was responsible for the attack.
F. H. Naegel, the manager, declared that he had dismissed any returned soldiers, or that he had hired any Germans, but said that he had occasion to dismiss a man who had at one time been a soldier, but was not now with the overseas forces.
He declared that the affair was the result of a conspiracy.
Soon after nine o'clock about five hundred soldiers from four battalions stationed here, marched in a body down Ninth Avenue to the White Lunch. Mr. Naegel had been warned of impending trouble and had notified both the police and the military authorities.

Defied Police.
Chief of Police Cuddy, half a dozen constables and plainclothesmen hurried to the scene. All customers were sent out and the doors locked. When the soldiers arrived the chief asked them to disperse and not to behave in an unlawful manner. He was disregarded, and as a preliminary shower of missiles went crashing through the plate glass windows. A woman cashier, trying to save some plates, was slightly hurt, and Police Constable Fraser so badly cut by flying glass he had to go to the hospital.
Officers Helpless.
The policemen were swept aside like chips in a gale and for an hour the mob did its will with the place. The crowd was increased to two thousand and the officers were helpless. The furniture, fixtures and cooking apparatus were smashed to fragments. Mirrors, counters, and

stands looked as though artillery shells had exploded. A cash register was tipped open and looted. Coffee urns and gas stoves were torn from their places. Electric fixtures were pulled down. The street outside was littered with wreckage. The safe was thrown down stairs into the basement, breaking the stairs. The fire department was called out, but could do nothing but look on, while the surging mob of shouting men in khaki, with a number of civilians wrecked the restaurant.

Dancing Academy Attacked.
MacKinnon's dancing academy on the second floor was not spared. Cylinders were mostly in evidence here, as it is said it was not the intention of the soldiers to attack the academy. The windows were smashed and the furnished demolished and thrown out of the windows. British flags displayed on the walls were torn down and destroyed. One of the employees put another flag at a window, but that was torn down and thrown into the street.
A second division of the mob visited the other restaurant, owned by the White Lunch Company on Ninth Avenue and treated it in a similar manner. The cashier and waiters bolted for safety, and in a twinkling the interior of the place looked like a building "somewhere in Ypres."

Traffic Blocked.
Street car traffic was held up for a long time. It was two hours before the mob worried of its work and the police gained control of the situation. No arrests have been made.

General Cruickshank commanding military district No. 14, says that an investigation will be held.
No military guards were brought to the scene until after the damage had been done and those were not armed. General Cruickshank says that it had been verbally reported to him by Mr. Naegel that that there might be trouble out that he had told him to put it in writing. He had received no written notification, however.
Throughout the whole affair there was no public excitement and no establishment was attacked. The soldiers devoted their entire attention to the two restaurants. The damage is in the vicinity of \$5,000.

THE FLORIZEL ARRIVES

The S.S. Florizel, Capt. W. Martin, arrived here at 5.30 p.m. yesterday after a two days' run from Louisburg with 2600 tons coal. She left there at 6 a.m. Wednesday and met a lot of heavy ice in the Gulf steaming through it. The first day out she had a very heavy snow storm with a gale of wind and high sea to contend with and the weather remained stormy until she passed Cape Race at 10.30 a.m. yesterday. On her trip up the ship could not get to Sydney and was 4 days jammed in extremely heavy ice between Flint Island and Low Point. It was a solid floor with heavy pans and was pressed with the wind light on the shore. Several times the ship tried to but her way through but could not penetrate the jam. The 200 tons of ice on board caked up and had to be prized out with crow bars and picks at Louisburg. A man named Williams, who went up passing in the ship, returned in her.

MONEY STOLEN FROM THE R. C. CATHEDRAL

A few days ago one of the boxes in the R. C. Cathedral held to receive the offerings of the people for various purposes, was broken open and a considerable sum of money stolen. Some say as much as \$50 was taken. On that evening between 6 and 6.30 a man who was present in the church says he saw three suspicious looking men there. Their actions were as suspicious as their appearance and our informant thinks these fellows must have had some hand in the theft. It is said also that they had since been seen spending money pretty freely about town.

10 BELOW ZERO

At the King's Bridge last night the thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero at midnight. It was a very cold night and at 9 this morning the glass at the same place reached zero.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS FOR INDIAN OCEAN

TOKYO, Feb. 25.—The Japanese Navy Department announces that four warships are being sent to the Indian Ocean to replace other Japanese units there.
The report that a Japanese fleet has been sent to the Mediterranean is stated to be unfounded.

GERMANY'S LAST EFFORT

PARIS, Feb. 25.—German troops taking part in the operations before Verdun, were given to understand that this was to be the last and great offensive against France, according to statements made by prisoners, reported in the Paris newspapers this morning.

AN OLD FRIEND GONE

The public messages of yesterday contained news of the loss of an old ship well-known to the people of St. John's. This is the La Plandre, which entered this port on New Year's Day, 1893, with the warboard side almost torn out of her. She was 6 months in the dry dock here getting repairs, and had been in collision with the British ship Cyphronis, Capt. Kelly, on the Banks. Capt. Schmueck was in command of the La Plandre, which 2 years ago also visited this port, short of coal.
Some of the crew of the ship when here in 1893 were suspected of complicity in the murder of Wm. McCarthy, which caused a great sensation at the time.

AN UNPRECEDENTED CASE

The police, we hear, are aware that Mrs. Butler, now in custody and suspected of being the perpetrator of a series of burglaries, had in her possession when arrested, a great number of keys of all sizes and shapes.
The woman had in her home over \$400 in silver and notes, some of the former filling several bowls. She has on deposit in a Halifax bank, \$900, the interest on which has been accumulating since 1898 and has also comparatively large deposits in the Newfoundland Savings Bank and Bank of Montreal, while we hear a deal of goods of all kinds was held in her house, from which no less than 12 loads of refuse matter was taken when the authorities went to search it.
The case contains features unprecedented in local police annals.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

FEBRUARY 24TH, 1916

- 1055 Private James Ford, Cape Chidley, Labrador. Dangerously ill, measles, Scotland.
- FEBRUARY 25TH, 1916.
- Additional Information
- 432 Private Michael T. Whelan, 5 Alexander Street. Previously reported with enteric; Madros; out of danger, Jan. 8. Now reported to be admitted to the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric, not serious.
- 769 Private John T. Sullivan, 26 Hutchings St. Previously reported with paratyphoid, Madros; West, Nov. 25. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric, not serious.
- 156 Private Gordon Green, Parado Street, Alexandria. Previously reported with enteric; Alexandria; out of danger, Jan. 8. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric, not serious.

J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

WRECK OFF CHANNEL

The Kyle is due at Port aux Basques at 3 p.m. At noon the ship was 50 miles off Channel Head, S.W. by S. with a S.E. wind prevailing, and passing through a lot of small loose ice.

BROKE \$150 GLASS

This forenoon one of Ayre & Son's horses attached to a box cart used for moving snow from the sidewalk took fright and backed through the big plate glass window in the music store. It was a 3-8 in. glass and valued for \$150.

FIRST DIPHTHERIA SINCE MONDAY

The first case of diphtheria to develop here since Monday occurred yesterday in a residence in Walsh's Square, where a little boy died last week. The patient now is a girl aged 12.

She was sent to hospital.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Prospero left Barin at 9.15 to-day, going west.

The Kyle's express is due here at 3 p.m. to-day.

The S.S. Stephano left Halifax for New York last night and will leave the latter port on March 1st. She is due here on the 7th.

There were no prisoners before Mr. Hutchings, K.C. in the Police Court to-day. Several civil cases were heard in the Central District Court.

There is a good deal of slob-ice off the port again to-day, it having drifted up with yesterday's N.N.E. wind. Last night's heavy frost also again covered the harbor with ice.

Holland a Warehouse for German Supplies

Dutch Cities Swarm With German Merchants, Agents and Spies, Trading Freely

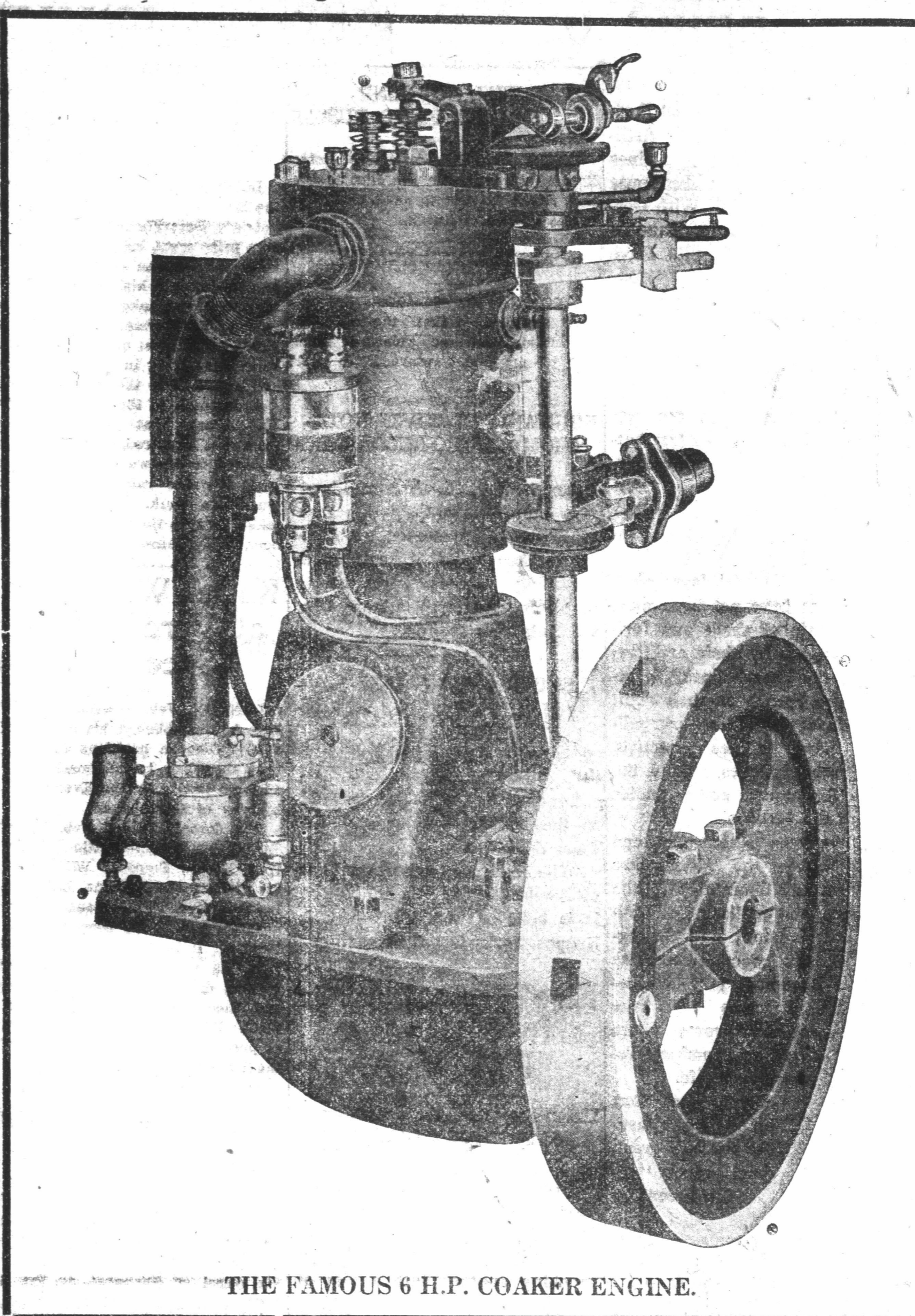
LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily Mail recently sent an investigator to Holland, as it had previously sent one to Scandinavia, to ascertain the effect of the British blockade.
This investigator contributes a three-column article to the Daily Mail this morning, the gist of what is that, the correspondent, after patient and careful enquiry, has come to the conclusion that Holland is being used by the Germans as a warehouse from which goods are taken daily to the German factories, cities and troops.
He asserts that the Netherlands Overseas Trust, established under a pledge to control the imports so that Holland would import only for her own needs, has been a failure.
"The Dutch cities," he says, "are swarming with German merchants, agents and spies, trading freely. Dutch commerce is inextricably entangled with German interests and German capital."
The correspondent supports his contentions by statistics and other evidence.

A pessimist is a person who is seasick during the entire voyage of life.

READ THIS! TO THE FISHERMEN:--

"THE COAKER" Motor Engine is the favorite Engine with the Fishermen.

A Motor Engine made for the Union Trading Company by the largest Motor Engine Manufacturers in America.

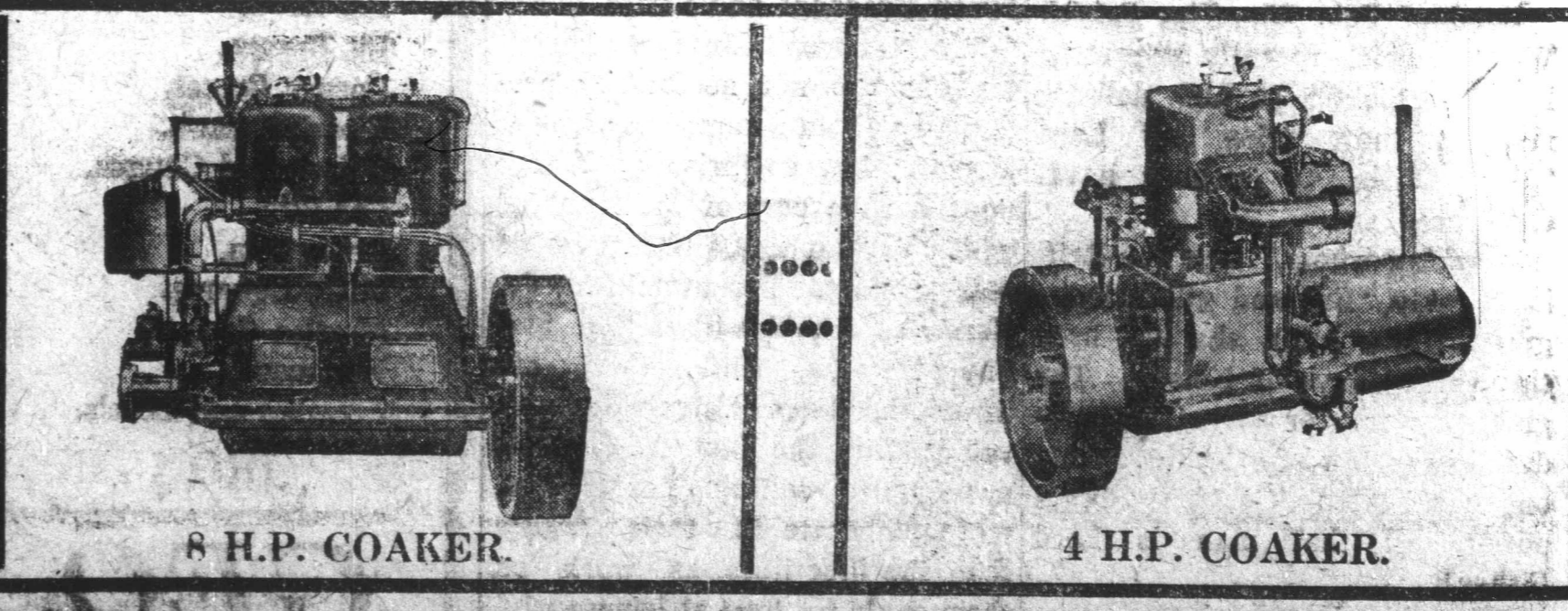


THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

THE "COAKER" 4 cycle can be operated on half the oil consumed by a 2 cycle engine. This Engine's power is equal to double the power of some 2 cycle engines. It is made for the fishermen's use and expressly for Trap Skiffs and large size Fishing Bullies. It is sold to Union members at wholesale prices, all commission and middlemen's profits being cut out. We have them on exhibition at our wharf premises; we carry parts and fittings in stock. We guarantee the Engine. Write for particulars and terms, applying to Chairman of F.P.U. Councils concerning this Engine. We confidently recommend the Engine, as being of the very best make and material, of being exactly what is needed for the fishermen's use and GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work, it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on gasoline, and when started operates on kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "COAKER." The man who buys a "COAKER" Engine from us saves \$50.00 on a 6 H.P., \$80.00 on a 8 H.P. and \$40.00 on a 4 H.P. Engine. We have the 4, 6 and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "COAKER" Engines; all 4 cycle make. Send along your orders for spring delivery.

For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

SPRINGDALE STREET SCHOLARS DEBATE THE QUESTION OF CONFEDERATION WITH CANADA

A debate on Confederation took place at the Commercial Night School on Monday evening last, and was keenly contested. Mr. Sydney Pelley, in the absence of Mr. H. Harnett, the leader of the Affirmative, opened the debate from a patriotic point of view, contending that unity was strength and that by joining with Canada we would be still more united and, therefore, more patriotic. Newfoundland would be fortified by Canada or even by Britain, at Canada's request. Better transportation facilities would be afforded, by railways and steamships, and practical, competent men placed at the head of our various departments, so that first of all the fisheries, the mainstay of the country, would receive more consideration than at present. A bonus would be given to the fishermen the same as in Canada, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Duty would be taken off, then business would advance and living would be cheaper. More money would be granted for agriculture, experimental farms, schools and lighthouses. Better roads and bridges would be built by the people

honorably, without depending upon the government to build them for them. A militia would be maintained at the expense of the whole Dominion, and as Newfoundland is the worse off of the two, therefore, it would benefit her better. He believed it would benefit our financial condition, because our public debt is \$118 per capita, while Canada's is about \$50. Their earning power or per capita revenue is also higher, namely \$20.21 per capita, and their expenditure less. Canada's population in 1914 was 8,075,000 people. Her expenditure per head is \$15.00 (taken from Canada Year Book, 1915.) which Newfoundland's population is 242,619 people and her revenue and expenditure are each \$16.00 per head. We spend all we earn. (Newfoundland Year Book, 1914.) Therefore, by making Newfoundland equal we would benefit in every way. Industries would be started, and would give more employment. Small factories would be bought out by big ones that would boom Newfoundland. The duty taken off provisions and vegetables would make living cheaper. Capital would

be brought into the country, the income and property taxes would be more just than the present tariffs, and by intercourse with Canadians, Newfoundlanders would tend to gain in smartness, and there is no reason why a Newfoundland could not become Prime Minister of Canada and be represented in the Imperial Parliament as well. When the war drum beats no longer, in the Parliament of men, and the Federation of the world. He asked all to vote for Confederation. The leaders of the Negative side, Mr. G. J. Hawkins and Mr. C. Barnes, followed their opponent and ably refuted his statements, pointing out that it would mean giving up our independence, now and forever. The increased revenue in Canada, quoted over Newfoundland's was merely a proof that people there were taxed more than we are. Confederation would mean unbearable taxation of our fishermen, farmers, workmen and merchants, and would drive thousands of people out of the country as a result, the same as it did in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where the population is steadily declining in favour of Upper Canada, that gets the cream of the country. Newfoundland would get the dregs. Also when Nova Scotia was actually forced into Confederation, many of her factories had to close down owing

An All-Feature Programme at THE NICKEL To-Day.

RUTH ROLAND and HENRY KING, starring in

"FOR THE COMMONWEALTH,"
the ninth thrilling installment of that wonderful series.

"WHO PAYS?"

"A PERILOUS CHANCE."
(A sensational dramatic offering.)

"A LUCKY LEAP."
(Fatty in a dandy Keystone.)

Thomas G. Chaterton and an all-star cast in

"WHEN THE TIDE CAME IN."

A powerful two-part melo-drama—A TRUE TO LIFE STORY.

SEND THE CHILDREN EARLY TO THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE.

IF IT'S GOOD IN PICTURES YOU'LL SEE IT AT THE NICKEL.

Union Trading Co's First Annual Sale!

UNEXCELLED because of the extraordinary values that are being offered at Surprisingly Low Prices despite the recent advances that have taken place. Included in this sale you will find a number of oddments that come in for every-day use, all reduced down as to make a Genuine Bargain-Giving Event. Our advertisement does not cover all. To know the Big Savings you will effect give us a call.

<p>BIG FURS REDUCTION! All our Furs Reduced down far below the regular prices. POSITIVELY The Biggest Values ever offered in Furs.</p>	<p>MEN'S OVERCOATS Men's Tweed Overcoats, Reg. \$7.00 value. \$6.00 Now. Men's Mottled Blanket Overcoats, Reg. \$15.00 value. \$13.00 Odd sizes only. Now</p>	<p>YOUTHS' SUITS Not Many in the Lot. While they last you can secure them from \$1.20 to \$2.00 each, which is 20 per cent. under regular prices.</p>
<p>BLOUSE BARGAINS Ladies' Velvet Blouse, trimmed with pretty lace. \$1.60 Reg. \$1.90 value. Ladies' Fancy Delaine Blouse, High Collar, Lace Yoke, Tuck Front. Regular \$1.20 95c. Ladies' Repp Blouse, Green and Grey only. Regular 90c. \$1.10 value. Dark Fancy Blouses, Low Collar. To clear at... 50c. Cream Stripe Flette Waists, Detachable Collar. To 50c. clear at... Fancy Colored Blouses, High Collar. To clear at 40c.</p>	<p>MEN'S SHORT COATS \$2.70 & \$3.90 each. Regular \$3.20 and \$4.50 values.</p> <p>MEN'S VESTS Corduroys, Serges and Tweeds to clear at 60c. each. Chiefly in small sizes.</p> <p>BIG SHIRT VALUES Men's Negligee Shirts, made of strong Repp material, French Cuffs, Double stitched, Reinforced back and front. Full regulation size. Regular \$1.75 value. \$1.35 Men's Stripe Percalé Shirt with Landed Cuff. \$1.00 Reg. \$1.20. Now... These Remarkable Shirt Offers cover about 11 dozen and can be had in any size.</p>	<p>BOYS' OVERCOATS Remainders in odd sizes of a lot which cannot be duplicated. Regular \$4.50 \$3.00 value. Each... BROWN BLANKET SPECIAL! \$2.50 per pair. With the present tendency for advancing prices it will be some time before an offer like this will come again.</p> <p>BOOT SPECIALS! Infants' Boots in Pink, White, Blue and Tan Colors. 28c. Pair... Men's Gun Metal Boots. Regular \$3.20 value. \$2.80 Pair... Women's Gun Metal Boots with Gray Cloth Uppers. \$2.20 Regular \$2.70 value. The above are in odd sizes only with exception of the Infants' sizes.</p>
<p>JAPANESE SILK In several leading shades, 25c. per yard. Slightly imperfect, but not sufficient to injure its usefulness.</p> <p>CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR SPECIALS! Children's Tweed Dresses, \$1.90 up. Child's Blue Cloth Dress, with Velvet Collar, \$1.70 up. Child's Tweed Dresses, 65c. Child's Shepherd Check Dresses, 55c. Child's Blue Serge Dresses, 70c.</p>	<p>MEN'S COLLAR SPECIAL! White Laundered Collars, in low & medium height. 10c. All sizes. Each... MEN'S SUSPENDERS Made from good, strong, durable Elastic Webbing with Stitched Buff Leather 28c. Button Straps. Each... MEN'S NECKWEAR SPECIALS 10c. each.</p>	<p>OTHER ODDMENTS CONSISTS OF Dress Material Ends. Blouse Flannelette Ends. Cream Flannelette Ends. Fleece Calico. Savon Drettonnes. White Dress Ducks. London Smoke. Khaki Material. Percales. Cotton Tweeds. Floor Drugget, etc., etc.</p>

Fishermen's Union Trading Co'y.

to competition, with duty off, their only protection. The same would apply here so that while certain manufactured goods might be bought cheaper, there would be no work in our factories and, therefore, less money for people. There would also be no protection for our fisheries, as Canada is a fishing country too and the result would be that our large planting rooms would be ruined by Canadian competition. In education Newfoundland now benefits by the Bible and religious instruction in our schools, therefore people are now better Christians and happier here. Compulsory education can be carried out now and most of the other so-called advantages of Canada, without sacrificing our independence for it. For example: bonus for fishermen, practical and scientific heads of departments, practical education on the industries of the country, etc. People can live cheaper in Newfoundland now than in Canada, because we get the benefit of cheaper flour, owing to outside competition, because Canada reduces her prices to keep us from buying from the United States, but if once we joined Canada we would not be allowed to buy from the United States, therefore, we would be obliged to pay whatever Canada would charge. The same applies to everything else. Canada would be able to tax us all she wished and cancel any laws we passed objectionable to her. Therefore, Newfoundland tends to gain economically by keeping out of Confederation.

On a vote being taken, the Affirmative side won by a small majority. The chairman, Mr. P. G. Butler, principal of the school, invited Mr. A. Barnes, one of the visitors, to speak. Mr. Barnes said that it afforded him much pleasure to hear the students expressing themselves so well, as a result of their lectures. He had started a debating club once, and afterwards had the pleasure of seeing two of its members admitted to the House of Assembly, and wished the chairman most helpful advice on overcoming stage fright, on clear enunciation or slowness and distinctness in debate, and gave an eloquent address on the duties of citizenship and how everyone should study and vote on these questions. A strong determining factor in the question of Confederation is the influence and power of Canada in gaining concessions from Great Britain that Newfoundland could never gain alone; the wealth of Canada came through British capital stimulated by Canadian brains. For one thing, if the Canadian system of education could be transferred to Newfoundland, it would be a great gain to us in spite of "The Manitoba School Question." He advised students to attack more of these practical questions, because they day is coming when they will have to determine these for themselves. He advised them to pocket their shyness before the lady students, as they would have to learn courage to propose to one of them some day, and he advised the lady students as this was leap year, to let their voices be heard too in the interest of their country and the advancement of the noble work of women in this strenuous age.

Next Monday night the subject of Confederation will be continued to enable more students to take part and to go more deeply into the question, after which the subject of "Compulsory Education for Day Schools and Night Schools" will be taken up, and it is hoped that a large number of students and visitors will attend, as this work is productive of much good, and deserves every encouragement.

Happy is the statesman who never has to rush into print to explain anything.

Allies Will Win War in Two Years Declares Edison

Men, Money and Ability to Get Things to Carry it on Will Eventually Triumph

TALKS ON 69TH BIRTHDAY

Advices Cutting Down of Diet to One-Third, Drink no Whiskey, and Opposes the Cigarette

ORANGE, N.J., Feb. 22.—Thomas A. Edison celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday by doing just what he has done almost every day of his life, and the thing he likes most to do. He worked hard. He gave himself over to the newspaper men for a few minutes, but two things were taboo—politics and the navy. He was brought back to his work again. "I'm just playing chess with nature," was the way he described what he was doing.

"You were late to work this morning," one of the reporters remarked. "Well, you see, they dragged me over to New York to dinner last night and I didn't get home until 2 o'clock this morning. And I didn't get to work until nearly 9 o'clock this morning."

Here is what the wizard has to say about eating: "Cut your food down to one-third or one-fourth of what you have been eating. I eat three meals a day. That's habit and nothing else. But I eat a quarter of what the average man does. I know it, because I see it at my own table.

Prohibition is a subject that always interests Mr. Edison. "Man isn't perfect yet and you can't take alcohol away from him all at once. If you do he will resent the fact. Let men drink beer that has a percentage of alcohol of 2 or 1.34 per cent for twenty years or so and then cut it down to 1 per cent. Cut out all whiskey and strong drinks at once.

"The theory is this: Every man's stomach is about the same size. Beer with 2 per cent of alcohol will never make the average man drunk because he wouldn't be able to get enough in his stomach to get drunk. It must be done through federal regulation that's the only way. Prohibition is going to become world-wide."

If there is anything in this world that carries the Edison stamp of disapproval it is the cigarette. "I'd have a Sullivan Law against them for anyone under 21," he said, and he added that he'd just as soon see a man with a revolver as a boy with a cigarette.

Of the war he said: "The Allies will win, but the war will last two years longer. Men, money and the ability to get things necessary to carry on the war will win the day eventually. This country will not become involved and the worst that will happen is probably the breaking off of diplomatic relations."

He would not discuss Wilson's policies or the Lusitania.

HON. MR. BURRELL MAY GO SOUTH FOR HEALTH

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Owing to the nervous shock and injuries sustained in the Parliament Building fire, from which he is but slowly recovering, it is doubtful whether Hon. Martin Burrell will be able to resume his duties this season. He will probably go south for a period of convalescence.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"TO THE DEATH."
A dramatic and impressive lesson that we should be slow to anger, to live and let live, produced by the iograph Co.

"MCQUADE OF THE TRAFFIC SQUAD."
A thrilling Edison drama featuring PAT O'MALLEY.

"HER CONVERT."
A iograph drama with Claire McDowell and Charles H. West.

"THE STRENGTH OF A SALMON."
A spectacular comedy drama.

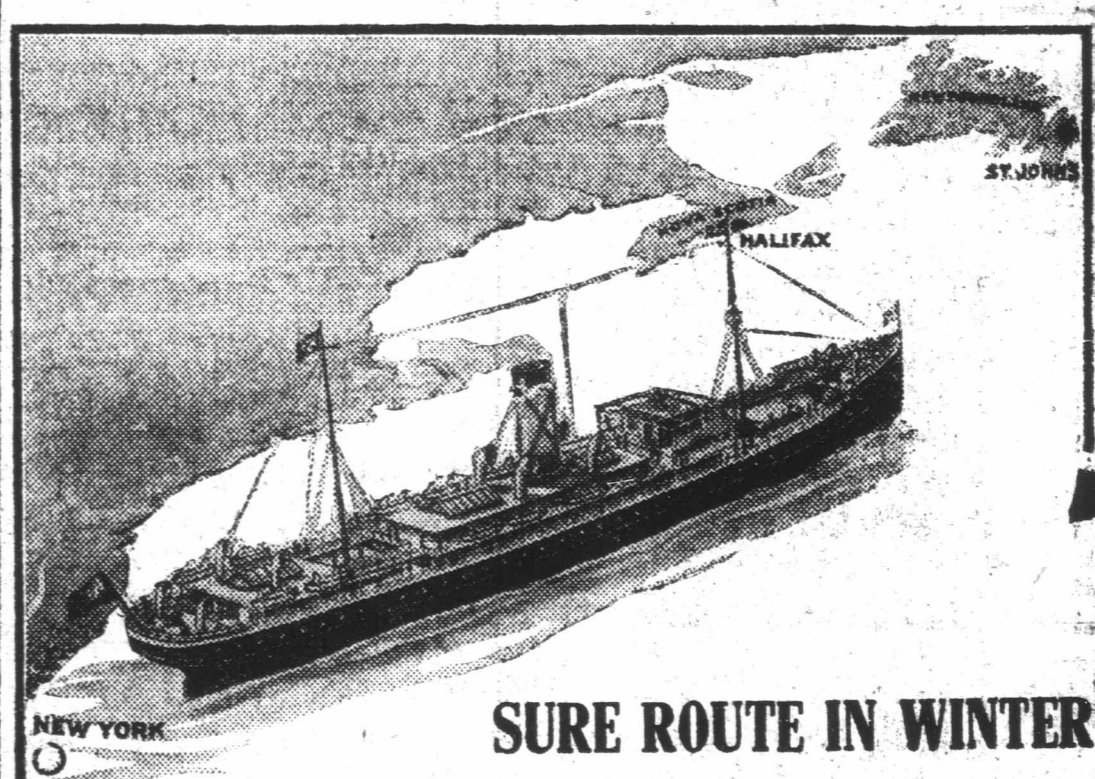
"THE BACHELOR'S BURGLER."
An Essanay comedy.

BARITONE **DAVE PARKS** Singing Classy Ballads and Popular Songs. SOLOIST

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS—A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

Send the Children to The Big Saturday Matinee—Extra Pictures.

Red Cross Line



SURE ROUTE IN WINTER

Tickets issued to New York, Halifax and Boston.

INTENDED SAILINGS.

FROM NEW YORK: **Stephano, March 1st.**
FROM ST. JOHN'S: **Stephano, March 8th.**

Harvey & Co., Agents

GEORGE SNOW

SHIP AND GENERAL IRON WORKER AND MACHINIST

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

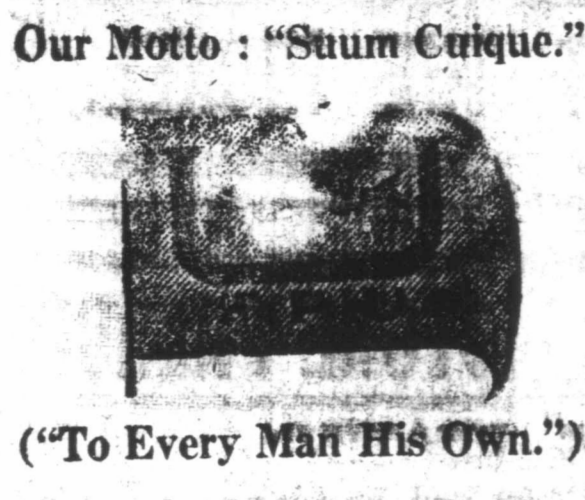
With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery. **Large Stock of Material always on hand.** **Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.**

Note carefully the address:

GEORGE SNOW
SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

IN STORE
387 Bales
No. 1 HAY
The Quality is
Extra Good.
J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent



The Mail and Advocate
Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.
Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., FEB. 25th, 1916

OUR PLATFORM

"THE attitude of the F.P.U. on the great public questions of the day," said Mosdell some short time since, "is clearly defined in the platform adopted at the Bonavista Convention. This platform," said Mosdell, "was remarkable for the absence of all Wild Cat schemes."

"It takes into consideration," said Mosdell, "the most pressing needs of the Country and of the People and advocates Safe, Sound and Economical methods for meeting these needs."

"Now the F. P. U.," said Mosdell, "from the direct way in which it enunciates popular needs, department failures and administrative necessities proves that Coaker, the man chiefly responsible for outlining this F.P.U. policy, has given the quest of the day the most careful thought and has brains, courage and initiative enough to evolve a cure for the ills of our body politics."

"With this expression of opinion over twenty-three thousand fishermen agree. When the F.P.U. was first started many doubting Thomases were found who never ceased to belittle the object of the Union. Many they were who never ceased to misconstrue the real aims of the Union. In fact the most heinous, the most uncalculated, the most misrepresentation of the Union's business was hurled broadcast throughout the land."

"But the fishermen never faltered. They had faith in Coaker, faith in themselves and they kept the even tenor of their way despite the army of calamity howlers who shouted blue ruin till they were black in the face."

"Now the man or men who stand on what is now known as the Union Platform, i.e. the Bonavista Platform, does not need to swear out a search warrant to see where he is. This Bonavista Platform cannot be construed to mean one thing in the North, another thing in the South and cannot be explained a still different way in the West."

"This platform was carefully thought out. It was unlike Morris's Election Manifesto, simply so much barbed wire to catch the people. Unlike Morris, the framers of the Bonavista Platform intended to deal honestly with the people, because as Mosdell said, 'No other was better fitted to know the needs of the toiler than Coaker,

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS!

NOTHING more clearly indicated the true character of W. F. COAKER than invitation to Sir Robert Bond to lead the Union Forces during the recent campaign. A less cautious man or one more self-conceited would, in COAKER'S position, have essayed the task himself. But, sinking personal ambition and keeping an eye single to the interests of the F.P.U., the President (COAKER) secured a practical politician for the position. AND SO THE COUNTRY LEARNED THAT COAKER IS A MAN WHOSE HEAD IS NOT TURNED BY SUCCESS AND ALSO THAT HIS

PRESENT POSITION DOES INDEED REQUIRE MUCH SELF-SACRIFICE AND NO LITTLE DIPLOMACY. It is a foregone conclusion that under his (COAKER'S) Leadership, the Fishermen's Protective Union will eventually become THE GOVERNING POWER OF THE LAND and thus in elevating the Toilers to this dignified position, which is theirs by every right of manhood, W. F. COAKER HAS WRIT HIS NAME LARGELY ON THE PAGE OF NEWFOUNDLAND HISTORY.—MOSDELL, in The Fishermen's Advocate, December 20th, 1913.

for Coaker had lived amongst them, he had studied their needs and he possessed their confidence. He was then, as he is to-day, the only man in public life in this Colony who can honestly claim that he represents the fishermen of Newfoundland.

Coaker as the candidate of the people, not of the politicians, is ever watchful of the interests of the toiler. He has waged war, and will continue to wage war, on all and sundry who would fatten at the expense of him who earns his living by the sweat of his brow."

If Coaker was the "selected" one of the interests, the hired press would advertise him as extensively as a druggist would some patent medicine. It is a well known fact that within recent years money has been freely spent by those who are not in politics for the good of their health to finance a boom for Morris and at the same time to stampee the people into regarding this cheap bluff as a "Saviour of his Country."

Now those monied interests who have so eagerly handed in their "hard earned money" to campaign funds did so with a two fold purpose. The first of course was to secure for their "candidate"—Morris—a return to power so that they could still fatten at the expense of the toilers and, secondly, they would, so they thought, crush to atoms this man Coaker and the F.P.U.

But the fishermen being tired of being systematically fooled by scheming politicians rebelled and sent back to represent them on the floors of the People's House—not the ever-ready-to-serve-at-any-price-candidate of the greedy capitalists—but representatives of themselves; men who would be faithful at all times to their interests.

This turn of affairs was of course a sore blow to the monied interests, and they immediately sought new agencies whereby to continue their work of destruction.

Under which flag will the Newfoundland fishermen stand? Will he stand under that of Coaker, who boldly utters his convictions and who battles for the people; or will they stand under the flag of Morrisism or some otherism, one who is willing to accept any platform made by the monied interests, in order to reach the Premiership of Terra Nova?

Morris's record tells us he is a ever shining example of a "selected" agent, not of the people, but of the few who live in luxury while the many want.

"For years past the Newfoundland fishermen were being despoiled by a political tyranny. They had pleaded for justice but their pleas were scoffed at because they had no recognized leader; they had no Coaker to fight their battles and no Union through which they could make themselves felt. They were growing restless and impatient, and so when Coaker hunched the Union it was not surprising to see its ranks

quickly grow with the b6rre and sinew of the country. Those commercial pirates and place seekers who would now ask the fishermen to still endure the same tyranny as of old may just as well try to prevent the mighty ocean from following its onward course as to try and kill the F.P.U. and Coaker. The people propose to take a hand in public affairs now and the programme as outlined in the Bonavista Platform will be carried out in the near future.

A bit of advice, injudiciously administered often seems to be a sledge-hammer knock. It is better to take a chance on a party-line telephone than to put foolish thoughts in love letters.

W. F. COAKER SAYS FISHERMEN OF NEWFOUNDLAND WILL WIN

President of F.P.U. Says They Will Rule the Country—Confederation Now Farther Off.—People Developing Wonderful Prosperity.—What the Outlook is.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—"When the elections take place in 1917 the fishermen of Newfoundland will be the party returned to power through their organization—the Fishermen's Protective Union. I shall lead that party in the fight, but have too many other interests in connection with the Union, of which I am president, to work 14 hours every day on the union in its fight for recognition, and someone else will be the head of the party in the house."

This was the assertion made by W. F. Coaker, member of parliament for Twillingate, Newfoundland, and president of the F. P. U.

"At the last election we ran ten candidates, and worked in co-operation with the Liberal party under Sir Robert Bond. We took nine of the seats, and the Liberals got two others. The Conservatives had twenty-one and the balance went Liberal-Union."

"Those five men of ours have been in the house for two or three years, and have gained experience, and when the next election comes we shall fight our own fight, and there is no doubt but that the representatives of the Union will hold the majority."

"There are 22,000 members of the Union, divided up over 250 branches, and when it is remembered that the total population of Newfoundland is only a third of that of Montreal, and that the Western shore fishermen are not yet organized, although they will be before the elections—it can easily be seen what power the fishermen have."

"There has been more done for the fishing industry in Newfoundland during the last two or three years than in the previous fifty, and yet the fishing industry is one of the greatest sources of wealth for the country. The revenue of Newfoundland is \$4,000,000 a year."

Mr. Coaker said that Newfoundland was prospering, owing to the splendid prices obtained for its produce during the past year. This was due in great measure to the work of the Union of the cabinet and leading opposition Fishing Company and Union Export company, which dealt with the fish, and exports in such a way that the middlemen were done away with, the fishermen having reaped \$4,000,000 benefit through their dearing the past four years.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY—DO CODFISH MIGRATE?

THE answer to this question has a special interest for our fishermen. They have all sorts of theories about fish generally; but, as in the case of seals, our local fishermen have no means of determining anything about the habits of our great source of wealth. Scientists, however, who have devoted much time to the study of fish life are able to enlighten us.

A Danish authority, Professor Schmidt, tells us that young cod fry generally seek the colder waters of the north just as soon as they have passed the larval stage. There they remain until a year, or even two years old. When about a foot long—being then about one year old, they move out into deep water and return at tides inshore for food. They spawn invariably in deep water. After spawning they seek inshore waters in quest of food and find it on the banks and shoals.

We know from experience along our shores that fish come to the land in great numbers in June and July following the large schools of caplin which are so plentiful from the early days of June. These coast migrations are limited and Professor Hind states that "the schools of cod frequenting a particular coast may be said to be indigenous to it." Spencer Baird, in the United States Commissioners Report (1889) says that the cod "is a local fish and the different schools have their different

habitats." "Adolf Neilsen, who was at one time head of our Fisheries Commission, says that the cod is a local fish as well as salmon, and he points out that each group has its local resort and the local varieties can be readily distinguished, a George's Bank fish being known from any other kind of cod on the other Banks. So can a Cape St. Mary's fish be distinguished from any other kind of cod in Newfoundland, and a Trinity Bay fish from a Placentia fish.

This may seem an extreme view; but it is endorsed by such authorities as Spencer Baird who says "no fish will come from surrounding localities to take the vacant place." Fish bear a particular relation to particular spots and fishing out one locality is thus like emptying a keg of lard, the space left does not become again occupied.

The disappearance of fish from any particular locality may be the result of many and various causes; but the restoration by incoming schools from other areas is very slow. Fish may migrate from one locality to another, attracted there by more abundant food, and the disappearance of fish from certain

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

FEBRUARY 25
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY instituted, 1837.
John Power, blacksmith, died; he was thirty-eight years an officer in the Mechanics' Society; 1866.

It may also happen, as doubtless happened last year along the Southern Shore, an unusually large body of ice may force large schools of cod to the land; and from what we know of last year's Southern Shore fishery, it seems that the quality of the fish caught differed very materially from the usual Southern Shore fish which is usually of medium size, and by no means fat.

Strong currents also affect the movements of fish; and when the ice pack is heavy to the northward, there is generally a heavy current to the southward in the early days of Spring. These currents have a very marked effect on young fish and especially on fish recently hatched.

- Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.
- Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond born, 1857.
- Star of the Sea Society founded, 1871.
- Mrs. William P. Walsh died, 1875.
- Capt. William Jackman died, 1877.
- William Frew married, 1878.
- Fergus Donnelly wins skating championship, 1896.
- J. L. Slattery appointed Secretary to Municipal Council, 1898.
- One hundred guineas reward offered for apprehension of person or persons who destroyed the windows in the Scotch Church, 1846.
- Principal Hutton, of Deaf and Dumb Institute, Halifax, died, 1891.
- Thermometer 12 degrees below zero, 1899.
- Valentine Keough, father of "manus," died, 1888.
- Reid's railway resolutions passed Assembly, 1898.
- Four-mile skating race, at Parade Rink, won by Frank Simms—time 15m. 58c., 1890.
- Some men are so reckless with their coin that they even use it for paying debts.

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Splendid Pure-White Lawns and Muslins By the Pound.

COME in and examine the excellent qualities of these fabrics—here you can get that extra-fine, washable, sheer White Lawn, that looks so much like the high-class, high-priced Organ-die.

It will agreeably surprise you, when you see the large number of yards that goes to the pound—it is the ideal fabric for making Children's Party and Summer Dresses, Women's Blouses, Tea-Aprons and many other articles of wearing apparel.

Then we have that mercerized pure-white Check Muslin, from the almost invisible—check to the quarter-inch check, that is admirably adapted for Women's and Children's wear.

Prices are low for the qualities. Come in today and see how much you'll get for twenty-five or thirty cents.

We also have a pure white fine scrimm by the pound, especially suitable for sash-curtains. Come early and get your share of these good values.

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

Mr. Coaker Describes His Trip to Canada and United States

Visits Boston, Gloucester, and New York—Meets Hon. W. C. Job, Who Showed Him Around New York—Gives His Impressions on Gloucester as a Fishing Centre—Buys Two Vessels for the Union Export Co.—Is Favorably Impressed with New York and its Business Men.

Reaches Boston.
Arrived at Boston about noon. We had a splendid run from Yarmouth, the distance is 240 miles. Crossed in steamer "Prince George," making 18 knots per hour. Boston is a fine city. It lacks one thing, wide streets. The city is easily recognized as old, for the streets are narrow and irregular. We put up at Parker Home where we were splendidly treated. The Americans are first-class business men. Their ways of doing business leave no loop holes for indolence, inefficiency or delay. No snow anywhere. All the streets are paved. It is impossible to get muddy boots in Boston. We decided to proceed in the early morning to Gloucester to examine a schooner held there for us and to inspect the fish handling methods.

Gloucester Has Seen Its Best Days.
Feb. 1st.—Went to Gloucester in the afternoon. Gloucester apparently has seen its best times. Business is not what it once was there. Several wharves are idle. The formation of large business firms and the working of the big "44" is in my opinion responsible for the present conditions. Gloucester trade will continue to fall off and be absorbed by Boston, for excellent facilities afforded at Boston for handling fish at the pier will make Boston the fishing headquarters of America. The cost of the new fish wharf must have gone into many inlets.

The arrangements and facilities for selling and handling fish, and the methods for cold storage and freezing cannot be excelled. Gloucester's trade in fish must decline in the face of the more promising conditions at Boston. In ten years Gloucester will not be sending a banker to the Grand Banks. Men won't engage in hand fishing. Prices are good; fish along the Canadian and American Atlantic is absorbing, all the men available and providing them with fair returns.

A couple of the firms of Gloucester will obtain salt bulk supplies from Nfld., and it is apparent to me that the greater portion of the salt bulk supply in future must be procured in Newfoundland.

Gorton Pew Co. Getting Ahead of Our Laws.
Already the Gorton Pew Co. are getting ahead of our laws and obtaining full British advantages under cover by having some vessels registered in Nfld. in the name of a nominal owner, thus deriving all benefits, while they escape paying certain taxes in America. They also derive many other advantages over their American competitors by registering some vessels as British.

We examined the system and methods of manufacturing the different brands of boneless fish. It requires very little capital to manufacture the salt bulk fish and there is no reason why 25,000,000 lbs is not put up and exported from Newfoundland annually. To my mind all is required is a market, and such should be opened in the Canadian West and Britain might also take some of the output.

The ship building yards at Essex where thousands of schooners have been built were visited on the 2nd. We carefully examined the vessels now under construction. They are constructed of oak and therefore most durable. The frame is oak as well as the plank.

The fishermen are having auxiliary vessels built and it is possible the whole of the future fishing fleet will be built more like trawlers in shape and propelled by motor engines as well as canvas.

Purchased Two Schooners For The Export Co.
Good schooners for sale are now very scarce, we purchased, however, one of the best of the fleet, 115 tons, about eight years old, called the Parago. We are negotiating for the second. The Gorton Pew Co. has purchased all the vessels that are picked this season, yet they have several for sale, which are about 25 years old and of about 75 to 90 tons. When they are done of a schooner, it is reasonable to think she is far on the unprofitable side of the account. At Gloucester we also examined all clothing and found the water of the best clothes as recommended by the fishermen. We will secure all we can

of this high class oil clothing and test its merits in Newfoundland the coming season.

Bostonians' Sympathy Strong For Allies
It is not hard to discover how the vast majority of the Bostonians feel regarding this great war. I have no doubt whatever of what America would do rather than see the Allies beaten by Germany. America, in my opinion, will fight with the Allies in order to defeat Germany's intentions, should such conditions arise that would make the triumph of the Allied cause impossible without America's aid. If Americans are all like the Yankees of New England then their sympathy for Britain in this war is far stronger than many professing British citizenship.

A big snow storm raged on the 2nd and until noon on the 3rd, and is considered the worse storm for the winter. One need not worry in Newfoundland over snow storms for Boston gets them just as ugly as we experience in Newfoundland. The reason they interfere so little with traffic in the States is that thousands of men are employed in clearing the streets of snow as soon as the storm ends and in 24 hours the streets are bare, having been shovelled clean by an army of men and removed by a lot of carts and sleighs of various descriptions.

In New York.
Arrived at New York on Saturday 24th. Met Mr. and Mrs. Collishaw at the Belmont Hotel. Attended service on Sunday at the old church of Brooklyn, Rev. preaching. He is said to be one of America's five greatest preachers. Attended service at the Presbyterian Church in the evening to hear Dr. Pankhurst preach, who is one of the greatest of New York moral reformers. Met Hon. W. C. Job on Monday, we lunched together at the Equitable. He spent some time in showing me some of New York's greatest business centres. Visited the Stock Exchange and there met Mr. Finley, formerly of St. John's, and Mr. Jas. McKay of Campbell and McKay; also met Mr. Padcock, formerly of St. John's, who works with Mr. Job. Met Mr. Merger of the Central Electrical Co.'s staff, and one of their engineers, and discussed our plans for a plant at Trinity.

Mr. C. Bryant and Capt. Jones left for St. John's via Port aux Basques to-day, as the Stephano was not supposed to be ready to sail until Friday.

Visited the National Museum, Zoo, and other public institutions that interested me. On Tuesday Mr. Hickman called to see me and I lunched with him and Mr. Fletcher, a Canadian business man, an intimate friend of Mr. Hickman's at the Wolcott. The Wolcott is the highest building in New York, being 58 flats high and cost \$50,000,000 from its summit. In company with Mr. Hickman, observed the adjoining country, the Hudson and other rivers. Men walking along Broadway at the foot of the building, 800 feet below, appeared about as large as flies. Filled some business engagements in the afternoon.

Meets Hon. W. C. Job.
Mr. Job called for me at 5 p.m. and we took a stroll through a portion of the city and he introduced me to his club which consists of "some 6500 members, amongst them being broad of the prominent Newfoundlanders in New York." Mr. R. Harvey, youngest brother of Hon. John Harvey, Mr. Charles Bowring, eldest son of the late Hon. Chas. of St. John's, and Mr. Outbridge, brother of Sir Joseph, are members of this club. Took supper with Mr. Job, after which we both went to the theatre. Sir William Reid who is staying at the Astor called at the Belmont with Mr. Job to see me. I had never seen Sir Wm. Reid before and Mr. Job got off a good joke by introducing Sir William as the British Consul. On Wednesday, the

9th, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Collishaw, Mr. Jemison of New Glasgow and Mrs. Cohn, wife of the Manager of the New York National Bank, who was formerly of the Toronto staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia, I left New York to attend to business at Montreal. When we arrived we learned of the death of Mr. Martin Furlong who had passed away the night before at the Victoria Hospital.

A Wonderful City.
New York is indeed a wonderful city. To one visiting it for the first time it seems more like a dream than a reality. No one who has not visited the city can form an idea of what it is like. Its numerous hotels, restaurants and cafes filled to overflowing, some of them by 3000 guests. Its grand music and theatres are the best available on earth. Its street traffic, subway traffic and elevated street car service is astounding. New York is a city underground, as well as on the surface. Millions of citizens travel every day, there is no night. The traffic is continuous. The streets are lighted elaborately. The electric display on all the streets are beyond description; the stores are lighted up all night, although closed; the hotels, restaurants are always open and hundreds going and coming. Trains leave and enter the city every five minutes; 60,000 motor cars speed continually through the streets.

Sometimes one could walk on motor cars for a mile, when hung up by the police—for the police are stationed at every corner to adjust the traffic—mightily hard they earn their pay. The 5,000,000 inhabitants of great New York are very obedient to the orders of the police. During four days I did not see a beggar or a drunken person, and while millions were travelling hourly not one accident happened. Every Newfoundland I spoke to was delighted to live at New York and all assured me they would not think of returning to Newfoundland. Mr. Job likes New York life and business and will not return to Newfoundland again to reside. Mr. C. Bowring is one of New York's most prominent business men. The dry goods, clothing business, is done almost entirely by large wealthy Jewish firms. The Jews also own the theatre. No Jews are engaged in the liquor business. The Italians control the fruit and flower business.

Rents Are Very High in New York.
New York is the most alien portion of America, fully 70 per cent of the population must be aliens. The German strain is most numerous. Full 90 per cent is pro Ally in their war sympathies. Boston is Anglo American, while New York consist chiefly of Alien Americans. It is rare to find an English waiter in an hotel, but German waiters are numerous. Goods retail at high prices, far exceeding the prices for the same American goods at St. John's. Rents are so high at New York that fully two thirds of all profits go for rent; as much as \$40,000 a year is paid for a small store. Many articles are bought in New York wholesale by our St. John's firms, and after paying 50 per cent duty and the high charges set at St. John's retail 20 per cent lower than the retail price at New York. \$100.00 at St. John's is as good as \$500.00 in New York. Any man in future who leaves Newfoundland to reside at American cities and who write home about the big wages he is receiving should not be regarded as having "improved" his position much for the working man who receive \$5.00 per day at Boston or New York would be better off at St. John's at \$2.00 per day.

New Yorkers Spend Their Money Freely.
The Americans are an easy people to do business with. They don't hesitate in deciding, they like to time out bargaining, it is yes or no without hesitation. Mr. Job says he does as much work in an hour at New York as he would do in 10 hours at St. John's, yet the New York business man mostly takes two hours for what he does in New York. The New Yorker lives in the factory or office, eats in restaurants and sleeps at home sometimes. His family see but little of him, only see him Sundays. They are free givers, money is cheap

(Continued on page 6)

Underskirts.

Ladies Underskirts selling at less than cost

Ladies' Fancy	Regular Price	Now
" "	70c.	52c.
" "	80c.	55c.
" "	90c.	64c.
" "	95c.	68c.
" "	\$1.10.	76c.
" "	\$1.20.	88c.
" "	\$1.30.	96c.
" "	\$1.50.	\$1.18.

Moril Skirts
Brown, Pink, Grey, Green, Black. From \$2.20 to \$2.70. Now one price. \$1.60.

Satin Skirts
Saxe, Gold, Grey, Royal, Tangerine, Purple, Cerise and Black. Regular price \$3.20. Now \$2.20.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.
315 WATER STREET 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter

Squires & Winter,

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.
New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
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100 GOOD LOGGERS

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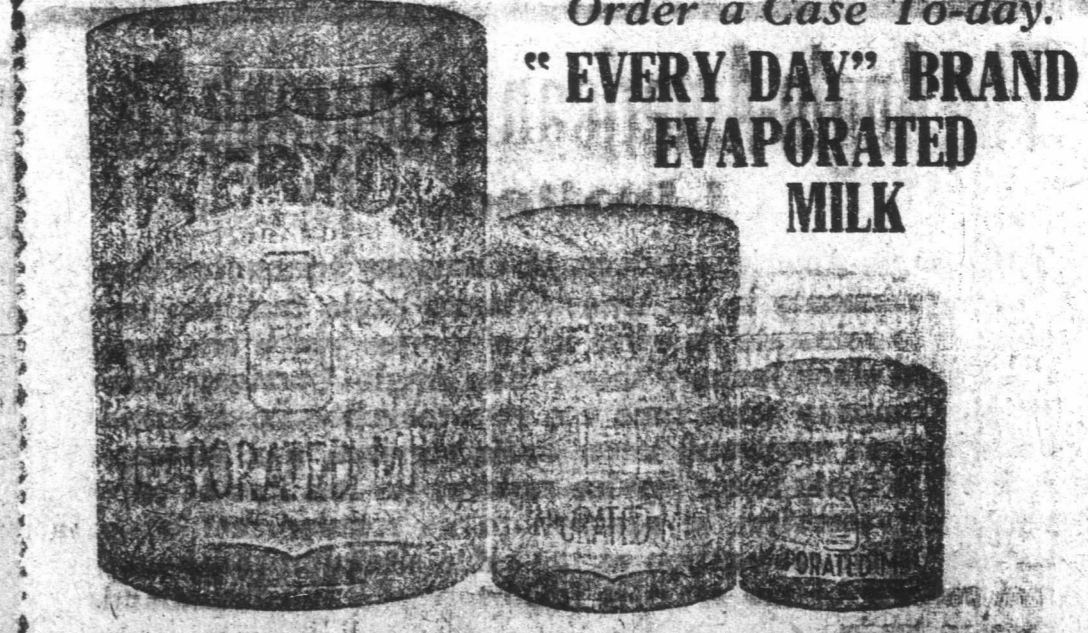
Wages Average \$24 and Board.

GOOD MEN STAYING TO End of Chop

Will be paid \$26 per month.

TAKE TRAIN TO MILLERTOWN OR BADGER.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



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Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.

ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

FISH For Sale!

We have a quantity of large Eating Fish, suitable for retailers. Price very reasonable. This is a splendid chance for Shopkeepers to secure supplies at Two Dollars per qtl. less than usual price.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.,
Provision Department.

Advertise in the Mail and Advocate.

MR. COAKER DESCRIBES HIS TRIP TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from page 5.) with them. They can easily and spend freely. They are exceedingly sympathetic and humane; they care for their poor and unfortunate generously; they build and support churches and other institutions very liberally.

New York life is unreal. It is artificial and one who is visiting for the first time asks himself often, how long is it possible for such conditions to exist. A great disaster of a colossal magnitude must eventually overtake American city people, they won't stop to think, nor look far ahead.

Public Officials Are Most Obliging. The hotel where I stayed contained 1,600 rooms, and two nights of the four I was there, travellers were refused for want of rooms.

I have enjoyed my visit to Boston and New York, thanks to the numerous kind friends I met, who did all in their power to make my visit enjoyable. I was fortunate at New York in meeting several very kind friends, as Mr. and Mrs. Collishaw, Mr. Hickman, Mr. Jenkinson of New Glasgow and Hon. W. C. Job.

The banker Metamora, Capt. John Lewis, put into Cape Broyle Tuesday evening to avoid the slob ice on the coast. She sailed for the S.W. coast Wednesday.

To-night's hockey match will be one of the most interesting for the season. Should the Vics. win they will have caught the Terra Novas and Feildians. Should St. Bon's win the next two matches they will be in line with the Feildians and Terra Novas and this would cause an interesting situation.

The earnings of last night's Carnival were very good and will go to the Red Cross Branch of the W.P.A. Approximately \$350 were received from all sources, entrance receipts, sale of teas etc., and Mesdames Bowring and Chater, the promoters and the other ladies interested, deserve to be highly complimented on the great success of the Carnival.

It is likely the two Norwegian steamers, the Nord and Sampson, are now on their way here to prosecute the sealishery in the Gulf, so that there will be six ships, operating in that sealing venture this spring.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Co. Limited. THE Anglo-American Telegraph Company announces that improvements in its trans-Atlantic cable facilities enables it to reinstate its cable letter service which has been suspended since January third.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL The beautiful mid-week programme at the Nickel theatre was largely attended yesterday, and all were delighted with the show. To-day there is a new programme. Ruth Roland and Henry King will star in "For the Commonwealth," the 9th thrilling episode of the wonderful series, "Who Pays?"

Five feature pictures constitute the big programme that the Crescent Picture Palace is showing to-day. "To the Death" is a Vitagraph feature, a story of a feud, a dramatic and impressive lesson that we should be slow to anger, to live and let live.

LEAGUE HOCKEY—To-night, Victorias vs. St. Bon's. Game starts at 7:30 sharp.

TO-NIGHT'S PLAYERS The line-up in this evening's hockey game will be: Victorias goal, St. Bon's Hunt; point, Vinicombe; cover, Higgins; rover, Callahan; long, Crawford; right, Godden; left, Shortall.

SHIPPING The Novelty is loading fish for Brazil at Geo. M. Barr's and the schr. L.H.B. for Alicante.

The S.S. Argyle will come here in a few days' time to receive her annual overhaul, when one of the other bay steamers will do the service until she is ready to resume it.

CARNIVAL YIELDS GOOD RETURNS. The earnings of last night's Carnival were very good and will go to the Red Cross Branch of the W.P.A.

ASK FOR "CLOVER LEAF" TOBACCO. TRY A PLUG. M. A. DUFFY, SOLE AGENT.

Patriotic Night at Prince's Rink

Carnival Proves a Big Success—Hockey Match and Races Well Contested—Splendid Music by the C.C.C. The Grand Carnival in aid of the W.P.A. Fund held last night in the Prince's Rink was a splendid success.

The races followed, the one-mile championship being won by G. Squires in 3 min. 6 sec. Hackett taking 2nd place. The All-Corners contest, 1 mile, was won by J. Evans in 3 min 13 sec.

NEWS OF 'ADVENTURE.' Mrs. Wilson had a letter a few days ago from her husband, Capt. Wilson, of the S.S. Adventure, dated at Alexandrovsk, January 17th.

ASK FOR "CLOVER LEAF" TOBACCO. TRY A PLUG. M. A. DUFFY, SOLE AGENT.

Would Not Happen if Coaker Was Here.

(Editor of the Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir.—I do not think in the interest of the poor that this coal outrage should pass unnoticed. \$10.00 per ton for government coal, that was supposed to be imported in the interest of the poor, is a crime and an outrage.

Now I will give the public cost per ton of that cargo of coal. The coal cost at South Sydney \$3.25. Freight \$3.10, that is \$6.35 to Harvey's wharf.

HUNGRY PEOPLE ABOUT. The past few nights old women have been noticed going from door to door on the Higher Levels asking for bread.

CROSS CUT SAWS AND ICE SAWS just received at GEORGE KNOWLING'S Hardware Dept. —Feb 25, 31, eod

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Misdirection Mail Matter for 'Ours'

Sir,—I beg to forward herewith letter, addressed to His Excellency the Governor by Captain Timewell, under date 25th January, in relation to the mis-direction of postal matter for members of the Newfoundland Regiment.

These misdirections naturally entails delays of deliveries or action, and these aspects are therefore submitted to Your Excellency in case you may deem it desirable to circulate public notices to prevent similar disabilities.

WM. DRYER WAS THERE In referring to the survivors of the old-time volunteers now with us, our morning contemporary in its interesting note, this morning, overlooks one important member of the old force.

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COOPERS, ATTENTION! We are Sole Agents for the BEST BARREL HEATER in the Country. We have them now ready for delivery.

LOCAL ITEMS

It was fine and mild across the country last night, the temperature averaging 20 above. Mr. Walter Beck, of Sound Island, who has been here on business the past week, leaves for home by tomorrow's train.

WOOD FOR FUEL During the past week or so the old-time practice of men going to the country for wood for fuel has been indulged in to a considerable extent.

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St. Thomas' Men's Bible Class Meet

Rev. Mr. Clayton Who Leaves For England Shortly to Enlist Addresses the Members—Dr. Jones Regular Weekly Discourse Deferred Till Later Date There was a large gathering of men at St. Thomas' Men's Bible Class meeting in Canon Wood Hall last night.

WOOD FOR FUEL During the past week or so the old-time practice of men going to the country for wood for fuel has been indulged in to a considerable extent.

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Vol. Hun Near H Paris Rep Were Fallen Verdun in Pros PARIS. the region abated, ac communic Several in tempted by effective. duels are easily east. heavy snow The con Champagned and ca south of action was cluding 16 and 5 offic In the A has been e izations to In the r has fallen day, activi continued. the whole of the Me with the s man attac been con violence a four and dun, but other attac de la Vau has been in the Meuse In the v lery duels The Be public to- quiet day O To Govern LONDON has thuous n from the far south tacked the obstinacy the result the Frenc tain point inles, an drawn fro Haumont also made tricts nor report th were very on the gr breaking This ar artillery were no tacks dur PARIS. of Vanqu on Germa Chippy v of artiller court and Bombardu violence i enemy di during the lished on behind Be tenting e south of remainder ANOT GOTHE Swedih sailed fro 19th for into Gree ish autho her mail. 57 K LONDO official su of th 31st, over are 57 k