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NEW GERMAN ATTACKS NET SLIGHT GAINS

Crown Prince Armies Around Verdun Are Vigorously on Offensive Along Line From Le Mort Homme to Cumierres—Germans Meet With Little Success Here and at Northeast of Verdun

FRENCH CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS IN COUNTER ATTACK

Germans Attempt to Assume Offensive in Region of Iskull Stopped by Russian's Big Guns—Both Sides Busy Elsewhere Along Front—Turks Lose Ground and Are Hard Pressed by Russians

LONDON, April 12.—The armies of the German Crown Prince around Verdun are vigorously on the offensive against the French, having delivered an attack along a line from Le Mort Homme to Cumierres which netted them a few small portions of French trenches East of Le Mort Homme. The German commanders rested their infantry here, but in the region of Douaumont and Vaux, north-east of Verdun, they threw their men in large numbers against the French trenches. Here, again, they met with success, but only for a short period this time, for the French counter-attack drove the invaders from the advanced sections of trenches they had captured, and in this operation took one hundred German prisoners.

While the Douaumont-Vaux attack was in progress, the Germans had not forgotten the line between Le Mort Homme and Cumierres, and covered the entire region with an intense artillery fire, probably preparing for another attack by infantry. Along the remainder of the front in France and Belgium there were only artillery bombardments. In one of these, north of the Aisne, the French guns caused serious losses to a strong German column on the march.

In the Russian theatre, an attempt by the Germans to take the offensive in the region of Iskull bridgehead was stopped by the Russian's big guns. Both sides have been busy at various points elsewhere along the front. Petrograd reports the Russians are continuing to gain ground against the Turks in the region of Erzerum. Unofficial advices are to the effect that the Turks have grouped their forces and are now resisting stubbornly three Russian main lines advancing into their territory. The Austrians between Adise and Sugana Valleys, have brought into the campaign artillery, which is described by Rome, as new and very powerful. Italian guns, however, replied effectively to their fire. Infantry attacks are reported in this theatre of war. Germany and Roumania have entered into a compact for free importation from one country to another of home products for their own needs. War material is except from the agreement.



THE RUSSIAN: "Art a mo, Kaiser! I'm not dead yet."—London Opinion.

ASQUITH TELLS OF RECENT ALLIED CONFERENCE AT PARIS

Premier Stated the Most Important Results Was the Establishment of Unity of Action for Prosecution and Conduct of the War—Marquis of Crewe in the Lords Outlines Coming Trade Conference of Allies to be Held in Paris

LONDON, April 12.—Sir Edward Grey stated in the Commons yesterday that the British and French Governments had presented a memorandum to neutrals who protested against the seizure of enemy property passing through their ports. He declared that the effectiveness of the economic blockade was being maintained in every way possible.

The Premier referred to the general results of the recent Paris Conference of the Allies. He said that the most important results were the reaffirmation of the entire solidarity of the Allies, the establishment of identity of their views, and assurance of unity of action in the prosecution and the conduct of the war. He also said that his recent visit to Italy was signalized by manifestations of traditional friendship between Italy and Great Britain, which had been accentuated by the brotherhood of arms.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Crewe stated that the coming Trade Conference of the Allies in Paris would discuss the prohibited exports from Great Britain and the economic independence of the Allies. He stated that the Australian Premier would attend the conference as Imperial representative. He added that the British delegates would not bind the Government definitely to any measures.

Pemberton Billing, who was recently elected to the House, bluntly urged the Premier to stop fooling in connection with the Air Committee. He said it is the contention of many that the Air Committee had not sufficient power to handle the air defence of the British Isles and should be replaced by an Air Minister.

Claim 26,000 French Captured Since Feb. 21

BERLIN, April 11 (by wireless to Sayville).—Since February 21st the Germans have captured more than 26,000 French in the fighting about Verdun, the Overseas News Agency announced to-day.

Spy Executed

LONDON, April (Official).—A prisoner, charged with espionage and tried by our General Court Martial at Westminster Guildhall on 20th March, and the following day had been sentenced to death, had the sentence carried out this morning.

Many Killed in Chinese Revolt

Three Hundred Revolutionaries Attack Government Troops—Rebels Scatter As Reinforcements Appear

SHANGHAI, April 12.—Three hundred armed revolutionaries of Hong Kong yesterday attacked two hundred Government soldiers on the Anglo-Chinese boundary. As 400 men came up to reinforce the latter, the revolutionaries scattered. The casualties on both sides amounted to fifty killed and a large number wounded.

Hun Assault On Verdun Renewed

PARIS, April 12.—The German assault on the Verdun front, west of the Meuse, was renewed this morning. Troops advanced on the Caurette Wood, south of Cumierres, the War Office announced, using flame projectors, but were repulsed. East of the Meuse, in the Douaumont-Vaux sector, there was only artillery fighting. The War Office says it has been confirmed that German losses yesterday were heavy.

Crisis Over

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—The threatened Cabinet crisis is over. The War Trade Bill has been averted by an agreement, which was accepted by all parties after consultation with the Cabinet. The firm attitude of the Liberals and Socialists compelled the Government to considerably modify the bill, which will be read on Thursday.

Portuguese Occupy Kionga

LISBON, April 12.—The Portuguese Military Commander at Porto Amélia, on the East Coast of Africa, cables that he has occupied Kionga, on the border of Portuguese and German East Africa, which the Germans seized in 1894.

A "Dead" Hunt

QUERETARO, Mexico, Apr. 11.—The War Department announced to-day that it had reason to believe that Villa had been killed in action, and that searching parties had been sent out to find his body.

OFFICIAL

FRENCH
PARIS, April 11 (Official).—There was cessation of German infantry assaults west of the Meuse to-day, although bombardment of the French lines between Le Mort Homme and Cumierres continued.

A powerful attack, however, was delivered against the French trenches between Douaumont and Vaux, east of the Meuse. The Germans at this point succeeded in gaining a footing in some advanced trenches, but were driven out by counter-attacks.

GERMAN

BERLIN, April 11.—An official statement issued at the Austro-Hungarian headquarters to-day, says that on the Italian front artillery fire has been more lively in several sectors. The enemy shelled a village behind our front, bombarded Duino in the southern part of Gorizia, the Hospital of St. Peter and other villages in Gorizia district, St. Katherine and in Carinthia, Lewico and Rovereto. In the Tyrol, fighting is in progress near Riva.

Ypres Scene of Eight Air Fights

British Official Says Fighting East of S. Eloi Continues With Varying Fortune

LONDON, April 12.—Grenade fighting in craters east of St. Eloi has continued with varying fortune, says a British official statement, issued last night. "We hold three craters, but not the other two.

"To-day, the enemy exploded mines north-east of Vermelles, damaging a portion of an old crater, but without altering our position, and an important artillery engagement is in progress near Souchez. East of Ypres, during eight air fights yesterday, our machines drove down one of the enemy's without sustaining any loss, but one of our aeroplanes was brought down by gunfire."

Spain Grows Angry Over Absurd Act

Spanish Premier Awaiting Full Particulars as to Sinking of Spanish Steamer in Bay of Biscay by German Submarine

MADRID, April 12.—"We are confronted with such an incomprehensibly absurd act that I am loath to believe it until thorough inquiry has been made," said Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, last night, with regard to the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer "Santanderino" in the Bay of Biscay, as a consequence of which four lives were lost. "I am waiting for full information before taking action," the Premier added. "I may say, however, that preliminary instructions have already been telegraphed to our Ambassador in Berlin."

Treaty Ratified

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11.—Ratification by the Nicaragua Congress of a treaty by which the United States agreed to pay \$3,000,000, the Canal route rights, and a coaling station on Fonseca Bay, is announced in a despatch received here to-day from Managua by General Chamorro, the Nicaraguan Minister.

Man Works; Women Weeps

BERLIN, April 11.—The German Arms and Munition Company, one of the leading war babies, declared a dividend of thirty per cent, against twenty per cent, last year, an increase declared despite the new war profits tax legislation. The Company manufactures small arms and cartridges.

Admiral von Tripitz easily qualifies as a goat having that kind of whiskers.

SCARCITY OF SHIPPING IS SERIOUS PROBLEM

Entente Allies Give Assurance to Holland

NEW YORK, April 11.—An International News Service despatch from the Hague says that the French Minister has assured Holland that the Entente Allies do not intend to violate the neutrality of the Netherlands.

This assurance was given after the Dutch army had made preparations to meet a suspected landing in the vicinity of Flushing, upon the report that at the Paris conference the Allies had outlined such a means of striking at the north-western frontier of Germany.

Germans Make Slight Gains

PARIS, April 11.—On the west bank of the Meuse the Germans made an attack last night on Dead Man's Hill, advancing from Corbeaux Wood, obtaining a footing in a few small elements of trenches, the War Office announced this afternoon, but otherwise were repulsed. East of the Meuse the Germans attacked the trenches south of Douaumont Village, but were beaten back with considerable losses. There was a violent bombardment of Douaumont and Vaux.

Belgium Call Up All Bachelors

NEW YORK, April 11.—A news agency despatch from Havre, to-day, says: "A Belgian council of ministers to-day decided to take a census of all Belgian civilians between the ages of 25 and 35 years. Men residing in parts of France not occupied by Germans, in Holland and other neutral countries will be asked to register locally. For the moment there is only the question of calling to the colours bachelors between the ages given."

Juarezites Executed

EL PASO, Texas, Apr. 11.—Three leaders of a Diaz plot to seize Juarez and overthrow the Carranza garrison there last Sunday, were executed by a firing squad at Juarez early to-day. The condemned men confirmed the plot before they were executed. Other Mexicans were implicated.

SUB. WARFARE ACCOUNTS FOR 81,000 TONS SHIPPING SINCE AP. 1.

Berlin Grows Happy Over Fact That Submarine Warfare is Proving a Worry to Entente Allies—Yesterday's Reports Show More Losses of British and Neutral Vessels—Total Tonnage Sunk since Jan. 1 Amounts to 241,000 Tons

BERLIN, April 11.—The growth of Germany's submarine warfare is shown, according to estimates published here, by the fact that 81,000 tons of merchantmen of countries at war with Germany have been destroyed since April 1st, as compared with 20,000 tons for the month of January, 40,000 tons for February, and 100,000 tons for March.

LONDON, Apr. 11.—Lloyds reports the British steamship Eltaston as missing and presumably sunk. All the crew have been picked up. The Eltaston is owned in Glasgow. The last report of her movements was her departure on Feb. 11 from Philadelphia for Queenstown.

LONDON, Apr. 11.—The Dutch steamer Endijk, which sailed from Baltimore on March 18th for Rotterdam, has been taken in tow into Southampton, damaged, where she is discharging her cargo. The steamer was reported last Friday off the Isle of Wight. She had been damaged, but the crew was safe.

LONDON, Apr. 11.—The Italian steamer Unione is reported by Lloyds as torpedoed. The crew of the British steamer Eastern City, the sinking of which was announced yesterday, has landed. The Eastern City was sunk by a submarine.

Total Tonnage of British Ships Sunk Since War Started Amounts to Three Million Tons—One Half of Britain's Food Supply Now Coming in Neutral Ships—Food Question Now a Very Serious One

UNIONIST MEMBER MAKES SUGGESTION

Urges Compelling all Neutrals to Make Use of Interned German Ships—He Says This Would be Possible by Threatening Withdrawal of Allies Tonnage Unless They Comply

LONDON, April 12.—Two more ships have been reported sunk during the past twenty-four hours, according to morning newspapers. This makes 42 British, 10 of Britain's Allies, and 20 neutral vessels lost since March 1st when the new German submarine campaign was begun. Robert Patterson, Unionist Member of Parliament for Liverpool, in an appeal to the nation published to-day declares the scarcity of shipping is becoming so serious a problem at present that the agitation regarding price of food will likely yield place to an agitation as to whether sufficient food will be available. He estimates since the beginning of the war 190 ocean going British vessels, aggregating 3 million tons, has been lost from all causes and between one third and one half of Britain's food supply already is coming in neutral ships, says Houston. If Germany, by her persistent sinking of every vessel, can frighten neutrals from bringing us cargoes, what then? "Already we see neutrals fighting shy of bringing cargoes here. This is natural inasmuch as they can find full employment for their ships at profitable freight elsewhere. Houston urges the compelling of all neutrals who have not yet made use of interned German ships, to do so. This would be possible by threatening the withdrawal of Allies' tonnage unless they comply. Houston also urges the re-assertion by the Entente Allies of the ancient right to capture an enemy-owned cargo, no matter under what flag it is being carried. He suggests an effort to arrange, by diplomacy, for the confiscation in neutral waters of German ships for every Entente Allied or neutral ship improperly sunk by the Germans.

Prepare For Siege

NEW YORK, Apr. 11.—An International News Service despatch from London to-day, says that Mohammedan civilians have been ordered by the Turkish war authorities to leave Baghdad, adding that a despatch from Zurich says that Turkish and German army officers have begun to prepare the city to withstand a siege.

KAISER'S NARROW ESCAPE

Emperor William Now at Potsdam Suffering From Shock Received When Imperial Car Was Wrecked by Explosion of a Shell

LONDON, April 12.—The German Emperor is at Potsdam recovering from a nervous shock as a result of the explosion of a shell at Verdun, which destroyed the Imperial motor car and killed several officers, says a Rome despatch to the Daily Telegraph quoting Swiss reports.

Emperor William Was Injured, the Despatch Adds

LONDON, Apr. 11.—The Italian ship Eastern City, the sinking of which was announced yesterday, has landed. The Eastern City was sunk by a submarine.

GREEK SITUATION IS AGAIN ASSUMING TROUBLESOME ASPECT

Premier Skoufoudis Objects to Landing Troops at Argostole—Regards This Move as New Infringement of Greek Sovereignty—Venizelos is Gaining Such Popularity Since His Re-entry in Politics as to Cause Grave Alarm in Government Circles

LONDON, April 11.—Respecting the landing at Argostole, the British and French Ministers informed Premier Skoufoudis that their Governments were impelled to close the harbour, adding that measures will be taken to continue the harbour traffic with the least possible difficulties. The Premier announced in energetic terms that Greece would protest against what he termed this new infringement of Greek sovereignty, and an animated conversation ensued. Sir F. E. H. Elliott, British Minister, was received by King Constantine.

The British and French Legations have announced that the establishment of a naval base at Argostoli is a purely defensive measure, and that the action of the Allies was not in the character of occupation as represented by certain newspapers.

ATHENS, Apr. 11.—The extent to which former Premier Venizelos has obtained popular support since his re-entry into politics, is causing grave concern in Government circles. Meetings of adherents of M. Venizelos are being made occasions for extraordinary demonstrations. It is impossible to predict the result of the campaign against the present Government.

BERLIN, Apr. 11.—A report has been received from Athens to the effect that the Greek Government refused the request of the Entente Powers for permission for passage of troops through Greek territory from Corfu to Salonika, saying that Corfu is infected with cholera, according to the Overseas News Agency.

NEW YORK, April 11.—According to a news agency despatch from London to-day, a despatch from Rome states that half the army mobilized by Greece will be temporarily released from service.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS SUSPENDED

Roumania Now Gets From Germany Coal, Machinery and Other Industrial Production—Question of Arms Has Not Yet Been Settled

LONDON, April 12.—The "Giornale d'Italia" states that Roumania's commercial relations with Russia have been suspended. Another Rome despatch declares that the service of freight trains to Hungary is to be resumed and the export of 150,000 wagons of Roumanian grain to the Central Powers is about to begin. In exchange, Roumania will receive German coal, machinery and other industrial productions.

The question of munitions for the Roumanian army is not, as yet, settled. Roumania has an insufficient supply of these, and until that is remedied she will not intervene, although troop movements continue on all the frontiers.

Saloniki Reports Violent Fighting on Greek Frontier

PARIS, April 12.—The resumption of violent cannonading along the Greek frontier, in the vicinity of Geivgell and Doiran, is reported in a despatch from Salonika to the "Journal." It is said that the French artillery has had the advantage. It is also reported that the German Allies captured a fortified position at Deve Tepe, but this has not been confirmed.

More Trouble Ahead

MANILA, April 11.—Two German steamship officers, one a resident of Manila and the other a former officer of an interned German vessel, have been taken off the American island schr. Henry S., ten miles west of Zamboanga, by a British auxiliary cruiser. It is said that suspicion attached to the Henry S. on account of her having been previously engaged in trade under German-American charters.

And still Roumania rou-mains neutral.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter
Squires & Winter,
 Barristers, Solicitors
 and Notaries.
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 Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

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 Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP
 for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with
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 500 Bales HAY.
 1000 Sax MIXED OATS.
 Ex S.S. "Howell F. Parks"
 800 Sax WHITE OATS.
 500 Sax BRAN.
 500 Sax CORN MEAL.

George Neal
 PHONE 244.

**How the Game and Inland Fisheries
 Board Spent \$35,000.00 from
 Jan. 1, 1914 to Feb. 29, 1916.**

(Continued from yesterday.)

June 1 J. Pennell	14.71	Mrs. Cobbett	4.00
Wm. Thompson	4.00	E. Hussey	30.00
Postal Telegraphs	12.82	G. Rabbits	65.66
Thos. Reid	20.00	W. F. Squires	140.00
2 J. Pennell	20.00	Wm. Harris	105.00
7 J. McNamara	10.00	Josiah Drover	110.00
8 Wm. Harris	30.00	E. G. Sweetapple	115.00
12 R. S. Brooking	30.00	Jas. Hanton	40.00
Andrew Stares	40.00	W. F. Stares	80.00
15 S. E. Garland	1.35	W. Jas. Rourke	85.00
"Evening Telegram"	4.50	J. N. Meisac	95.00
19 E. G. Sweetapple	25.00	Ed. Knight	95.00
Jas. Hanton	15.00	B. Musseau	90.00
20 W. F. Stares	40.00	Patk. O'Brien	105.00
28 W. J. Rourke	15.00	Patk. Benoit	80.00
30 Dicks & Co.	2.00	J. G. Thomas	120.00
"The Fieldian"	7.00	Wm. Benoit	100.00
Postal Telegraphs	3.35	Thos. Bryan	115.00
Sergt. Noseworthy	15.05	Wm. Power	60.00
"Times" Office	31.00	James Wells	60.00
John Phippard	5.00	Robt. Shears	60.00
A. A. Tel. Co.	4.45	George White	55.00
Gray & Goodland	75.00	Thos. G. Kelly	90.00
J. Pennell	60.00	G. E. Brown	60.00
W. M. Messervey	60.00	Edward Burry	60.00
R. S. Brooking	45.00	Francis McIsaac	70.00
A. Stares	45.00	Jerry M. Pike	60.00
Mrs. Cobbett	4.00	Wm. Fogarty	90.00
E. Hussey	30.00	Martin Flynn	80.00
G. Rabbits	66.74	J. C. Hopkins	90.00
Thos. Bowering	30.00	E. S. Mills	60.00
J. N. Meisac	25.00	P. J. Young	60.00
Ed. Knight	25.00	Kenneth Chaulk	50.00
B. Musseau	20.00	Samuel Broomfield	50.00
P. O'Brien	25.00	John Hillier	120.00
Robinson & Co., Ltd.	13.00	Ed. George	120.00
S. E. Garland	4.35	Thos. Downey	60.00
"Evening Herald"	6.00	Robt. Power	10.00
John Clouston	4.00	John Downey	60.00
James Walsh	44.17	Joseph Alley	120.00
Postal Telegraphs	13.32	Thos. Hardy	120.00
I. C. Morris	3.70	Ed. Matthews	120.00
A. A. Tel. Co.	20.00	Thos. Gilley	35.00
R. N. Co.	55.90	A. L. Wentzell	120.00
Const. Dewling	7.00	Thos. Diamond	50.00
John Hillier	5.40	L. W. Banks	40.00
C. E. Hunt	108.45	N. Huxter	120.00
July 19 Patk. Benoit	20.00	John Barker	120.00
J. G. Thomas	20.00	W. H. Bages	120.00
22 Jas. Hanton	15.00	Heplett Briffett	120.00
24 A. Stares	20.00	Edward Evans	40.00
Wm. Benoit	20.00	Wm. Hayter	35.00
W. J. Rourke	10.00	Joseph Hutchings	30.00
31 E. Hussey	30.00	Aaron Head	60.00
A. Stares	60.00	Job Butler	40.00
Mrs. Cobbett	4.00	G. B. Pritchett	40.00
G. Rabbits	65.66	Samuel Stratton	120.00
J. Pennell	60.00	Robt. Briffett	45.00
W. Messervey	60.00	Wm. Ralph	120.00
R. S. Brooking	60.00	Wm. Dewey	120.00
Aug. 10 Sergt. J. Kent	7.30	John Holloway	60.00
Mrs. E. Foley	10.50	John Echevey	40.00
Ayre & Sons	7.35	Herbert Quinton	25.00
S. E. Garland	3.20	Chas. Mench	20.00
Wm. Power	60.00	Martin Toulman	70.00
James Wells	60.00	Wm. Hunt	20.00
Robt. Shears	60.00	Geo. Gooby	20.00
Patk. Benoit	20.00	Andrew Walsh	25.00
George White	5.00	Isaac Sparks	15.00
T. G. Kelly	30.00	Chas. Mugford	20.00
G. E. Brown	60.00	Solomon LeDrew	20.00
E. Burry	60.00	James Ezekiel	20.00
21 Francis McIsaac	60.00	Matthew Taplin	30.00
Jerry M. Pike	60.00	Wm. Maher	30.00
Wm. Fogarty	30.00	W. T. Smith	20.00
Martin Flynn	40.00	R. White	60.00
J. C. Hopkins	50.00	S. Kennedy	30.00
Wm. Harris	15.00	Thos. Connors	15.00
24 E. S. Mills	60.00	Thos. Bowen	60.00
31 D. Oke	44.00	Wm. Hurley	140.00
Const. Cramm	4.00	Cyril Skee	40.00
"Times" Office	14.00	Joseph Davis	70.00
Bishop Sons & Co.	4.05	Joseph Brown	30.00
Postal Telegraphs	9.88	D. J. Doyle	20.00
J. Pennell	60.00	D. J. Young	25.00
A. Stares	60.00	Thos. Reid	20.00
R. S. Brooking	60.00	Edward Keefe	30.00
Wm. Messervey	60.00	Thos. Kelly	120.00
Wm. Messervey	60.00	P. J. Barron	60.00
Mrs. Cobbett	4.00	Geo. Dodd	35.00
E. Hussey	30.00	Samuel Coffin	20.00
G. Rabbits	65.66	A. W. Beck	120.00
W. Jas. Rourke	20.00	Chas. Peach	20.00
E. G. Sweetapple	30.00	A. Brenton	65.00
2 P. J. Young	60.00	Wilson Brewer	40.00
James Savoury	60.00	Alphonsus Turpin	40.00
J. N. Meisac	10.00	C. C. Pittman	25.00
B. Musseau	10.00	John Fallett	15.00
K. Chaulk	20.00	Thos. Cleut	20.00
W. F. Stares	20.00	Philip Grandy	100.00
8 Joseph Chard	125.00	James Barnes	20.00
Samuel Broomfield	32.50	George Tizzard	20.00
Ed. George	20.00	(To be continued.)	
Ml. Compagon	75.00		
Thos. Downey	60.00		
11 R. S. Brooking	30.00		
14 J. Phippard	60.00		
18 James Furlong	47.00		
21 Robt. Power	30.00		
John Frampton	30.00		
25 C. Magford	22.50		
S. LeDrew	22.50		
M. Williams	22.50		
E. Walsh	22.50		
P. Nolan	22.50		
J. Clarke	22.50		
Rd. Crowe	22.50		
T. Bowering	120.00		
28 Joseph Dawson	40.00		
30 James LeDrew	50.00		
J. Pennell	60.00		
W. Messervey	60.00		
R. S. Brooking	60.00		
A. Stares	60.00		

**"Ach Mein Gott"
 I Crowed too Soon**

A battalion which some time ago passed through Moncton, had displayed on the car "Man Maulers." This cognomen comes from the fact of their having a number of the best detectives in the Vancouver Police Force. The regiment was also largely composed of the big men from the lumber woods, many over six feet. There were also a number of bank clerks and professional men.

Among the soldiers in Moncton recently were the 74th and 75th battalions from Toronto. These were two of the regiments which marched from Niagara to Toronto last summer, and are said to be two of the finest in the Overseas forces. Each regiment had a splendid bugle band as well as a brass band. The 75th was originally raised from the "8th Mississauga Horse," a cavalry regiment, but as cavalry is not being used to any great extent, in the present war, they had orders to recruit a full infantry battalion, and train as infantrymen. The 74th was raised from the Highlanders, Grenadiers and the celebrated "Queen's Own Rifles," of Toronto.

When a Saskatchewan regiment was also in Moncton some time ago it displayed on their cars the steamer

"Ach Mein Gott," I Crowed too soon

here comes that gal darned 8th Platoon." Another steamer was "We'll hoist the Kaiser to the moon, for we're the boys of the 7th Platoon."

**Salvation Army
 Bill at Ottawa**

OTTAWA, April 5.—A bill of the Salvation Army to create two governing councils—one in Eastern Canada and another in Western Canada—is being considered here.

The Bill has been before the Private Bills Committee at several meetings and the measures was referred to a sub-committee to consider the matter. The committee could not see the necessity for division and counsel for the Army failed to satisfy the committee. So the Bill was sent to a sub-committee.

The Bill does not propose a territorial division of the Army's work, but there are to be two separate bodies with identical powers.

The committee thought this would mean over-lapping and could not see the need for the division.

**Labor Leaders
 To Be Tried
 In Chicago**

CHICAGO, April 5.—The sensational conspiracy and extortion cases brought by the state against 51 prominent labor leaders are soon to have an airing in open court. Judge Kavanaugh is hearing preliminary motions to-day, and the state has announced it is ready for trial. It is said that the state's attorney has received threatening letters and that similar missives were received by at least two grand jurors while the cases were under consideration.

The state contends that there has been widespread violation of law; that contractors and builders have been compelled to pay tribute to unscrupulous men on pain of having windows broken and buildings under construction wrecked. The labor men maintain that the prosecution is an attempt to crush organized labor in Chicago.



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**BIG SUPPLY OF "SMOKES"
 FOR THE SOLDIERS**

NEW YORK, April 5.—The French Line steamer Rochambeau, which sailed to-day for Bordeaux, has on board 42,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, 2,500,000 cigarettes, and 422 gross of corn cob pipes, which will be distributed among the soldiers of Great Britain and France in France and Belgium. The consignment is the charge of Mrs. Geo. W. Lopp, who since early in the war, has been devoting all her time to the distributing tobacco and pipes to the men in the trenches.

J. J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is
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45c. lb.

ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER
 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.
SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS,
 1s. and 2s.

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 When you meet people having engines to sell and each one of them tells you he has the best, and the other fellows is no good,

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We say, and we honestly believe, we have the best engine value on the market to-day.

The "FULTON" Self Sparking

No Coils, no Batteries, no Timers.
 Burns Kerosene—A few drops Gasoline in Priming.

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A Lighter weight engine also burns kerosene, the best value in light weight engine on the market.

THE "FERRO"

This Engine is so well known that it needs no advertising, we have these in both the New and Old Style.

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We leave it to you to say which is best.

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 If you want a nourishing beverage—drink Health COCOA.
 If you want it both pleasant and nourishing, and entirely free from harmful admixtures—drink CLEVELAND'S Health COCOA.

Ask your grocer, or ask me.
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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Why Germany Thinks Japan Will Surely Fight the U. S.

Piling Up Large Supplies of Ammunition—Increasing Her Army and Secretly Building Big Transport Ships to Land Large Armies on the American Coast.

The German viewpoint with regard to the relations between the United States and Japan is given in an article published by a German army officer who signs himself "von B." in a recent issue of Das Deutsche Blatt, published in Frankfurt-on-Main. A translation follows:

The fellow dwarf—the "Jap," as the Americans call him—with his ever-glimmering mask, is already beginning, so we learn from Mr. von Buelow from Peking, to put out his claws for the beautiful United States. The coast of America is the most ardent of his desires, and it will not be long before San Francisco is a Japanese city.

The light-hearted American, who at present thinks solely of making money out of the European war through shipments of arms and ammunition and through the acquisition of "war brides," has no ear or eye for the menace to her own country lurking before his very doors. The hatred of Germany is so great that the American forgets his own safety and, instead of accumulating arms and ammunition for the inevitable Japanese-American war, the blonded Americans give to their British cousins, who are head over heels in debt, everything American plants can possible produce. Japan is preparing for a great war. Japan is constantly manufacturing

the European war, has been ended—for then Japan will be sure of her case. America will then be completely isolated. She has forfeited the friendship of her former best friend, Germany, and her "friend by blood," England, will then be so totally crippled and will have so many affairs of her own to attend to that she will not be in a position of even dreaming of aiding America.

As we have stated long ago, Japan has no intention of taking a foothold in Kiao-Chow. She will not spend a cent there for building up or any other purposes.

When the present war is over, Japan will seek the friendship of Germany. And in order to achieve this aim more easily, she will return Kiao-Chow to China and will have nothing to say in protest if China resumes the leasing of this territory to Germany.

It will be all the same to Germany whether in America the yellow peril, the Japanese, or the gold-greedy American beast of prey is master. They will bitterly rue the blood-trade in arms and ammunition. Japanese power will force them to spit up the gain of millions they made in this war, for nothing good can come from this blood-money. As the German proverb says: "Der Wahn ist kurz, die Reue ist lang!" ("The illusion is brief, repentance long!")

Japan's war-ready army will soon have reached a gigantic strength. Japanese hostilities will, when the day comes, begin with the destruction of the Panama Canal. This waterway is a highly essential factor in America's defense against a Japanese attack.

Nothing is easier than its destruction, and nothing could hit the Americans harder than, in the moment of an attack on the American west coast, the Panama Canal "out of commission."

Japan will undertake the materialization of her malicious aims after

Our previous reports, according to which Japan is rapidly increasing her navy have long since become a fact. In the various Japanese shipbuilding establishments there are in construction at this writing transports of extraordinary size and displacement. Everybody who can bear arms is being militarily trained, so that Japan's war-ready army will soon have reached a gigantic strength. Japanese hostilities will, when the day comes, begin with the destruction of the Panama Canal. This waterway is a highly essential factor in America's defense against a Japanese attack.

Nothing is easier than its destruction, and nothing could hit the Americans harder than, in the moment of an attack on the American west coast, the Panama Canal "out of commission."

Japan will undertake the materialization of her malicious aims after

MID-WEEK PROGRAMME at THE NICKEL

"THE OPIUM SMUGGLERS,"

Another sensational installment of the

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

"THE CITY TIGRESS."

A strong human drama of criminal life, in which swift retribution overtakes a woman who leads a Jeky and Hyde existence.

"THE BRIDE OF THE SEA"—An appealing photo-play by the Reliance players.

"THE HIGH COST OF LIVING."—A very amusing American comedy.

Performances Throughout the LENTEN SEASON for the City RELIEF Fund.

OBITUARY

(From the Methodist Greeting)

Dear Mr. Editor—On the eve of Jan. 12th the death angel visited the home of Mr. Henry J. Tucker, of Button Hole Cove, and summoned to meet her Saviour his beloved wife, Lydia, aged 39 years.

The late Mrs. Tucker suffered from Beri-Beri and her suffering was very great. Yet in the midst of her suffering, when visited by the writer, she could sing with confidence her favourite hymn beginning, "My heavenly home is a bright and fair." She left to mourn their sad loss a loving husband and six children, including a baby six months old; a widowed mother and two sisters. Interment took place Jan. 15th at the Methodist cemetery, Indian Burying Place.

On the morning of Jan. God called home, after a lingering illness of seven years. His faithful servant, Jas.

John Tucker. The late Mr. Tucker was the son of the late Henry and Mary Jane Tucker of Ship Cove, Port de Grave, where he was also born in 1846. In the spring of 1871 he landed at Snook's Arm from a sealing vessel and took up the cod-fishery there. No long afterwards he moved to Button Hole Cove, where he has lived—respected and loved by all who knew him—till the call came. He left to mourn their sad loss a loving wife, three sons, two brothers, three sisters, a number of grandchildren and a large circle of friends. Although in his 70th year he was sensible till the last, and a few minutes before he died he raised his hand three times and uttered his last words.

Interment took place on Jan. 18th in the Methodist cemetery, Indian Burying Place.

J. A. S.

Mr. Devereaux May Explain?

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir—I see by the debates of the House that Mr. Jennings asked how many tidewaiters and collectors etc. were at Botwood, their rate of pay and allowance for board etc. Also Mr. Coaker has been showing up a lot of extravagance re Customs Officials in several places.

I wish some Opposition member would ask the Finance Minister how many officials are in the Customs Dept in Placentia? There has been an extra tidewaiter appointed here since the present sub-collector took charge; and why was the salary increased since the present sub-collector was appointed.

There are two tidewaiters here now, where there is not work enough for one. We understand the sub-collector's salary is \$1600 per year, and two tide waiters, \$400 each, \$1,800, for Customs service in Placentia. But the present sub-collector is a pet of the Finance Minister's, so it is said.

Yours truly,

PLACENTIA.

Placentia, April 9, 1916.

LETTER OF THANKS

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I wish through the columns of your paper to sincerely thank the doctors belonging to the Hospital, especially Drs. Anderson and Chayter, who so skillfully operated on my leg which I had broken in October and which was not properly set, and in which I suffered pain constantly until I went to Hospital in January and had it properly set, thanks to the skill and attendance of these Doctors. I expect to be able to walk again in a short time. Too much praise cannot be given these skilled men who performed what others failed to do.

I also wish to thank the Sisters and Nurses with whom I became acquainted with for their kindness to me. I also wish to thank the kind friends who visited me, and may each and all receive their reward from Him who said "In as much as ye have done it unto one, of the least of these ye have done it unto me."

Hoping you can publish this and thanking you sincerely for so doing, I remain,

Thankfully yours,
MRS. CHARLES PAGE,
Cupids.

Remainder.

A (to man he has just "touched")
B—Thanks, old chap. But what is this little pamphlet you handed me?
B.—Oh, I always hand one of those out with a loan. It tells how to strengthen the memory.

The Answer.

Employer—Boy, take this letter and wait for an answer.
New Boy—Yes, sir.
Employer—Well, what are you waiting for?
New Boy—The answer sir.

A few women are born beautiful, but most of them have beauty thrust upon them by the society reporters.

Gordon Highlander's Tribute To Canadians

A N.C.O. in the Gordon Highlanders in a letter home recently received describes how on one occasion the Canadians came to the support of the Gordons. The lines of a British regiment had been broken and the Gordons were sent up to relieve the situation. The N.C.O. writes: "We reached the other side (of a belt of trees) and found the Huns coming on. We got the order to charge when they were about 300 yards off. You never can imagine the look of terror which came over the Huns' faces as the Gordons sprang with a cheer from the trenches. We reduced their number by one-half with the bayonet and then we lay down and potted the rest as they tried to scuttle away. I don't think more than a dozen escaped, for we are not bad shots."

"Then we had to go and retake the trench. I don't know how we should have managed it, but the Canadians came up as supports to us. They are simply splendid; and with their cries of 'Good old Gordons,' and 'There's no place like Scotland,' ringing above the awful din, we retook the trench. I have seen a lot, but that Canadian rush was top-notch. Those Canadians, with a roar like the crashing of waves on a rocky shore, dashed forward. Clean over our heads they leaped, and things did get lively with bayonets, clubbed rifles and anything. In one case I saw a stalwart Canadian seize a Hun, and lifting him high over his head, fling him right into the middle of their barbed wire. The scrap was short and sharp, the Canadians beating back the Huns. When the Canadians came back they were singing 'Old Sing to me the auld Scotch songs,' and they are nearly all of Scotch parentage, and it is the happiest time of their lives to go into action as advance or supports to a Highland regiment."

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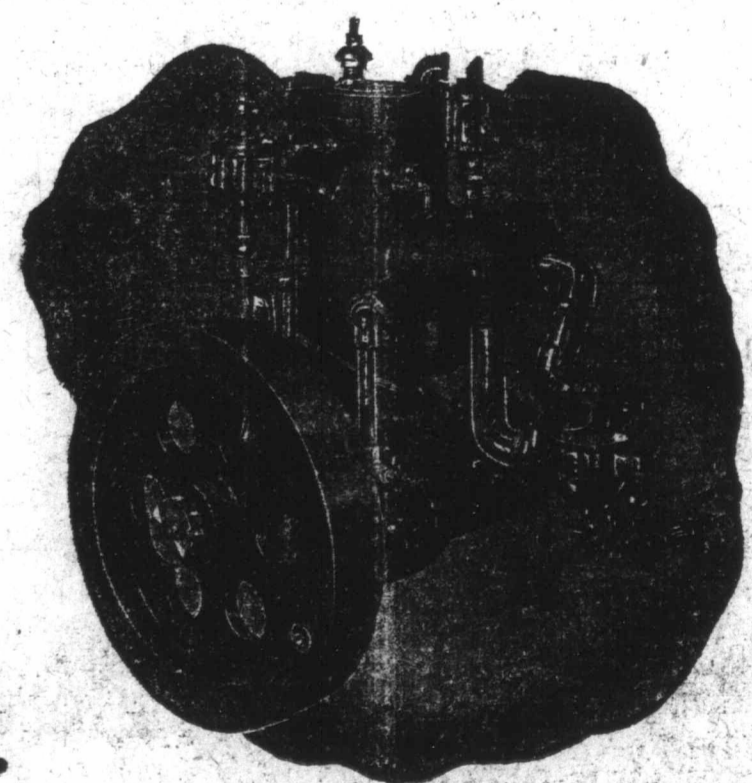
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An Essanay special feature produced in 3 reels.

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Comedy, one of the Grouch Chasers.

Good Music and Effects.

A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.

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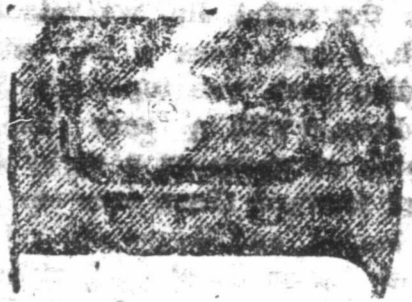
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("To Every Man His Own.")

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, Nfld., APRIL 12, 1916

MR. MORINE HONOURED

AS intimated by us yesterday, His Excellency the Governor invited a party of Mr. Morine's friends to lunch with him at Government House yesterday. The party consisted of His Excellency the Governor, His Lordship Bishop Jones, Rt. Hon. the Premier, Mr. Justice Kent, Dr. Lloyd, Rev. Canon Smart, Messrs. W. F. Coaker, J. W. Withers, A. E. Goodridge, R. B. Job, Hons. A. F. Goodridge and R. Watson—men who had been closely associated with Mr. Morine, some of them for many years.

THE HR. GRACE WATER CO. STOCK

YESTERDAY we stated that the Savings Bank had invested \$20,000 in the Hr. Grace Water Co. stock, which have not paid a dividend the past two years. The Government paid the Savings Bank \$800 out of contingencies this year on account of this investment. Upon enquiry we find this investment was made by the late Sir F. B. T. Carter's Government as far back as 1864—the year the Company was established—and the amount was guaranteed to the Bank by the Government. Therefore, as the Bank has a guarantee, it will be necessary for the Colony to find the dividend or interest for the Bank when the Water Co. is unable to pay a dividend.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL

THIS Bill came before the House yesterday, received a second reading and submitted to a Select Committee of both Houses. The speeches of the Premier, Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Bennett fairly expressed the feeling of the House. It will not pass in its present form. The objectionable parts will be cut out just now, and the acceptable portions passed in order to permit a new City Council to assume the duties of Councilors, as soon as possible, while the objectionable parts will be more fully considered at the next session of the Legislature. It is likely the Select Committee will be in a position to report to the House by next Monday, when it will pass the Committee stage and be sent to the Upper House. There is no time to lose in discussing objectionable clauses, and the Premier did the right thing in sending it to a Joint Select Committee.

As the price of gasoline soars, the assertion comes that for the first time in 25 years the price of horseshoes to the consumer is to be raised 25 per cent. The price of shoes for common pedestrians long ago went up. It's lucky no one can boost the price of feet?

GERMANY'S DEATH WARRANT

THE great War Council recently held in Paris was the greatest political Council which the world has ever seen; and was representative of half the population of the entire globe. In comparison with this the old amphictyonic gatherings of the Greeks were very simple affairs indeed, as they represented but some thousands of Hellenes and assembled at stated intervals at Delphi and Thermopylae. The Council which sat in Paris a few days ago represented Seven Hundred and Forty-two Million people, viz.: The British Empire... 425,000,000 The Russian Empire... 171,000,000 France... 40,000,000 Italy... 35,000,000 Japan... 53,000,000 Belgium... 7,500,000 Serbia... 4,500,000 Portugal... 6,000,000

Whilst it is true that the Hague Conferences have included the representatives of more people, these representatives had no power to act, but simply to discuss and recommend. The Paris Council, on the contrary, was a Conference of international leaders with real power. Included amongst them were the Prime Minister of Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Serbia, the personal representative of the Czar of Russia, the Ambassador of Japan, an ex-Premier of Portugal, and the heads of most of the allied war staffs. The deliberations of this Council must have a decisive result in the war issues; but there is another view of the Council which is perhaps of greater importance,—the coming together of the leaders of half the world constitutes an unprecedented object lesson of the probability of international co-operation of not only half the world, but the whole of it. It also illustrates in a very significant manner just what the Teutonic Powers are face to face with. The importance of the Council must certainly affect their status in the eyes of the other powers.

INDIA'S LOYALTY

SYDNEY BROOKS discussing this subject in Current History says: "If I were asked, as an Englishman, what incident in the war has given me the greatest and least checked satisfaction, I should answer unhesitatingly—India, and the part she has played in it and the spontaneous, irrepressible uprising of her people and her princes in defense of the British Raj." It is a demonstration that must have amazed and chagrined the Germans even more than it has gratified Englishmen. At the outbreak of the war—the gorgeous East seems to have summoned all its stores of chivalry and martial loyalty, of wealth and fighting prowess to lay them at the feet of its Emperor. Seven hundred rulers of the native States in India offered with one accord their private treasures, horses, camels, troops, vast sums of money for hospital ships, guns, aeroplanes, and all the accessories of modern war within the reach of their purse. From the Himalayas to Cape Cormorin messages of loyalty and offers of assistance poured in upon the Viceroy from individuals and associations of all classes. Even the Dalai Llama of Thibet at once placed 1000 troops at the disposal of the government. It is quite a mistake to suppose that England summoned the native Indian troops to fight in Flanders; it was the imperative demand of the Indian rulers that sent them there. Great Britain accepted the offer, as a refusal of it would have been an error in statesmanship that would have chilled and humiliated every Indian under British rule. We cannot disguise the fact that there was considerable unrest in India within recent years; but when war broke out it "looked as though India as a whole," says Sydney Brooks, "was reconciled to our rule and preferred us with all our faults and stupidities to any other claimants." India, therefore was not neutral; it was passionately partisan and many a Britisher has wondered why England deserved so moving a tribute. British rule in India never rested, and never could rest upon force, and there were never more than 75,000 white troops stationed there, while the native force stood at about 1,500,000. In a country of such vast extent such a force would hardly be noticed; and the absurdity of regarding India as being overawed by "brute force" is a mere chimera. It is supposed by many that the bringing of native Indian troops

to Flanders was mistaken policy; and the supposition is based on the fact that they have been transferred to other fields of activity. These troops rendered signal service in stemming the German lunge at Calais; but it was deemed advisable by the War Council to place them in a more congenial field. Here they will render service equally as valuable as in Flanders.

The coming of the Indian troops has cemented the union between India and Britain; and a genuine sense of comradeship has sprung up between them and the British soldiers. They will carry back to India with them after the war a profound impression of the power of Britain and undying memories of English kindness to their wounded in English hospitals. "Germany," concludes the writer whom we are quoting, "has not gained a friend, an admirer, or even an apologist in India since the war began, and the Indian Advisory Committee which is attached to the German General Staff might just as well not to have come into existence."

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

APRIL 12 FIRST term of Supreme Court under enlarged constitution opened for business. The three Judges were named under date Jan. 2nd, this year. The officers of the Court were: Sheriff, David Buchan; deputy sheriff, Aaron Hogsett; chief magistrate, John Brown; James Blake and P. W. Carter, J.P.'s; John Brown, clerk of the arraigns; John L. Chauncey, coder; James Lambert, crier; William Sheppard, high constable; constables in attendance, Lambert Martin, Sears, Garrett, Heany, Crispy, Gibbon, McLenan, Mr. William Dawe was admitted a member of the Bar, 1826. The first Grand Jury sworn in was: Thomas Holdsworth—Brookling, foreman; Thomas Anderson, J. B. Bland, Benjamin Bowring, Thomas Beck, Robert Brian, Charles Cook, James—John Dunscombe, George Gaden, Nicholas Gill, Jr., Philip Beevief, John Black, William Branscombe, John Brien, Thos. Bennett, William Bayle, James Clift, William Calver, Patrick Dovie, Nicholas Gill, 1826. The Grand Jury found true bills against William Green, Richard McGrath, George Harvey and P. Meagher for grand larceny; also against Mark Rudkin, James Shahan and George Farquhar Morice for the murder of John Philpot in a duel. (This duel was fought on Robinson's Hill, to the east of Renwick's Mill). The first Petty Jury sworn were: Patrick Brazill, foreman; Thomas Atkins, William Aylward, Lawrence Barron, Nicholas Brown, William Bearnis, Win. Ash, James Anale, Thomas Ball, Thos. Bates, Thomas Barter, John Bray, 1859. Joseph I. Little admitted to the Bar, 1859. Resolution moved in House of Assembly by Stephen March that an arch be erected over the Narrows in anticipation of arrival of the Prince of Wales, 1860. Thomas Farrell (Market House) married, 1864. Lawrence Mackassey died, 1874. First steamer in Eagle, Capt. W. Jackman, 12,436 seals, 1876. Richard Kerrivan killed at Bett's Cove, 1878. Hon. Charles R. Ayre died, 1889. James Wheeler (Torbay, Road) died, 1896. Mercury office press-room burnt, 1887. William Woodley's house, near Qui Vidi Road, burnt, 1887. Record registered, M. Suckling, proprietor, 1889. Women of Foxtrap blubbered and pickled the railway surveyors and made them retreat, 1882. Assembly this day passed a bounty act for bank and mackerel fishing, four dollars per ton for the former, three dollars for the latter, the maximum for each to be \$400 and \$200, respectively, 1808. The French claim to have made 317 inventions since the war, but at inventing things about the war they haven't anything on the Turks. A distressing feature of the backward spring is that many people are compelled to buy coal with the money they really ought to spend for gasoline. Scientific experiments at Harvard show that the man who works seven days a week, thereby lowers his efficiency. Thus science again comes to the support of scripture.

YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY, April 11th.

The House met at 3:40 p.m. yesterday. Petitions were presented as follows:

MR. HIGGINS from Torbay for a road.

MR. WINSOR from St. Brendan's for a sum of money to construct a road.

MR. ABBOTT from the electors of Port Blandford on the subject roads in that locality.

MR. CLAPP from Savage Cove and Nameless Cove, asking that Sandy Cove be made a port of call. Mr. Clapp explained that there was plenty of water there for a steamer, and as the people of those settlements were obliged to walk a distance of 15 miles to connect with the steamer "Home" he hoped that arrangements would be made so that a steamer may call each alternative trip.

MR. COAKER presented a petition from Farmer's Arm asking for the removal of the post office at that place. Mr. Coaker explained the circumstances which led to the matter and supported the prayer of the petition.

DR. LLOYD presented a petition from Northern Bight asking for the erection of a better station at that place. This petition was supported strongly by Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Coaker and Mr. Stone, who pointed out the condition of the small shack which served as a freight shed with no accommodations for passengers.

The House then went into Committee on Resolutions for encouragement of shipbuilding, which was adopted in the following form with slight alteration suggested by Mr. Coaker.

RESOLUTIONS Submitted to a Committee of the Whole House on the Subject of the Encouragement of Shipbuilding

RESOLVED.—Whenever it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that a Company has been formed under the "Companies Act, 1909," for the purpose of the construction and operation in any place in this Colony of a Ship-building Yard, and in the opinion of the Governor in Council there is a reasonable ground for believing that the operations of such Company may be carried on successfully, a certificate may be issued to such Company under the hand of the Colonial Secretary entitling such Company to the benefits of these resolutions.

RESOLVED.—The Minister of Finance and Customs shall be authorized out of the funds of the Colony and subject to the provisions hereinafter mentioned, to pay to any Company, which has received the certificate mentioned, to pay to any Company which has received the certificate mentioned in the preceding resolution, and during a term of fifteen years, any sum by which the net annual profits of the Company shall be less than seven per cent. upon so much of the capital of the Company as shall be actually paid in cash: Provided that the total amount of capital in any one such Company, upon which the said sum shall be payable, shall be the amount actually paid up in cash, and shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars, and that the total amount payable hereunder in respect of any one such Company, shall, in no case, exceed two thousand one hundred dollars in any one year. The term of fifteen years shall commence on and from the date when the yard shall be completed and ready for actual operation, and any sum provided under this resolution shall be payable yearly: Provided that any sum payable hereunder shall only be payable

able on the continuous operation of the yard.

RESOLVED.—No payment shall be made under preceding resolution except upon the certificate of the Auditor General of Newfoundland. In order to obtain such certificate, the Company shall furnish to the Minister of Finance and Customs, half-yearly, a full and correct statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Company, and shall accord all proper facilities to the Auditor General to make a complete examination of the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Company, in conjunction with an Auditor to be appointed by the Company. In the event of any dispute arising between the two Auditors, in relation to the said statement, the same shall be referred to the determination of a Public Chartered Accountant, as Umpire, to be appointed by the two Auditors. The award of such Umpire shall be final and conclusive.

RESOLVED.—All plant, machinery, implements, apparatus and material, necessary for the original construction and installation of the said yard shall be admitted into the Colony free of duty.

RESOLVED.—The bounties payable in respect of vessels built in accordance with Schedules A, B, C, and D respectively to the Act 8, Edw. VII, Cap. 8, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding," shall be increased from ten dollars, eight dollars, five dollars and four dollars per ton on builder's measurement, respectively, to twenty dollars, sixteen dollars, ten dollars and eight dollars per ton on builder's measurement, respectively.

RESOLVED.—All wooden pumps and blocks used in the equipment of vessels in respect of which bounty is claimed under the said Act or any Act in amendment thereof shall be manufactured within this Colony.

RESOLVED.—All materials required for the building and equipment of any vessel in respect of which bounty shall be claimed under the said Act or any Act in amendment thereof, including hardwood, plank, timber, spars in the raw state, wire, rigging, machinery for windlass, pulley, wheel gear, iron pumps, sail cloth or canvas for making sails, chains, anchors, iron, copper for fastenings, and metal sheathing for bottoms of vessels, motor engines for hoisting, and galvanized straps for blocks, when imported by blockmakers for use in their trade within this Colony, but no wooden pumps or blocks, shall be admitted free of duty.

RESOLVED.—Schedule D to the said Act shall be amended by striking out therefrom the words "Each vessel over thirty tons shall be supplied with two pumps," and substituting therefor the words "Every vessel under thirty tons shall be supplied with at least one pump, and every vessel over thirty tons with at least two pumps."

RESOLVED.—That a Bill be introduced to give effect to these Resolutions and to consolidate the law relating to the encouragement of shipbuilding; and that the short title of such Bill when enacted into law be the "Ship-building Act, 1916."

DR. LLOYD thanked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for his readiness to comply with the proposals emanating from the Opposition. The House then went into Committee on the Resolutions in relation to day.

the establishment of a Newfoundland Herring Board.

MR. PICCOTT—in introducing same Mr. Piccott spoke hopefully of the prospects of this fishery and thought that the fishery could be conducted off shore on the Coast of Labrador and elsewhere as it was of the coast of Scotland. The Minister gave some interesting data to the Committee re the herring fishery.

MR. COAKER advised Mr. Piccott to get the very best men available to act on the Board if he wanted to make it a success. Mr. Coaker reviewed the resolutions at some length and believed some good would result therefrom.

MR. DOWNEY also spoke at length upon the herring fishery.

MR. JENNINGS who has also vast experience in that fishery, both catching as well as marketing, gave the Committee some useful information especially in regard to the manufacturing of barrels, and expressed the belief that local enterprise could turn out sufficient packages if proper encouragement was afforded. If, said Mr. Jennings, we can furnish the Newfoundland package made by Newfoundland labour out of Newfoundland timber he thought this would be quite an ending in itself. He understood there was one establishment which could turn out 40,000 brls if the orders were forthcoming.

Mr. Jennings had heard that one Scotch packing firm in Green Bay was endeavouring to monopolize the business and he was asked to oppose any attempt in that direction, which he certainly meant to do.

DR. LLOYD in supporting all that was said in connection with the herring fishery advocated the enforcing of stringent rules in order to make our herring fishery more valuable. We should have a national board and do the same for Newfoundland as was done for Scotland, England and Ireland.

MR. COAKER agreed with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the Board should consist of men situated at different sections of the country, so that their knowledge would be more comprehensive. The resolutions were adopted.

MR. MORRIS, who is chairman of the Recruiting Committee, took strong exception to a statement made in yesterday's News by a writer styling himself Gorick, who misrepresented the work of the Committee and accused them of not taking any steps to provide the distinguishing badge for men who have offered their services but were not accepted. Mr. Morris refuted these statements by producing two of these badges which the Committee had got out as a sample showing that this important matter was engaging the attention of the Committee who were busy men.

Mr. Morris stated that a very good response was being made by our young men both for the Army and Navy. The House then went into Committee on Supplementary Supply.

DR. LLOYD asked if there was any intention of providing an increase in the police salaries. He had noticed that resignations and changes were taking place owing to the small wages being paid.

THE PREMIER stated that under the present system the salaries were always increasing and if a man lived long enough they would get better paid as the same was increasing while they slept.

MR. COAKER thought that salaries were altogether too small for such a class of men and could not agree with the Premier. Ordinary laborers on the wharfs gets at least \$1.50 per day while the policeman gets \$1.00 per day.

Mr. Targett and Mr. Higgins also supported Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker, and stated that the police were not getting sufficient pay.

MR. DWYER said there was a great many salaries increased not as deserving as the policemen.

MR. JENNINGS spoke of the matter of buying coals, etc.

DR. LLOYD asked if the penitentiary report was forthcoming.

MR. COAKER said he would like to know if the recommendation made by the Commission was being carried out.

DR. LLOYD supported Mr. Coaker's suggestion that the Select Committee be re-appointed to visit the institution and see if regulations were carried out. The Leader of the Opposition then asked why the sum of \$90,000 had been expended in distributing Mr. John Anderson's speech.

MR. CASHEY said he did not know why it was done, and could not tell Dr. Lloyd what the speech was about.

The amendment to the Local Affairs Act was discussed and Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker objected to a certain section by which the old members may be temporarily appointed until an election would be held. Also that sections which would nullify the privilege of elected system be refused money.

MR. HALFYARD spoke strongly on the matter and condemned the old practice by which money was not wisely or economically spent.

Recess was then taken for tea.

NIGHT SESSION

MR. DEVEREAUX—On the House resuming business Mr. Devereaux strongly defended the old system and stated that the Elective System was curtailing the liberties of the people. The absurdity of this statement was very obvious.

Mr. Devereaux of course only meant the few political friends who are favoured with the control of the public monies as sops and rewards for political services.

Messrs. Lloyd and Halfyard showed how inconsistent the arguments of Mr. Devereaux were.

MR. COAKER closed the debate by expressing his surprise that the very men who passed this act last year are here to-day trying to defeat its objects. He believed that every section of the country would avail of the elective system if given the chance, but in many places no election was held because those who formerly spent money under the old system did not want to lose it. Instead of curtailing liberty the act gave the right and liberty to every man to have a say in the manner in which public money was spent.

Mr. Coaker thought there should be no division, but all should support the improved system of elected Boards because it was a democratic principle.

The Committee then reported progress and the Marriage Bill passed the Committee Stage.

The Municipal Bill was next taken up and read a second time with the reservation that all the principles of the bill were not agreed to.

THE PREMIER moved that a Joint Select Committee of both Houses be appointed to consider the bill and report on same.

The Premier reviewed the history of Municipal affairs in the city and explained many sections of the bill. He agreed with many sections while many others could not get his approval.

DR. LLOYD quite agreed with the idea of putting the bill to a Select Committee and spoke for some time on the different sections, some of which were very wise and practical, while more to his mind were extremely objectionable.

THE COLONIAL SECTY also spoke along the same lines and hoped something better would come out of this Bill than the city has had in the past.

MR. HIGGINS also referred to the bill in the same manner.

The Patents Bill then received its second reading, after which the House adjourned until this evening.

Reid-Newfoundland Co. WATER STREET STORES DEPT. The well-known Headquarters for Motor Engines Motor Boats, Motor Supplies, Gasoline and Motor Oils. Our Columbia Cells and Multiple Batteries give results unheard of before. Call or send for Quotations. Reid Newfoundland Co.

V.C. and British Colonel Dark, Mixed IS GREAT. TRY IT At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

Special Shipments of BRITISH and AMERICAN GOODS Arriving Daily.

WE say arriving daily—yes every steamer and every train that bring goods from the foreign markets—have something for us, and will have for many weeks to come. Our buyer has just arrived from the American Markets where he has been for the last six or eight weeks. He has been extremely successful in buying a well assorted stock of General Dry Goods and many Job lines, and novelties that will be sure to interest City and Outport buyers. Daily we are busy opening and displaying these New Goods and invite you to come and inspect them.

HANDSOME BENGALINE DRESSES

HERE is a splendid line of Latest Style Dresses for women. Bengaline is a fabric spun from wool, with a twisted outer covering of silk or mercerized thread—these would deceive an expert—they look almost like pure silk. See the cross-over blouse effect and the fancy yoke skirt and poplum belt—finished with white lace collars in Navy, Saxe, Royal and black. . . . **\$9.50** Special Price.

Special Showing of High-Class Pure Silk Dresses for Women \$25 each, worth \$35 to \$45 each.

OUR buyer was fortunate in securing these Silk Dresses—we guarantee them the Latest Style and absolutely worth \$35.00 to \$45.00—note our price. Here is a description of a few:

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

IN Rose and Champagne, with silk shadow lace, silk-strap sleeves—straps edged with narrow gold braid finished with double-puff-cuffs. Handsome new shirred back and peplum front belt. Neck V-shaped, edged with double silk frill and finished with Medici Collar. New style skirt. . . . **\$25.00** Value 45.00. Our Price. . . .

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

IN Nigger Brown—sleeves, body and skirt all taffetta—silk embroidered peplum belt, shirred shoulders, three cornered collar, deep shapely cuffs, skirt finished with very wide folds, new full skirt. Value \$45.00. . . . **\$25.00** Our Price. . . .

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

THIS is a handsome Black, Grey and Silver wide-horizontal stripe. Waist finished with a deep pleated back belt, Mouslin De Soie sleeves, fancy white lace collar, edge of wide full new skirt finished with 2-inch narrow-pleated frill. . . . **\$25.00** Value \$48.00. Our Price. . . .

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

IN Rose color, Cross-over deep roll-collar blouse, box-pleated front, new circular frill sleeves—double-puff skirt, Rose-bud at waist. Value \$45.00. . . . **\$25.00** Our Price. . . . We have many to select from, in Black, Navy, Saxe, Green, Crimson, Slate; all with New Collars, Sleeves, Skirts, Belts, in fact they are all the best we have ever shown in the Latest Styles.

HANDSOME BENGALINE DRESSES

HERE is a Rich-looking dress that presents a splendid appearance when compared with many at higher prices. You get all the style, quality, fit and finish that it is possible to get in a serviceable dressy garment, suitable for many occasions, when you require just something different and distinctly new. Colors:—Reseda, Grey, Brown, Mole, also Black. Regular **\$6.50** sizes to fit most women. Price each **\$6.50**

Special Bargains in New Neckwear for Women 12c each, worth 40c ea.

HERE is one of the best opportunities of modern times for the thrifty woman to buy neckwear. Special offer of 300 dozen of splendid Collars in Colored Satin, Striped Peplum, White Ninon, White Organdie, White Lace and other fabrics; all styles, shapes, qualities. All bought at a clearing price, worth from 40 to 50 cents each. **Special Price, 12c. each.** Call early—you can afford to lay in a reserve stock—aim for a share to-day.

Special Bargains in Women's Black Hose 20c pair, worth 30c.

IT is not every buyer that gets a chance to clear a line of goods at his own price—the chance comes sometimes, somewhere to someone, but not all times everywhere, to everyone. This time it was our buyer that secured the bargain, and today we are offering this splendid lot of heavy two-one-rib, double-knee, mercerized, black stockings for women worth 30 cents a pair. **Our Special Price, 20c. a Pair.**

WE hope to see every person who really wants reliable goods at low prices to visit us as often as possible. From now on we will be continually putting forward new lines.

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

WE pay special attention to the Wholesale, Retail, and Mail-order departments, and we welcome customers from all directions. Come in and examine our stock to-day. We guarantee entire satisfaction.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Specially Written For "The Mail and Advocate"

POULTRY AND EGGS

WE are spending annually in this Colony some \$80,000 on imported poultry and eggs, whilst we should be able, not only to raise all that we need in these lines, but to have a surplus for export. Notwithstanding the big noise made within recent days about poultry shows, we do not seem to have any advance in the matter of raising any greater quantities of poultry or eggs. These two items might be made a substantial asset in many of our outports, and would enable many housewives to supplement the earnings of the male members of the family whose time is occupied in fishing or kindred pursuits.

The poultry business does not need any large outlay; and the waste from small farms and gardens would be almost sufficient to keep an ordinary poultry yard.

This is the season to begin operations and we make the following interesting article on poultry raising from the *Journal of Agriculture* as a starter, with a view to publishing regularly notes on this subject to the farming possibilities of the outports:—

Incubation and brooding are the foundation stones upon which the poultry industry is developed, and the egg is the chief factor in the reproduction of stock. Only a fertile egg can develop into a chick; and to secure fertile eggs we must have healthy and vigorous breeders. Usually about ten females are mated to one male, and if the breeding flock can be kept in small flocks the fertility is better than when a large number of hens run together.

A careful selection should be made of the eggs intended for hatching, whether they are to be put under hens or in incubators. Small eggs produce small chicks, and eggs uneven in shape are not suitable for incubation. Extremely long and very short round eggs

should be discarded. The standard shape is oval, one end being somewhat larger than the other, and the standard weight of each egg is two ounces, or one dozen eggs to one-and-a-half pounds.

Eggs for incubation should not be stored too long, for the longer they are kept the more they seem to lose in hatching power. It is wise not to keep them over two weeks, during which time, they should be kept in a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees F.

There are two methods of hatching chickens, the Natural and the Artificial.

The Natural Method

This is the method which most of our people must use, as few are provided with incubators, though the latter may now be bought very cheaply. The writer has used a "Circular" which cost him just \$7.50. It is all metal, and has a capacity of 40 eggs, easily managed, and the results are very satisfactory. However, for the ordinary starter in the business, we would suggest the Natural Method.

In this it is necessary to have good brooding hens, properly constructed nests and to give careful attention during the incubation period. The hen should be of medium size, large enough to cover fifteen eggs, and have the brooding instinct well developed. The best brooders which the writer has had are Plymouth Rocks, and Rhode Island Reds. Eggs of these valuable breeds can be readily procured in the local market. Here we would caution prospective poultry raisers against the imported breeding eggs. Whilst some people have been successful in getting results, the experience of many has been that the investment was not worth while. At this season especially, it takes a long time to get these eggs from abroad; and many of them are spoiled in transit. We have known whole settings to be received in a worthless condition. The local supplier usually guarantees that the eggs furnished are fertilized, and undertaken to replace any that are not.

The nest should be carefully built with fine soft hay, straw, or leaves, and be of such shape that the hen will fit it nicely, affording

complete protection for a single layer of eggs. The nest should be placed in such a position that the hen will not have to fly or jump into it; otherwise broken eggs will be the result. A box about eighteen inches square makes a good nest. Better still a half-barrel with an aperture cut in front about a foot square. The head should be removed, and a piece of burlap or netting placed over it. This will ensure quiet to the brooder. A sod of grass turned upside down in the bottom of the barrel or box will keep the nest moist and help the hatch.

It will be found convenient to set a number of hens at the same time, so that they may be cared for together. The room in which the hens are set should be secluded, fairly light and cool. The best time to set hens is after dark; and they should be allowed to sit for a day or so on nest eggs before given the hatching eggs.

The hens should be dusted thoroughly with insect powder at the time of setting. To do so, take them by the feet, holding the head downward, and sprinkle the powder

well into the feathers, rubbing it around the joints. Dust again before hatching time, for only in this way can the chicks be insured against lice and mites. The food for the setting hen should be wheat, corn, oats or a mixture of these. Green food should be sprouted oats should be given occasionally, and plenty of clean water should be always accessible. When a number of hens are setting together it will be found convenient to let them feed together, making sure that each nest is properly covered after feeding time.

Artificial Incubation

The use of an incubator does not require a great deal of skill; but it needs regular attention. The incubator should be given a good location such as a cellar or clean room where the temperature is stable. We should advise the prospective purchaser of an incubator to start with one of small capacity, such as the Circular to which we have alluded above. Should the hatch fail, the loss will not be serious; but, given fertile eggs and proper care, there should be no such thing as failure.

The incubator should be started a few days before the eggs are to be placed in it, in order that an even temperature may be maintained by proper regulation of the heat. The registered temperature on a level with the eggs as they lie on the egg tray should be 103°. The condition of the lamp flame has much to do with controlling temperature, for if the wick is not trimmed properly smoking is liable to result, which will affect the temperature. The lamp should be filled with oil every morning, and the wick should be trimmed so that it will give a broad, even flame with nicely rounded corners. The lamp should be attended to after the eggs are turned and aired in the morning.

The eggs should be turned twice a day, and this should be started on the third day and continued until about the eighth day. The airing of the eggs is very important. It is also desirable to supply moisture to the eggs, for eggs in an incubator dry up far more quickly than when placed under a hen. The moisture should be supplied from the beginning; and this can be done quite easily by placing a shallow pan or dish of water in the bottom of the egg chamber. The eggs should be tested on the seventh day to detect any infertile eggs. This can be done by holding the egg in the thumb and forefinger between the opera or a light in a dark room, or during the evening. All infertile eggs should be removed.

If proper conditions have been maintained through the three weeks' incubation, the chicks should commence to hatch the twentieth, and be all hatched on the twenty-first day. While the chicks are hatching it is wise to keep the incubator chamber dark, as this tends to keep them quiet. They should not be removed until several hours after the last chick has hatched.

Chicks need absolutely no food for the first fifty or sixty hours after being hatched, as nature has provided them with the means of substance in the form of an amount of material which is contained in the shell. The first feeding should be well toasted bread ground fine, or crushed rice for the first couple of days, with a generous supply of water. Then the feed may consist of oatmeal or finely crushed wheat. They should be fed several times daily for the first week, but a little at a time.

The critical period of the young chick in the writer's experience is the first fortnight of its babyhood. Then the chances towards getting a favorable brood are lessened, as the chicks can take care of themselves. They should be fed liberal supplies of cut grass if available, or in the absence of grass, sprouted oats. Regarding this very desirable poultry feed, it may be said that it is one of the most easily prepared feeds available. In order to get a regular supply through the winter months, small boxes about two feet long, one and half wide and four inches deep are filled with oats to within one inch of the top. The oats must be first moistened over night in a large box or any convenient receptacle; and in the moistening hot water should be used. They are then placed in the smaller boxes, and

kept fairly moist for some days when they will begin to sprout. They should, of course be kept where there is a good supply of heat,—in the hall if one has a hall stove, or failing this near the kitchen stove, the mantelpiece makes a good stand for three or four boxes. In about ten or twelve days, if the sprouting has gone on successfully, the tops may be cut off and fed to the hens or chicken, as the case may be. This makes a very desirable and a very economical feed.

OF COURSE NOT

"That doctor claims to have discovered an entirely new disease." "I hope he won't publish the symptoms of it."

"Why not?" "People can't have it if they do not know the symptoms, can they?"

Necessities.

Washington despatch: White House issues order for necessary war supplies: Carload penholders. Two carload penpoints. Four tankers of ink. Hundred gross diplomatic transmitting codes.—Life.

TEMPLETON'S, HEADQUARTERS FOR HERRING NETS

We have the following Nets in stock, or to arrive: If our prices and qualities were not right we could not handle such quantities.

ANCHOR BRAND.					ADVANCE.						
Cheap Grade.					High-Grade.						
MESH	1/2	2 3/8	2 3/4	2 3/4	Total	MESH	2 1/4	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 3/4	Total
30 Ran	8	6	10	9	33	30 Ran	5	4	0	0	9
35 Ran	9	10	14	10	43	35 Ran	0	14	25	5	44
40 Ran	18	30	40	20	132	40 Ran	10	25	55	40	150
45 Ran	0	0	0	2	7	45 Ran	0	4	8	10	27
50 Ran	0	10	20	30	60	50 Ran	0	20	60	68	168
60 Ran	5	10	16	40	106	60 Ran	0	0	5	5	21
					416						419

Grand Total 835.

Place your order now before the prices advance.

ROBERT TEMPLETON, 333 WATER STREET.

LARGE LABRADOR CODFISH

For Sale. Get Our Prices. SMITH CO. Ltd.

Clubs are Free to Returning Soldiers

Our wounded and sick boys coming home after active service, it now seems will be given a cordial welcome. The Clubs Rooms of the B.I.S. Mechanics, T.A. & B., Star of the Sea, Knights of Columbus and the Grenfell Institute will be open to them whenever they wish to avail of them.

FOGOTA AND SYBIL COMING

The Fogota which towed the disabled S. S. Farley to Halifax left here yesterday for here. Hon. J. C. Crosbie will be here by the express on Saturday.

TO CLEAR B. D. V. LINE

We learn to-day that Mr. Flynn, section foreman of Carbonear will leave there to-morrow with some section men to start the work of getting under way to clear the line and open it for traffic.

YOUNG ENGLISHMEN ENLIST

We learn that a number of young men who came to this country from England to work for the A.N.D. Co. at Grand Falls, Badger Brook and Millerton are now about enlisting in our Volunteers.

NORWEGIAN FISHERY

The following figures received by Deputy Minister of Customs LeMessurier were posted at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday:

Table with columns for dates (April 10th, 14th, 1916) and items (Lofoden, All Others) with corresponding values.

OPORTO STOCKS

Table with columns for Past Week and Prev. Week, and rows for Stocks (Nfld), Consumption, and Stocks (Norg.).

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL BILL

WILL MEET AT BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS

Wednesday, April the 12th, at 8.15 p.m.

OUR THEATRES ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL

As will be noticed by the advertisement in another column, a very attractive programme has been arranged for the Nickel Theatre today and to-morrow.

THE WOMAN HATER AT THE CRESCENT

The Crescent Picture Palace has a big show on to-day and to-morrow, the headliner is a 3 reel Essanay special feature "The Woman Hater"; Henry B. Walthall, Edna Mayo and Bryant Washburn are the stars that are featured.

SEALERS FREIGHT COAL

Shipwright S. H. Butler is now giving the S.S. Bloodhound some necessary repairs and after they are finished the ship will be engaged freighting coal from Sydney.

VERY VALUABLE CARGO

It is said that the value of the cargo of the S.S. Durely Chime would be worth about \$350,000. The landing of this freight will give much needed employment to longshoremen and others in the city.

DANGEROUS STREET

A young man severely wrenched his ankle opposite the Methodist Church on Patrick Street last night. The street here is in an awful condition with ruts, &c. Seeing that vast congregations of people attend the two churches on Patrick Street, it is surprising that the Council or its inspectors do not pay more attention to this prominent locality.

DUTY CALLS: WONT YOU RESPOND?

(From our Recruiting Special) JUST a word to the young men of Newfoundland—let us consider together for one moment the vital and paramount question of to-day and see where we stand in relation to it.

We are at War, boys; at War mind you; with the most powerful, most merciless and most unscrupulous enemy that ever the Anglo-Saxon crossed swords with. Our forefathers have in the past defended their blood and lives that glorious Constitution and Flag which makes us free men.

What does this British freedom mean to you? Are you not proud to be a unit of that grand and glorious Empire, which is the dispenser of Liberty and Justice, the Protector and Guardian of the weak? Yes, your very blood tingles with pride when you read of the noble deeds, the self sacrificing courage of your ancestors.

We, as Britishers, have inherited a love for fair play and justice and a determination never to relinquish while life remains that blessing and privilege won for us on many a hard fought field—"FOR BRITONS NEVER SHALL BE SLAVES."

Right now, while we talk and think, the most ruthless, brutal, and formidable enemy of the Christian world is striving with diabolical ingenuity to wrench from us all we hold dear, to crush us under the iron heel of war-mad Prussia. Are YOU, young man, willing to look on while England in her life and death struggle implores YOUR aid; that England you loved to read of in your school books, whose glorious examples of the past inspired and ennobled your soul?

SHIPPING

The S. S. Sam Blandford began discharging her seals at Job's yesterday afternoon and they averaged 49 lbs.

LOCAL ITEMS

From present appearances it looks as if diphtheria is disappearing in the city, as only one case has been reported in 12 days.

The medical examiners at the C.L.B. Armoury last night passed 15 out of 18 recruits. The physique of the men enlisting is very good, only a few are rejected.

Andrew Aylward with blood poison, to have his hand amputated, and Harold King and George Barrett, ill of internal troubles were taken to hospital yesterday by Mr. Ell Whiteway.

A man named Dillon of Freshwater was reported violently insane in his home yesterday morning and two of the police were sent there. He was taken to the Asylum after a doctor had pronounced him insane.

The weather across country is fine to-day, with a W. breeze and the temperature averaging 40 above. The rotary is keeping the Topsalls clear and Sunday's west-bound express arrived at 10.30 this morning.

Church Lads' Brigade 13th Annual Indoor Sports at Armoury, Harvey Road, THURSDAY, April 13th, at 8 p.m. C.L.B. Band in attendance. Tickets: Gallery, 10c.; Chair, 20c. CAPT. J. A. WINTER, Chairman; SERGT. W. R. MOTTY, Secretary.

We hear that letters have been received here the past few days giving anything but a glowing account as to conditions with the Rossley troupe in Nova Scotia. We refrain from comment on the matter at present.

Capt. Winsor of the 'Sam Blandford' denies the report that has gone about that he had picked up some of the Sable Island seals. He took 630 seals owned by the Neptune by arrangement with Capt. Barbour, but took none of the Sable I's.

TRAIN REPORT

Sunday's No. 2 left Alexander Bay at 8.35 a.m.; 6 cars.

Women in Rough and Tumble Fight

Yesterday Stephen Street was the scene of a rough and tumble fight between some women of the place. It seems that some coal was landed at the door of one and while she was taking delivery of it some of the dust went on the doorway of another.

The woman so abused retorted 'your another' and then broom and shovel handles began to play, and some of the fair fighters were rendered hors de combat. Several who had protested to ideas of 'strict mentality,' when the territory was invaded, now declared war and the outcome was that two of the leaders in the fracas were hurt.

The matter was before Judge Morris to-day with Mr. Thos. Halley as the principal legal factor, and was adjourned till Friday to secure more witnesses.

AT IT AGAIN

The Midnight Thief Visits Mr. Rd. Maher's Store.

The midnight marauder who has done so many stealing stunts the past few months is becoming bolder and bolder and last night entered the tinmith store of Mr. R. Maher on Duckworth Street. He entered by forcing a window in the rear of the premises and went through the premises pretty systematically, but got very little booty either in cash as far as we can hear.

Poor Shopper

Tommy—Talking of riddles, uncle do you know the difference between an apple and an elephant? Uncle (benignly)—No my lad, I don't.

Tommy—You'd be a smart chap to send out to buy apples, wouldn't you?

TRAIN REPORT

Sunday's No. 2 left Alexander Bay at 8.35 a.m.; 6 cars.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the Volunteers were instructed in extended order drill and the exams for Non-Com stripes was begun, candidates being given the written and practical tests. The number now on the roster is 3388 names, with these additions:

- St. John's—Park. Foley, Jno. L. Slaterry, David Scurry, Jas. Whelan, Marmaduke G. Winter. Belle Isle—Chas. J. Healey. Sunday Cove Island, N.D.B.—Arthur Rowsell, Herbert Morey. Long Island, N.D.B.—Nathaniel Heath. Whiteway, T.B.—Nicholas Jackson. Mussel Harbor Arm—John W. Brown. Kelligrews—Walter W. Hibbs. Petrograd, Russia—Chas. Chuch. England—A. J. White.

REVIVAL SHIPBUILDING SEEN IN MAINE

Bangor, Me., April 8.—Evidence of the revival of shipbuilding in this state as a result of the preventing high rates for ocean freight carrying due to the war contained in the announcement today that six fourmasted schooners were to be built by R. L. Bean, of Camden, under a contract just signed. It is said that the total cost of these vessels will be \$800,000, and that they are to go to foreign owners. In several other Maine coast towns, shipyards that have been idle for years are now being worked or made ready for new construction.

TERRA NOVA'S TURNOUT

The Terra Nova's turnout was 25,535 young harps, 246 young hoods, 213 old harps, 745 bedlamer harps, 114 old hoods; total, 26,853 seals. Gross weight, 676 tons, 2 cwt., 1 qr., 10 lbs; nett, 654 tons, 11 cwt., 3 qrs., 3 lbs; nett value, \$77,576.67, and the crew of 202 men shared each \$127.38. Average for young harps 54 7-8 lbs., young hoods 46 lbs.

THE WESTERN SCHOONERS COMING

Yesterday the first of the Western schooners arrived in port for fishery supplies. The fishermen of Placentia and St. Mary's will get to the grounds earlier this year than for some years past and all that is required is fine weather as many are now ready to get to work.

PUBLIC NOTICE

DAY OF ISLANDS STEAM SERVICE—Tenders to be marked "Bay of Islands Steam Service" will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 24th April instant, for a steamer having a speed of nine knots, cabin seating accommodation for fifteen passengers and a cargo capacity equal to 250 Barrels under deck to ply for this season in Bay of Islands.

The Schedule of the route with proposed ports of call may be obtained from the Colonial Secretary's Office by any person who proposes to submit a tender for the Service. The Service to commence on the 1st of May next and to continue until close of navigation. A schedule of passenger and freight rates to be submitted with each tender. The Contractor is to collect and deliver mail. Tenders are to give all particulars of steamer, with rate of speed and carrying capacity, also amount of subsidy required per week. The Government are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary. ap12,3i

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of a writ of fieri-facias to me directed in an action wherein GEORGE M. BARR is Plaintiff and JOSEPH DELANEY is Defendant, I will sell by public auction in the Court House in St. John's on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, A.D. 1916, at noon, all the estate, right and title of the said Joseph Delaney in and to the fishing schooner "CONSTELLATION" of about nineteen tons burthen now lying at the wharf of George M. Barr. For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to

L. E. EMERSON, Plaintiff's Solicitor. Renouf Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's. OR TO ME, JAMES CARTER, Sheriff, Court House, St. John's. ap10,m,w,f,m,4i

GOOD VALUE

Smoking Tobacco, 15c. per Plug. Dark and Light. Try it and see if it is what it is christened.

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

WANTED—AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, St. John's, a MEDICAL man of experience to act as HOUSE-SURGEON. Salary \$100 per month and upkeep, for six or twelve months. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT. ap10,mon,wed,fri,3i

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, must understand Plain Cooking, and be well recommended. Apply between 7.30 and 9 p.m. to MRS. H. E. COWAN, Rennie's Mill Road.—ap11,2i

COAT AND VEST MAKERS WANTED—Good wages and constant work. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING COY.—mar25,3i

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER. Good wages; reference required. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING COMPANY.—mar28

WANTED TO BUY RAW FUR. Highest price paid. Send your catch along or write for Price List. W. G. WHITEHOUSE, Photographer, Springdale.—ap7,6i

THE TRINITY SPUR LINE

What About the Lands Bought and Paid for at Fabulous Prices—Did Morris Deliberately Fool the People?

(Editor Mail and Advocate) gone "dead broke," but it seems they found \$10,000 to build a pier for the arbitrators were here and appropriated a strip of land near Trinity Jet. It is rumoured that a freight shed and sidings will be built there. Do we understand by this that the spur is not to be completed? If the spur was never intended to be built why were lands around Trinity bought by the Government for right of way and such fabulous prices paid for them? It is well known that the mile of "spur" now partly completed, will cost the Reid Nfld. Co. at least \$25,000, where they are only to receive \$15,600 per mile. The public of Trinity would like to know if the Government can compel the Reid Nfld. Co. to complete the spur even if it costs them, say, \$10,000 more than the contract price? Was it not stated on the floors of the House of Assembly by the Hon. the Robt. Watson, then Colonial Secretary, that the Reid Nfld. Co. would not be paid another cent on account of Bonavista Branch line until such time as the spur was completed into Trinity. I would like to know if any monies have been paid on account of Bonavista Branch since that date? It is claimed the Government could not afford to complete the spur, having Trinity, April 10th., 1916.

AUCTION! Sealing Stores.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the premises of MESSRS. A. J. HARVEY & CO. LTD.

- 2 Puns. MOLASSES. 45 Tubs BUTTER. 1 part Pun. MOLASSES. 124 Bags "Beaver" FLOUR. 13 Brls. BEEF. 2 Bags "Beaver" FLOUR (damaged). 15 Brls. "Beaver" FLOUR. 1 part Bags "Beaver" FLOUR. 46 1/2 Bags BREAD. 2 part Bags BREAD. 26 1/2 Bags BREAD (damaged). 9 1/2 Bags Small BREAD. 7 1/2 Qtls. FISH. LANDED FROM S. S. "SABLE ISLAND."

A. S. RENDELL & CO., Brokers.

LINEN SHOWER! Altho' Linen Goods have advanced considerably, we will sell AT REDUCED PRICES. White Linen Table Covers, from \$1.00 to \$3.50. Unbleached Linen Table Covers, from 50c. Tray and Side Board Cloths. DAMASKS. Unbleached Table Damask, from 25c. White Table, "Extra Value," from 35c. to \$1.20. TOWELLINGS. White Linen Towelling, 10c. and 12c. HOLLANDS. Finest White Hollands, from 11c. to 25c. PILLOW COTTON. Extra Value, 40 and 42 in. 25c. and 30c. BUTCHERS' LINEN. Very Fine, 40 and 38 in. 35c. and 45c.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

For now's the day And now's the hour, See approach the Hunnish power Loss of liberty— Who would be a slacker knave? Who would fill a coward's grave? Who at home would live a slave? Let him turn and flee. When this cruel and ruthless foe has at last been vanquished, when the safety of your Country has been assured, and when the most Hellish outrages of innocent Mothers and Sisters have been avenged, where will YOU figure, boy; you whom God has made physically fit and perfect and equipped with a sense of human rights, will YOU be able to look up proudly and say I WAS THERE! Then can you longer linger while the clarion call of King and Country appeals to your very manhood. You would like to see your Country win. Of course you would, for the sake of those you love. But what if they should require your help to consummate that victory—wont YOU give it. Yes, lad, you will. Don't, never have a shameful look, Nor stand with drooping head When our troops are marching home again With glad and gallant tread; But be marching with them proudly. With a bright and joyful eye, And be one of those soldier boys That's not afraid to die.

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