

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

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## FRENCH TROOPS FROM AFRICA Concentrated at Bizerto

### Destined for the Dardanelles to Assist in Operations There

Paris, April 9.—French troops from Africa are ready to assist the Allied fleets and British Expeditionary Forces against Turkey.

The following official statement has been issued by the War Office: "An Expeditionary Corps of the Orient which was placed under command of General G. L. D'Amade and concentrated at Bizerta, a fortified seaport of Turkish Africa, to perfect its organization, has effected the voyage of the Levant under best conditions.

"It has been ready since March 15 to aid the Allied fleet and British Expeditionary Corps. In waiting, it was deemed advisable not to prolong the stay of the troops aboard the transports, and for this reason the hospital of Egypt was accepted.

"French forces have been debarked at Alexandria and are installed at Ramleh, where they are resting and perfecting their organization. They are ready to proceed without delay to any point necessary."

## Particulars Of The Falaba's Loss

London, April 8.—The official Information Bureau issued a statement to-day saying that the British steamer Falaba sunk at sea on March 28th by a German submarine, with a loss of over a hundred lives, was not armed. It was not true that sufficient time had been given to passengers and crew to escape. The German submarine closed in on the Falaba, ascertained her name, signalled her to stop, and gave those on board five minutes to take to boats.

It would have been nothing less than a miracle if all the passengers and crew of a good sized liner had been able to take to her boats within the time allowed.

While some of the boats were still on their davits, the submarine fired a torpedo at the Falaba at short range. This action made it absolutely certain that there must be great loss of life, and it must have been committed knowingly with the intention of producing that result.

## General Pau Strongly Optimistic

Rome, April 8.—General Pau, the French leader, who is returning from his tour of the Russian front and the Balkan capitals, arrived at Rome from Syracuse this morning.

He declared that the Allied fleets will force the Dardanelles as soon as the combined land and sea attack is started.

## Grimsby Trawler Destroyed in North Sea

London, April 8.—The Grimsby trawler Searnia was blown up in the North Sea to-day. It is feared that nine men on the trawler were either killed by the explosion or drowned.

It is unknown whether she was destroyed by mine or submarine.

## Birthday Greetings To King Albert

Washington and Buenos Aires Send Greetings to the Heroic King of the Belgians

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Washington, April 9.—Birthday greetings to King Albert of Belgium were sent by cable to Havre to-day by President Wilson in the following message: "Let me extend on this occasion of the anniversary of Your Majesty's birth greetings of friendship and goodwill."

Buenos Aires, April 9.—Members of Belgium, French, and British colonies in Buenos Aires together with a number of Argentinians united to-day in observing the anniversary of the birth of Albert King of the Belgians.

A telegram of homage carrying several thousand signatures and wishing prompt freeing of Belgian territory was despatched to the King.

King Albert is forty years old to-day.

## French Assemble A Vast Army Around Verdun

### This Army Supported by Artillery Which Has Been Moving to the Front Since January

Paris, April 8.—A vast French army of 200,000 has been concentrated around Verdun and in the Woivre district between the Meuse and Moselle rivers, for the drive which the French are making against the Germans. This army is supported by artillery which the French have been moving to the front since January, night and day.

An attack is being made against the German lines stretching from the northern part of the Argonne forest to St. Mihiel, and the forest of La Pretre. Military men say that the Germans will be driven out of St. Mihiel, their only foothold on the western bank of the Meuse, south of Verdun, within the next ten days.

## Attempted Killing Egyptian Sultan

### Shot Was Fired at Him Just as he Was Leaving Abden Palace—The Assailant Arrested

London, April 9.—An attempt was made at three o'clock this afternoon to assassinate the Sultan of Egypt, Hussein Kempi, according to a Reuters despatch from Cairo. As the Sultan was leaving Abden Palace, a native fired a shot at him. This went wild and the native was immediately seized.

The Sultan paid his intended visit to various officials and a crowd assembled around the Palace and gave him an ovation when he returned.

His assailant, in a statement, described himself as a native Egyptian, 25 years of age and a merchant, hailing from Mansurah.

He was perfectly composed.

## EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

Capetown, April 9th.—The British forces at Austria are experiencing great difficulties owing to poisoning and the destruction of the pumping plant at Kubus.

A large number of land mines have been discovered and exploded.

sians the Russians to send reinforcements from the Carpathians.

In West Galicia and Poland, overflowing rivers and bottomless marches prevent movements on a large scale.

These same conditions are hindering the French operations between the Meuse and Moselle rivers. The French official report to-day stating that heavy rains have rendered the ground difficult for the movement of troops and employment of artillery.

There is a very important battle in progress in this region, however, and the French claim to be making advances, a claim which is contested by the Germans, who declare that all attacks have been repulsed. Which ever report is correct, there is little doubt that a sanguinary battle is being fought, and that in the attacks and counter-attacks very heavy losses have been sustained.

The people of Europe are expectantly awaiting a renewal of the attack on the Dardanelles, this time with land and sea forces, but the only news from that part of the world to-day is that Turkey has decided to call up all men capable of bearing arms, an indication that she expects the Allies to bring exceedingly strong forces against her.

London, April 8.—Rumours are current in London to-day of the declaration of hostilities between Germany and Holland. They were without confirmation, and despatches from the Hague, received this afternoon, ignored such development. The Minister of the Netherlands in London, when asked, said he had heard rumours to this effect. He had no information on the subject himself and he discredited the report.

One rumour was to the effect that Germany had seized a strip of Dutch territory in the South Scheldt River.

A telegram from Holland said that for several days the Germans had been strengthening their guard along the Dutch border.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS

### Belgian Forces Dislodge the Germans Across the Yser—French Progressing—Russian Offensive Continues—Germans Make Violent Attacks on French But Without Avail—Numerous Prisoners Taken

London, April 8.—The French Government reports that Belgian forces attacked and dislodged the German detachment which crossed the Yser south of Diegrachten. The French forces have maintained all gains and are progressing between the Meuse and Moselle. They made an important advance at Les Eparges and have repulsed all counter attacks there and at Bois Dally.

The Russian Government reports that in the Carpathians, despite counter attacks by the largely reinforced enemy, the Russian offensive continues between the River Toplia and the Uzsok region.—HARCOURT.

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 8.—A German detachment with 3 maxims managed to gain footing on the left banks of the Yser, south of Diegrachten, but a counter attack, delivered by Belgian troops, compelled the enemy to retreat.

An attack delivered by us in the vicinity of Etain gave us possession of Hautbois farms and Hospital, with heights 219 and 221.

At Eparges we gained ground and maintained the same, capturing 60 prisoners and 3 officers.

Near Badessept we mined and blew up a German position.

Midnight.—Weather continues very unfavourable on the whole front nevertheless operations are particularly active between the Meuse and the Moselle, where we have progressed and maintained our gains.

East of Verdun we captured two lines of trenches. On Tuesday night at Eparges we made important progress.

All day the Germans counter-attacked most fiercely without regaining one inch of lost ground. Their last attack was particularly violent, but they were mown down by our fire.

The same result was in Ailly Wood. After several counter-attacks on all parts of the Germans, which were all repulsed, we hold the position occupied yesterday in that district, and numerous prisoners were also taken.

Amongst the prisoners captured in Hartmanns-Willerkopf district, figure several soldiers of the Guard.

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

### George Gatehouse, a Canadian Charged With Selling Cotton to the Germans—Was Agent of Philadelphia Cotton Merchants

Liverpool, March 30.—George Arthur Gatehouse, formerly manager of the Montreal branch for Sloan and Co., cotton merchants in Philadelphia, was charged in Liverpool to-day with trading with the enemy.

The Crown prosecutor described the case as serious. The prisoner came to England after the outbreak of the war apparently to transmit cables for his firm the Continent. While doing this, the Crown alleged he made elaborate preparations to sell the species of cotton used in the manufacture of explosives to German agents by birth. He was arrested in a prominent Liverpool hotel when about to take passage across the Atlantic.

The prosecuting solicitor admitted that if the principals of the firm chose to sell goods from America they were within their rights, but when they send a representative here he was subject to the law of this country. "In fact, the prisoner was a British subject, which made it all the worse.

The prisoner's advocate admitted that Gatehouse was a bird of passage, but he always passed between the same branches of the tree. He came here on his principal's written instructions and still believed he was authorized to do all he had done.

Saskatoon, Sask., Mar. 30.—S.A. Mitchell, a farmer near here, has seeded ten acres of wheat and has five acres ready for seeding oats.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## EASTERN WING OF AUSTRIAN ARMY In Precarious Position

### Russian Wedge Driven In, Cut-Austrian Forces In Two

Petrograd, April 8.—The advance of the Russians in the Carpathians has cut the Austrian army, under General Boerwittch, in two places. The eastern wing of this army is in a precarious position. The Russians have captured Smolik, east of Lupkow Pass. They have also thrown back the Austrians in the district of Bartfeld and Lupkow.

Having advanced through Rostok Pass, they have forced a wedge between the Austrian armies.

### Warlike Measures Adopted in Italy

### Railroad Rolling Stock Being Withdrawn From Swiss Frontier to be Used for Transport of Troops to the Austrian Tyrol—Garrisons of Farmers Quadrilateral Full Strength

Geneva, April 9.—Railroad rolling stock is being withdrawn by Italy from the Swiss frontier for transportation of troops and ammunition in Northern Italy, destined for the region bordering the Austrian Tyrol.

The Lausanne Gazette states that the towns of Mantua, Verona, Peschiera and Legnago which forms the famous Quadrilateral, are garrisoned with fully equipped troops which lack only heavy artillery, and this will be supplied soon.

An aerial fleet is ready for operations.

A Milan despatch says that a mass meeting held last night was attended by five Liberal deputies from Milan, a resolution was adopted characterizing as an absolutely necessary the participation of Italy in the war.

### Approaching Trial For High Treason

### Of Kuelperle and Several Others On Charge of High Treason

London, April 9.—The approaching trial of Anton Kuelperle, a German-American, charged with high treason, promises to prove sensational. It is no exaggeration to say that the authorities consider Kuelperle's arrest the most important of its kind since the outbreak of the war, enabling the authorities to lay bare a most elaborate system of obtaining most valuable information of military and naval

plans and transmitting it to the enemy.

One of the suspects, Kuelperle professes to be an American, another, Muller claims he is a naturalized Englishman, while a third, who gives the name of Hahn, does not deny that he is a German subject.

Kuelperle came here from the United States, first visiting Dublin, then coming to London, where he is said to have been awaiting a passage across the Channel.

## United States Extends Credit To the Nations

New York, March 27.—Conferences among bankers here, it was announced to-day, have brought near conclusion arrangements for the extension of credits to Great Britain, Italy, France and other countries, in addition to the \$10,000,000 loan to Germany.

The French credit, it is expected, will be the first to be closed. The amount has not been definitely fixed, but may, it is said, be as large as \$50,000,000.

The English credit, it was said, may be twice as large as that for France. Negotiations are in progress for a loan to Russia in addition to the \$25,000,000 she recently obtained. Italy is likely to obtain a credit.

Most, if not all, of these loans are expected to take the form in which they can be sold to the public in order that the banks may not have to carry the big sums involved out of their own resources.

Bankers engaged in these negotiations say that it is greatly to the interest of both capital and labor in this country that the European countries should be put in position to continue their purchases here. Labor, they believe, get the lion's share of the money so spent, and that extension of these credits makes it possible to keep mills running and workmen employed that would be idle except for the extraordinary demand due to the war.

### RUSSIA'S DREAM

To the Slavic mind, the fall of Constantinople will be the rearest military event in centuries, perhaps since Charles Martel averted the last probability that Asia would overflow Europe. Importance and religion are inseparable in the mind of the Russian peasant. In deciding to force the Dardanelles, England and France showed imagination. They reflected that Germany might at any moment say to Russia: "Although our position is very advantageous we have nothing against you, and we are willing to get out of Poland and to give you a generous part of Galicia." If such a move were made at a time when the Russian peasant was impressed with the sacrifice of life, and was not quite sure that Russia would gain by fighting on longer, it would be conceivable that the popular feeling might overcome the government.

Forcing the Dardanelles, however, seems to remove this danger, if it existed. It gives to the Russian imagination something to take hold of. It gives to the peasant something brilliantly real to him. His mind pictures the cross after all these centuries shining at last bright on Saint Sophia. If he identifies the holy conquest of Constantinople with the feats of England and France, and realizes their willingness to help his country carry out the dream of centuries, there is no danger of his losing the readiness to sacrifice.

From another point of view, the passage of the Dardanelles is perhaps equally important. The difficulty in getting Bulgaria and Roumania, and to a certain extent, Greece, to take part in the war has been the difficulty of making adequate promises. Bulgaria very much wants the territory of which she was deprived by Serbia after the first Balkan War. Austria, in refusing her an outlet through Albania, had changed the situation and made necessary her outlet through Greece to the sea. She cannot give back to Bulgaria all that Bulgaria wants, although she is willing to give back part of it. If the Turk is wiped off the map, Bulgaria can be generously compensated with Adrianople and enough will be left over for Roumania and Greece. There has been much in the war that is dramatic, flying machines, submarines, victories, and holocausts, but nothing which, from the point of view of history, will have nearly as much significance as the forcing of the Dardanelles. (Harper's Weekly.)

### 80 Thousand Russians Pour Through Dukla Pass

### Outposts Clash With German Rear Guard—German General Staff Awake to the Seriousness of the Situation

Petrograd, March 31.—Eighty thousand Russians, supported by light artillery, have poured through the Dukla pass and now occupy strong positions in the northern foothills of Hungary, according to dispatches reaching here to-day. Their outposts are now in clash with the rear guard of the Austro-Germans on the Hungarian plain along a fifteen-mile line extending from north-east of Svidnik to north of Bartfa.

Fighting has been resumed on a large scale in the Lupkow and Uzsok pass regions where the Slavs have taken more than six thousand prisoners. Though the war office makes no comment it is known that at least 100,000 troops from the army that besieged Przemysl is now smashing at the enemy's positions along the heights.

The German general staff has awakened to the seriousness of the situation. Reports received here to-day from a number of sources declared that at least three German army corps are being hurled into Hungary to plug the gaps in the Austrian line. At the same time Warsaw dispatches reported an apparent weakening of the German forces in Poland,

indicating that part, at least, of the German reinforcements in the Carpathians were sent from Von Hindenburg's western army. Taking advantage of this thinning out of the German lines, the Russians in Poland are delivering a series of lightning attacks against the enemy's trenches.

The war office now admits that General Ivanoff's eastern army that attempted to invade Bukovina has been forced to retire for a distance of about twenty miles before a superior force. The Austrians have pressed the Slavs from Czeronowitz and across the border of Russian Bessarabia. The terse announcement from the general staff that "measures have been taken to meet this incursion," indicates that a big battle will develop between the Pruth and Dniester rivers within a few days.

Russian military critics, however, pointed to the Bukovina operations to-day as a masterly bit of Slav strategy. By massing a comparatively small army along the Pruth and threatening a second invasion of Bukovina, General Ivanoff forced the Austrians to send reinforcements from the Lupkow and Uzsok pass regions, where Austrian troops were badly needed to stem the Slav invasion of Hungary.

Von Hindenburg apparently has given up all hope of pressing on toward Warsaw. The Germans are everywhere on the defensive in Poland.

## Many Strange Rumours Respecting European Affairs

### All Dutch Sources Deny That Germans Have Invaded Holland Neutral Territory

### Italy Takes Things Seriously—Germany Sending Reinforcements to the Carpathians Lends Little Hope That Austria Will make Separate Peace—Fierce Fighting in Mountain Passes Still Going on—Very Important Battle in Moselle District—Renewal of Attack on Dardanelles Expected Soon

London, April 8.—There were persistent rumours in London this evening that Germany had either declared war on Holland, or that her troops had occupied that strip of Dutch territory that extends from the Belgian frontier on the coast to the River Scheldt.

The reports lack confirmation, and are not credited by those who show know if either action had been taken. It is possible that the reports arose from the news received the last few days from Dutch sources that the Germans were strengthening their positions around the Dutch frontier, and much uneasiness prevailed at the Hague and other Dutch cities as a result of the seizure and sinking of Dutch steamers by German submarines.

The Dutch people are strongly opposed to intervention in the war, but their army is ready to repel any invasion of Dutch territory, complete preparations with that object having

been made long ago.

Another diplomatic report, which created immense interest is that from Rome, to the effect that Austria is seeking a separate peace with Russia. This, likewise, lacks confirmation, and is not credited, as it is not considered likely that Germany would be sending reinforcements to the Carpathians if there were any doubt of Austria's loyalty to her ally.

Italy takes the matter more seriously than the other nations, for should it prove to be true it would end her hopes of gaining territorial concessions from Austria. However, the stubborn way in which Austria is resisting the Russian advance in the Carpathians, seems to contradict the suggestion that she is ready to seek peace at Russia's terms.

The fighting in the mountain passes continues as fiercely as ever, although Austria claims that her troops, with the assistance of the Germans, have gained success on both sides of the Labarca valley during Easter, the Russians are, as a whole, much further advanced than they were a week ago, and have now forced Dukla, Lupkow and Rostock Passes, and are pouring troops into the region of Uzsok Pass, where the heaviest battle is now in progress. So far as the rest of the Eastern front is concerned, the only battle of any importance is that in Bukovina, where the Austrians are thrusting at the Russian positions in the hope of compelling the Rus-

sians the Russians to send reinforcements from the Carpathians.

In West Galicia and Poland, overflowing rivers and bottomless marches prevent movements on a large scale.

These same conditions are hindering the French operations between the Meuse and Moselle rivers. The French official report to-day stating that heavy rains have rendered the ground difficult for the movement of troops and employment of artillery.

There is a very important battle in progress in this region, however, and the French claim to be making advances, a claim which is contested by the Germans, who declare that all attacks have been repulsed. Which ever report is correct, there is little doubt that a sanguinary battle is being fought, and that in the attacks and counter-attacks very heavy losses have been sustained.

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**Statement of the Newfoundland Patriotic Asso.**

The Patriotic Fund is not designed to take the place of the pensions which it is understood will be provided by the State for those of our defenders who may suffer partial or total disablement, or for the widows or other dependents of those who may lose their lives while on active service.

The object of the Patriotic Fund, as stated in the original appeal to the public, is "that it will be applied primarily in making provision for the dependent relatives of those who undertake to fight the battles of the country and the Empire by land and sea, and afterwards to such other objects connected therewith as may be deemed desirable."

It having been represented that it would be well if this statement of the objects of the Fund were amplified so that there might be no misunderstanding as to the purposes for which the money was to be utilized, the Patriotic Association referred to the Trustees of the Patriotic Fund the framing of such an amplified statement, the Trustees having prepared a draft form, presented it to the Association at its meeting on March 29th, when it was approved, and thus given official authority, in the following terms:

The objects of the Newfoundland Patriotic Fund are:

- 1.—To augment, if possible, the resources of the families of Volunteers and Reservists, who have gone on active service, where such families are unable to adequately maintain themselves without such aid.
- 2.—To assist, if possible, men invalided from active service until they can secure employment, or until the State makes provision for them by pension or otherwise.
- 3.—To assist, if possible, widows and other dependents of those who lose their lives while on active service, until they become the beneficiaries of legislative enactment.
- 4.—To afford help, if possible, in such cases as do not come within the scope of legislative enactment, but which have a moral claim upon the generosity of the public.

As a more detailed statement of the precise effects of these clauses may be of value in making clear to the public what is intended, this memorandum has been prepared with that object in view, and it elaborates them thus:

With respect to the first clause above set out, help is being given to families of Volunteers and Reservists where such families are in need. In this course the Newfoundland Patriotic Fund is pursuing the same policy as is being pursued in the Mother Country and in the Dominion of Canada.

In Great Britain the Fund is known as the Prince of Wales Fund, and has already reached a total of nearly 5 million pounds (25 million dollars.) Out of this sum there has been distributed, up to the first of March, according to cablegrams to the Canadian press, a sum of approximately \$7,000,000 for the relief of distress among the families of soldiers and sailors, the total number of households relieved being 500,000 and grants being made through other channels to 7,000 widows, 11,000 children, and 3,000 other dependents of soldiers and sailors who have died.

In Canada as with us, the Fund is known as the Patriotic Fund, and an official statement supplied by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. B. Ames, states that in January some 10,000 families were being helped, and the outlay was at the rate of \$6,000 per day. In Nova Scotia, last month, some 623 families were being relieved and in New Brunswick more than 400. In Newfoundland, so far, help has been given to nearly ninety families and almost 70 of these are in receipt of regular monthly allowances, while the applications are being received nearly every day.

Under the second clause, the work of the Fund will not become effective until men begin to be sent back to the Colony from the Regiment or the Naval Reserve, invalided home through illness or injury. Then, such men will be assisted during their period of recovery, and in cases where they may have to claim upon the State for pensions, the Fund will care for them until such pensions are provided.

Under the third clause, the Fund is already assisting dependents of some of the Naval Reservists who went down with the warships *Viktor*, *Cian*, *McNaughton* and *Albano*; and, as further information regarding other families is received, relief will be afforded to them, this being continued until provision is made for pensions where such are allowed, and in other cases, as circumstances justify.

With respect to the fourth category it is impossible to more than indicate some of the various classes of cases which will have to be considered, and which will require the activities of the Fund to be continued for years. The outstanding ones are:

- (a)—Men who suffer in their eyesight, or hearing, or lose limbs in the war, may require artificial eyes, aids to hearing, or artificial limbs; and men with spinal trouble may require other mechanical aids; and the Patriotic Fund will have to consider the providing and possibly the renewing of these from time to time.
- (b)—Men who return from active service partially disabled may find their condition become such after

tributing towards enlarging it will do so as generously as their circumstances will permit.

(Sgd.)—M. P. CASHIN, Vice-Chairman.

(Sgd.)—JOHN S. MUNN, Hon. Treasurer.

(Sgd.)—P. T. McGRATH, Hon. Secretary.

Very many other contingencies, which it is impossible to set out in detail, are certain to arise here as they are arising in the Mother Country now and as they arose there after the South African war; and these can only be dealt with according to the circumstances of each case.

In Great Britain, there is in existence what is known as the Royal Patriotic Fund, whose operations have continued from the time of the South African war up to the present, in caring for wounded soldiers of that war, and dependents of others who died during that struggle or since; and the same condition of things will probably prevail in this country after the present war ends, and call for like treatment.

The Newfoundland Patriotic Fund totals thus far, roundly, \$91,000, and in view of the many claims likely to be made upon it we trust that all men who can see their way clear to con-

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We have in stock a few F.P.U. (4 h.p.) and U.T.C. (6 h.p.) Motor Engines

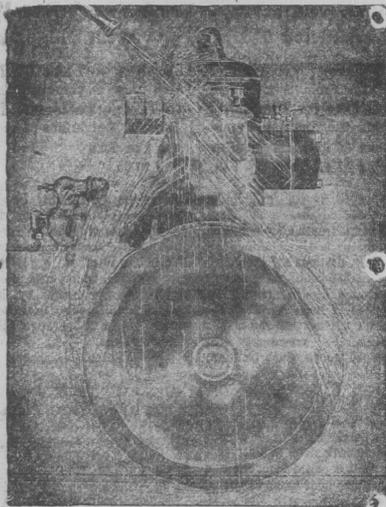
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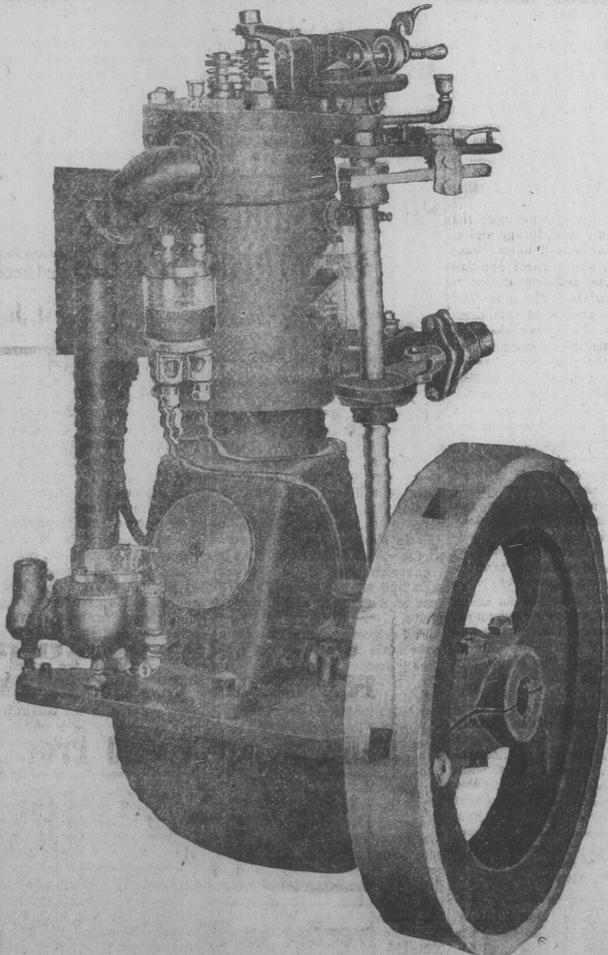
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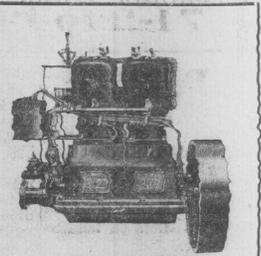
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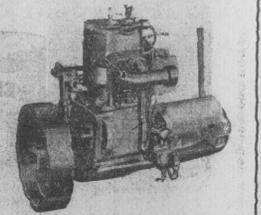
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It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work; it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on Gasolene, and when started, operates on Kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "Coaker." We have sold 200 of these Engines the past spring and all are giving splendid satisfaction. No other firm can sell you a similar engine. We possess the sole rights to sell this Engine in Newfoundland. The man who buys a "Coaker" Engine from us saves \$50 on a 6 H.P., \$80 on a 8 H.P. and \$40 on a 4 H.P. Engine.

We have the 4, 6, and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "Coaker" Engines, all 4 Cycle make. We also sell 2 H.P. 2 Cycle Engines for small boats. This 2 H.P. Engine is fitted with a Kerosene adapter. No agents will be employed to sell these Engines. We will do our work through the Councils of the F. P. U. Send along your orders for Spring delivery. For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



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4 H.P. COAKER.

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THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

Kingston Standard—"It is rather difficult to harmonize the complaint of the United States that Great Britain is interfering with her trade when the returns show that in January over 30 per cent. more goods were shipped than in the same month last year. Moreover, the balance of trade against the States has been wiped out, and large credits abroad are forming.

Toronto World—"The Germans, far from being a superman, is a very ordinary type of individual. He is not, indeed, a master who commands his own soul, but the victim of a system contrived by more efficient minds and designed not to make men, but automatons. Germany had produced philosophers and musicians of acknowledged genius, but with these exceptions Germans have shown little creative ability."

Montreal Gazette—"This is 'metal week' in Germany, and the school children are bringing old metals from their homes so that they may be handed to the War Office for use in making war materials. The fact is full of significance, for it indicates that the Germans face a shortage of a most necessary article."

Who is that lady dressed in black, mother?" asked Bobby, as he sat with his mother on a trolley car. "That is a Sister of Charity, my boy," replied the mother. Bobby pondered deeply for a moment and then he said, "Which is she, mother, Faith or Hope?"

Mail and Empire—"Enlisting in the fourth contingent is about ready to start. Lloyd George says that to finance it may be the last million that will count in Britain's favor. It may also be the last British army that will turn the military scale."

Canadian Press ON THE WAR

**To the Fishermen**

**SALT :: SALT**

**I**N CURING FISH, the better the salt used, the better standard of fish obtained.

Analyses made last year by D. J. Davies, Esq., B.Sc., F.C.S., Government Analyst at St. John's, has proven that of all the FISHERY SALTS imported here

**Torre Vieja Salt**

is the BEST, being practically free of noxious matters such as LIME or MAGNESIA, which is apparent in other salts.

Use TORREVIEJA SALT and have the best results.

TORREVIEJA SALT is almost exclusively used in Norway and Scotland.

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**"The Mail and Advocate"**

**I**N ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE OUTPORT PEOPLE WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO FOLLOW THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WHICH OPENS ON APRIL 7TH, WE WILL SEND THE DAILY ISSUE OF "THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE" TO ANY PERSON FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR FOR THE SUM OF ONE DOLLAR, AND THE WEEKLY ISSUE FOR THE SUM OF THIRTY CENTS.

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WHOLESALE  
Just right for outport trade  
Bales containing ten patterns, 25 pieces each pattern  
All Nice and Bright  
Prices range from  
**71-2 to 12c a piece**

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**Will Sir Tax Morris Explain**

**Why His Executive is Discriminating Between Government and Opposition Districts in Matters of Poor Relief?**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—In reading over the debates of last winter's session of the House of Assembly I noticed that one of the Opposition members had censured the Government for punishing Opposition districts by not allowing them a share of public monies for expenditure proportionate to that allowed Government districts. The Premier's reply was a strong protest against such a charge, and asserted that no such principle governed him in his treatment of district returning Opposition candidates and that he had always been fair. Of course Sir, no one who knows Sir Edward took him seriously. He was talking to the reporters who would herald his speech to the country through the subsidized press of the government, and such bluff may serve the purpose intended particularly among outport people.

Is the government of which Sir Edward Morris is the head, following out the principle he asserts, governing the treatment of Opposition districts? No Sir! And in proof of my assertion, I would draw the attention of the Premier and his Executive Colleagues to the glaring discrimination shown between the district of Port de Grave and Hr. Grace in the distribution of able-bodied relief.

In Port de Grave district there are a number of people in destitute circumstances, through no fault of their own, owing to the bad fishery of last year and the closing down of Belle Isle mines, and consequently are obliged to seek relief from the Poor Commissioner. Some are men with families of six, seven and nine children and they are doled out the miserable allowance of 22 lbs. flour, one quart molasses and a quarter lb of tea. Great Heavens! Can it be possible that in this enlightened age, a government would be so cruel and heartless as to dole out such a miserable allowance for the sustenance of life. That men could be expected to nourish the bodies of their wives and little ones on flour, tea and molasses in such small quantities. Well, do they deserve the name "The tea and molasses government." Were the members of the Executive reduced to such scanty fare they would not show the ruddy countenances nor the well developed bodies they do. I do not grudge them that happiness and comfort sir, but I ask them to think of the poor devils who are not so fortunate, and who did everything possible to procure bread for their families and pay taxes into the revenue of the country that has helped these gentlemen of the Executive to look so well, and dress so well. These fishermen and miners did what they could. They risked the hardships and dangers of the deep, they were willing to expose themselves to the danger of the mines, anything that would afford them a decent and honest livelihood. This was denied them and now they suffer. They are obliged—against their will—for the sake of their families to go to the Poor Commissioner for relief, and he gives them a note for two stones flour with some molasses and tea, with which they are to nourish their bodies.

Why, is this glaring discrimination between the two districts! Why does Sir Edward Morris fail to keep his words "fair dealing." Why does he allow this unfair and unjust deviation of relief for the deserving poor as between the district of Port de Grave and Hr. Grace. Do not the people of Port de Grave pay into the revenue and equal amount her capital with that of the people of Hr. Grace district. Do not they help to pay the salaries of the Premier and the Colonial Secretary, and the other department heads proportionately, and yet the Government dares to take the revenue contributed by the people of Port de Grave and use it for the benefit of Spaniard's Bay and other places. We would not object if we were not in need in helping the unfortunate in any part of our country. But we have our needy people as well and we must see them helped first.

We do not want anything from Hr. Grace district. They are welcome to their own. But we strongly protest that when we have people on our own district in destitute circumstances, the Government has no right to deprive them of their rights, to take away what they have contributed to the revenue for use, in another district. Fair play is all we ask; is what we expect, and if Sir Edward Morris or anyone else in the cabinet support any further injustice as outlined, than he and they are deserving of the contempt of all right minded and justice loving people.

FAIR PLAY.

Port de Grave, April 3rd, 1915.

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We know that in Spaniard's Bay relief is being given out indiscriminately, that scores of people are getting it who are not deserving of it, and I understand against the wishes of Mr. R. O'Dwyer, the head of the Poor Commissioner's Dept. That being so the Government must take the responsibility.

We in Port de Grave district wait to see if Sir Edward Morris will see his pledged words to be of effect and stand for the fair dealing he was so strong in emphasizing in the House last winter.

London, April 3.—Frank Moran, the American heavyweight, who hails from Pittsburg, knocked out the English champion, Bombardier Wells in the tenth round before 4,500 spectators in the London Opera House to-night. Moran sent a right to Wells' jaw and the English champion fell flat on his face in the ring as a dead man.

The crowd, which had watched Wells' clever boxing enthusiastically seemed stunned; then cheers burst forth, and Wells' seconds lifted his prostrate form and carried it over the ropes.

FAIR PLAY.

Port de Grave, April 3rd, 1915.

**CONTROLLING RATES ON ATLANTIC FREIGHT**

Sir Robert Borden announces that the Dominion, British and United States governments are at work on a plan for the regulation of freight rates on the north Atlantic. That is the only sensible way to deal with the situation. The steamship lines should be as firmly in the control of their governments as are the land-carriers, especially in these distressing days.

It would have been utterly impossible for the United States alone to have controlled the rates through the ownership of a merchant fleet in accordance with the Wilson plan. But the three governments working together can deal in a practical and effective manner with the situation. It is to the advantage of each country to have the rates kept at reasonable figures. That can be done through united effort just as easily as the rates of railroads are controlled.—Buffalo Express.

**The Japanese Gov't. Sustained**

Tokio, April 3.—Complete returns from the general elections held last week to choose a new House of Representatives show a pronounced victory for the government party. The government scored 213 seats, the opposition 136, and the independents 31.

**FRANK MORAN KNOCKS OUT WELLS**

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The crowd, which had watched Wells' clever boxing enthusiastically seemed stunned; then cheers burst forth, and Wells' seconds lifted his prostrate form and carried it over the ropes.

In the first round Moran outfought and outgeneralled the Englishman, but in the second, Wells seemed to regain his nerve, and from then until the knockout fought a cleaner and more scientific battle, although Moran's blows seemed to do the greater damage.

The second round went to Wells on points; in the third honors were even, but Wells had the advantage in the fourth. Both men were now bleeding over the left eye.

Again in the fifth Wells' superiority was marked, but Moran shaded him in the sixth and before the eighth round was over Wells was bleeding profusely and appeared to be tired, while Moran was smiling and confident.

In the tenth Wells slipped and Moran put a vicious right to the jaw, which sent Wells sprawling on his back. He lay until the count of six and then rose unsteadily, while the

**AMERICAN PRESS ON THE WAR**

Washington Star.—America's great cities have no fear of Zepplins, but they harbor a few bomb-throwers who need looking after.

Dallas Evening News.—Russia is said to be anxious to spend millions for supplies in this country. Comeinski, the waterwitch is fine!

Chicago News.—There is the traditional person who quarrels with his bread and butter, and then there are the warring nations that sink ships containing their supplies of food and clothing.

New York Press.—The sudden destruction of three great ships of steel in the attack on the Dardanelles is more of a dramatic than a vital loss to the allies. There is no reason to think that the result will be anything but a more grim and determined assault on the historic straits. The chances of success are practically unchanged.

New York Sun.—The blowing up of the American bark, the William P. Frye, at sea on January 28 by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich was an outrage on our neutrality. The destruction of American property, the captivity and peril of American mariners and an American woman, the insult to the national flag must fill with indignation every citizen worthy of the name. If the people as a whole do not lose their heads and force the government into some act of violent retaliation, it is because we are essentially a peace-loving nation, and value redress for wrong the more when it is secured by lawful and orderly means.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.—What would Frederick Barbarossa, with his gorgeous dream of the Holy Roman Empire and wet with the blood of the Saracens, say if he could render an opinion of his successor, accepting a decoration from the sultan of Turkey, the guardian of the holy places of the east, in which the flower of Christendom perished in order to save from Moslem control? But the irony of the kaiser accepting a medal from the Supreme Ruler of Islam is a gentle and innocuous incident compared with the broad and grotesque travesty of the vice regent of Mohammed accepting an iron cross from the emperor who reigns over the land of Luther. A cross! A Maltese cross at that!

New York Evening Post.—The renewed appeals from Poland for relief emphasize again the neutral consequences of the swaying back and forth of the huge Russians and Austro-German armies. In the western arena the forces of devastation, after the first German onrush and its check, has been held fairly static. In Poland the fighting line of 700 miles is now estimated to have swept over 200 towns and 6,000 villages, razing to the ground more than half of them; corn, forage and all available cattle and horses have been seized, and a rural population of 7,000,000 reduced almost to beggary; while in the industrial cities almost all normal activities have ceased. How inadequate any possible assistance must be to repair one tithe of the damage is shown by the computation that it will reach six hundred millions of dollars.

**KAISER WILLIAM IN VIENNA**

New York, March 29.—A special cable to the Tribune from Bern says: "A Swiss, just returned from Vienna, brings news that the Kaiser, in strictest incognito, has been visiting Emperor Francis Joseph at the Schonbrunn Palace and has succeeded in inducing the aged ruler to cede territory to Italy in return for her continued neutrality. Absolute silence on the subject is enjoined on the Austro-Hungarian press."

**\$5000 A Shot**

The 15-inch gun with which the Queen Elizabeth is shattering the Turkish forts, fires a ton shell 23 miles, rising eight miles high on its journey. Each shot costs about \$5,000.

crowd roared. As Wells got to his feet Moran sent another lightning right to the jaw and the Englishman took the count.

The bout was a twenty round match for a purse of \$3,500.

**New Millinery**

OUR SPRING STOCK  
—of—  
**Ladies' Hats**

Just to hand  
In the latest and up-to-date London Fashions.  
HATS TRIMMED AT SHORTEST NOTICE

—Also—  
We have just opened our stock of  
**Dress Goods**

Of very finest material and choicest patterns to select from.  
Our price are right as they were bought before the advance.

**Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe**  
Limited.  
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye-Works,  
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**Handsome White Swiss Embroideries**

**Removal Sale Prices.**

**T**HIS is a golden opportunity for you to make a selection of high-grade, white, Swiss and French Embroidery and Insertions at low prices.

Here you can select a piece suitable for any purpose, in the best the world can produce, and you'll find no trouble to match the various designs in the different widths.

Some of the richest patterns you've ever seen are amongst this excellent lot of thirty thousand yards of New Goods—they are the best we have ever shown the public and you owe it to yourself to see them before buying elsewhere.

**THESE EMBROIDERIES** are worked with extra fine, mercerized thread, on fabrics such as Lawn, Cambric, and Long Cloth, etc.; in pleasing, floral and geometrical designs, in the raised style—no ruff edges—similar to hand-work; in half, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, twenty-seven, forty-two and fifty-four inches wide.

Just imagine, a Dress Robe made of our 54-inch wide Embroidery—nothing could be more charming.

Then think of your children—how clean and fresh they look when dressed in dainty white Embroidery frocks—so easy to make and so easily laundered. Come in and make your selection today.

Prices are extremely low for such splendid qualities.

Remember, the REMOVAL SALE PRICES continue on all our Dress Fabrics, Blouses, and all other goods that we had advertised recently.

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

**Write For Our Low Prices**

—of—  
**Ham Butt Pork**  
**Fat Back Pork**  
**Boneless Beef**  
**Special Family Beef**  
**Granulated Sugar**  
**Raisins & Currants**

—and—  
**All Lines of General Provisions.**

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Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 9, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Yesterday at the House

MR. CLIFT opened the debate on the Address in Reply and spoke for 40 minutes. He was followed by Mr. Grimes who delivered a rattling fine speech of 45 minutes, dealing with the Government's sins of commission and omission and appealed to the Government to start public works in order to meet the pressing demands of the unemployed, many of whom were now being made paupers by the Government. Mr. Grimes' speech was indeed very creditable and his patriotic remarks were very appropriate and appreciated.

Mr. Halfyard followed Mr. Grimes, delivering a very fine speech of 30 minutes and was followed by Mr. Jennings who delivered another of those common-sense speeches so generally forthcoming from this sincere friend of the toiling masses. Mr. Jennings was followed by Mr. Coaker who spoke from 5.15 to 6.30. Mr. Coaker's remarks about the branch railway not being operated and the large curtailment of employment of the R.N. Co. was in reply to the Premier's charge yesterday that to economize to-day was a crime against the Colony. He demanded a reply as to why Heart's Content, Grates Cove and Ferryland branches were not operated, and pointed out how the Governor's speech delivered last March declared those branches as almost completed and that they would be operated early in the year 1914. He showed that the Colony would have to raise Six or Seven Million Dollars at the close of the war to meet present obligations. He claimed the \$2,000,000 loan authorized last year although not raised was all due the R.N. Co. for construction and that \$2,000,000 more at least must be raised to finish the two remaining branches of Fortune Bay and Bonne Bay. He showed that last year's estimates were \$550,000 out as the Government spent \$800,000 more than its revenue and raised \$250,000 from taxation put on in February 1914 which placed their estimates of 1915 out by \$550,000. He stated that the present year ending June 30th must find a shortage of \$500,000 more, and December 31st, 1915 would find another shortage of \$500,000 more.

He advised the Government to retrench in every way, to cut down all possible expenditure, to use the pruning knife everywhere. He appealed to the Premier not to place a duty on molasses as the cost now was 36c. per gallon against 26c. last year and if 5c. per gallon duty was added the fishermen's sweetening would have to be dispensed with as the cost here would be over 40c. per gallon by the pinch.

Mr. Coaker took up the statement of Mr. Harvey made yesterday in the Upper House respecting a lower price for fish and claimed that Mr. Harvey's words would prove very injurious to the Colony and he pronounced them to be extremely indiscreet. He asked the Government to do all

possible to undo the harm that Mr. Harvey's words would cause. He also asked the Premier to give attention to the fact that the Allan Line was receiving \$20,000 subsidy for a ocean service that was very unsatisfactory and which reflected upon the Colony, especially in view of the Royal Commission's report in reference therewith and he pointed out that the Furness-Witty people were operating a line of steamers from St. John's without any subsidy that far surpassed the old Allan ships. He asked the Premier to cut off the subsidy or secure a improved service.

Mr. Coaker then appealed to the Government to establish some means to ensure fishery supplies to every possible fisherman the coming year as there would be some two or three thousand men the coming season unable to find employment on the land and who could only live by fishing and had no supplies or merchants. He pointed out that salt and provisions would be high and thus bring the cost up to a high figure and for this reason one dollar's worth last year would almost cost \$2 this year and beside a couple of firms were compelled to curtail supply. He hoped the Government would take up the work as Sir Herbert Murray did in 1895 and make it possible for every man to procure supplies to catch all the fish possible the coming year as fishing would be all the Colony would have to depend on.

He then expressed his regret over the course taken by Hon. Mr. Bennett re the Post Office scandal and assured Mr. Bennett that strong action must be taken in this matter unless the high esteem held for Mr. Bennett was to suffer. We expected great things from you said Mr. Coaker, we believed you honest, reliable, trustworthy and as a public man determined to do your duty and do right. We expected you to come in and say I have found out that some irregularities existed in the Registration Department of the Post Office which I had heard nothing of before you put your question yesterday in the House, but having discovered it I was determined to go to the root of the matter and I have suspended the man in question.

Mr. Coaker said it would be found that \$180 was short in the accounts and the employee was allowed to remain if the amount was made up which was done by a political supporter of the Government handing in a cheque for \$90 while the person was allowed to pay up the balance by monthly payments. The advice tendered by Mr. Coaker had its effect for to-day Mr. Bennett ordered an investigation into the matter and intends to do his duty to protest the Post Office from such transactions.

The President of the F.P.U. then took up the matter of wages paid Naval Reserve men and asked the Government to arrange to pay the Naval lads the same pay as given the Volunteers. He also protested against the great indifference manifested towards the Naval lads and the difference in the treatment accorded them and that accorded the Volunteer lads.

The Minister of Customs was asked why his Department permitted the Bonaventure to sail from Channel on the 10th instead of the 13th of March as the sealing law passed last year expressly provided that no steel ships should sail West or South of St. John's before the 13th of March. This came as a surprise to the Government as they had given no consideration to the matter and did not know that the Bonaventure's owners had broken the Sealing Law and was open to a fine of \$4000 for so doing and Mr. Coaker indicated that they would be sued before the Magistrate when the ship arrived for a breach of the Act.

The evening sitting ended by notices intimating that on-day the various members of the Opposition Party desired to learn many matters in relation to public finance and expenditure which showed an interest in those matters never exceeded by any Party that had served the people's interests as His Majesty's loyal Opposition.

This afternoon Mr. Morine will move the second reading of a Bill to deal with the current price for Labrador fish shipped off the coast, which Bill was backed by a score of petitions on that subject, presented by Mr. Coaker from various portions of Conception Bay. Mr. Morine's Bill will fill a long felt want and ensure fishermen a say in arriving at what is termed the current price for soft Labrador fish shipped off the Labrador coast.

Mr. Coaker gave notice that he would ask leave to-day to intro-

A Good Show All The Time--By Test The Best--The NICKEL Theatre

The Selig Players Present  
"A Modern Vendetta"  
Produced in three parts. A criminal convicted by a distinguished judge, in revenge abducts his infant child and educates him for a life of crime. Eventually the jurist sentences his own son to imprisonment. A story with a powerful appeal.  
"JANE"—Ruth Stonehouse and Francis X. Bushman in a splendid comedy.  
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ARTHUR PRIESTMAN CAMERON, with two dandy comedy numbers—the man with the peculiar Songs.  
DON'T LET THE CHILDREN MISS THE BIG BUMPER MATINEE ON SATURDAY.  
Monday, Extra Special—Klaw and Erlanger present in three parts the Great Social Drama—"THE FATAL WEDDING," by Theodore Kremer—THE BIGGEST FEATURE WE HAVE HAD.

Thursday's Proceedings at the House of Assembly

During yesterday's session of the House, not one of the Government members said a word beyond replying to the questions which had been put to the House the previous afternoon. The Opposition had the whole thing to themselves, Messrs. Clift, Coaker, Grimes, Halfyard and Jennings having made lengthy and forcible speeches.

Mr. Clift's speech was chiefly devoted to a resume of the war. He also spoke seriously in reference to the financial condition of the colony and asked what way the government intend to deal with the situation. He spoke about 40 minutes. Mr. Grimes followed Mr. Clift and paid a splendid tribute to our Naval reservists. Many of them had already given their lives for that Empire which their fathers had struggled for in the days of yore. These gallant young men were the sons of great Britanians, who had fought for our supremacy as she is to-day fighting for her maintenance of it.

The Empire is worthy of all help, for it was the day of a military spirit against the spirit of Democracy. But though we gave honor to our brave soldiers and sailors, we must not forget our own local, and legislative affairs. The Government had found it convenient to blame the financial disaster brought on by their own blundering to the war. What was the Government doing for the unemployed? There had been nothing uttered in Governor's speech intended to meet and adjust the situation. The giving of pauper relief was not meeting the situation, a little flour, molasses and tea was given out, but he (Mr. Grimes) would like to know how long some of the government members would show ruddy countenances and well fitted out personages, if they had to exist on such diet? If this country provided no precedent in the handling of this grave situation, let the government follow some of the examples of other British colonies, who had even borrowed money to spend on public works that labor might be given to all who seek it.

The Australian Government had spent \$18,000,000 for this purpose, and in New Zealand a large sum had been used for the same reason. In thinking of the volunteers we should not forget the folks at home who have to live. Let the Government cut down expenses and help men who do not want pauper relief, but work. They want work, and it is the duty of the government to supply money to have public works opened. Another matter which Mr. Grimes would call the attention of Sir Edward Morris to, was the minimum wage. Morris and his party had done nothing re this important matter, where were employers in this country who were paying their employees a man support a family on \$6.50 a week? and such a wage was being given by big corporations. But the government had done nothing.

Again there was the question of compulsory education. He (Mr. Grimes) had visited several outports and seen for himself how the vital question of education was neglected. Mr. Parsons, the hon. member of the government had quoted on the opening of that house on Wednesday that Canada had made most remarkable progress in her fisheries, simply walking away from Newfoundland, and the reason for this was that the

government of Canada had made every provision for the carrying on of this industry, whilst the present government in Newfoundland had, as usual done nothing. Mr. Grimes continued his very able speech of 45 minutes by a decisive stroke at the unassured branch railroads and the frightful cost they had meant, and will yet mean to the country. Mr. Halfyard followed Mr. Grimes, making one of the best speeches yet delivered by him. He fully reviewed the war situation, endorsing all efforts to aid the Empire. He referred to the sealishery of the colony, and very fittingly said that now that Providence had given us our close season the government no doubt would see fit to use it as an excuse for their costly blunders. The deficit which the government admits is so much to be regretted. It is what might have been expected, if it had been "the whirlwind after the sowing."

The government had scattered its monies broadcast to its supporters, and as long as this money had lasted supporters had been many. In its heyday, it had paid for its popularity, but all this was on the wane, and nobody now could be found to accept anything from the government, it had grown so unpopular. The government had admitted the deficiency of \$800,000 which could not in any way be attributed to the war. The country had no reserve, and was simply bankrupt. Before any war opened, the government had struck the rocks and was practically a wreck. The Premier in seeking a solution of the problem of "what is going to be done?" had advised the going out of every body and purchasing a new overcoat. Economy is a crime says Sir Edward Morris, the government does not understand the word. They had grown reckless in their spending, as they have always been in their promises.

Mr. Jennings in rising to address the House had great pleasure in supporting any measure that might be put on foot to the helping of the Empire. He wished to call the attention of all to the fact that of Canada's First Contingent which numbered some 22,000 men, only 5,000 of those were really Canadian born, while nearly every one of our Army and Navy Volunteers could claim to be distinct Newfoundlanders. In speaking on behalf of the people North, Mr. Jennings felt that they were quite willing to bear their share of the burden which this war has placed upon the shoulders of everyone, but they—like us all—did not wish to submit to taxation when its real cause was on account of the empty coffers of the government, who had spent all in extravagance.

He was glad to testify to the independence of the men of Twillingate. It was true that it is harder today to make a fishing bill than it was 20 years ago, and for some strange reason it is more difficult to procure fish, but the herring fishery in the spring in the district of Twillingate is nearly always good. He perceived that the Government was in a bad state financially, and it showed their whole incompetency that they had made no provision, no means of revenue to the passing over of stringent times. We had all heard of the good years, and the government should have remembered the old proverb and provided against it.

Mr. Coaker followed Mr. Jennings as leader of the Union Party. Mr. Coaker felt that he should offer a few remarks. He had been exceedingly amused at the remarks of the Premier on Wednesday afternoon in reference to people not spending their savings and he could only account for them by saying that Sir Edward could not have meant what he had said. The Premier had declared "that during those hard days of warfare, every man ought to help over the general depression by spending money, giving employment, having a new overcoat made for example, and in other ways contributing to the necessary circulation of money amongst the people."

Mr. Coaker would like to ask Sir Edward Morris a few questions? He would like to ask him to explain why the patriotic Bonds had dismissed 500 employees? The Government had raised the loan of a million dollars for Reid to build branch railway lines, when the Premier raised a million of money to give Reid, he could have secured on the same terms that other million authorized last year which might have been expended to meet the wants of the people.

The Premier knew that the bottom had fallen out of the revenue, he knew that there must be a shortage and a deficit, what did he do to remedy it? He did nothing. What about the merchants on Water Street who had millions of dollars played away—do they spend any of it to relieve the stress of the war situation? How did the R. N. Coy. act when the war was sprung upon us. It would have been only natural for them to help their old employees over the winter, but instead, they dismissed 500 of them and shut off the daily express to Fort aux Basques. What about the branch lines, and the millions which have already been expended upon their construction? The branches of Trepassay, Heart's Content, and Grates Cove are not in operation. The Heart's Content line which was to be in operation Oct. 1913, is not yet completed. There is only a portion of the Trepassay branch working, the people on the South Side of Trinity Bay have been using the useless branch line for trucking fire-wood from the woods the past winter, and yet "three-quarters of a million dollars have gone in its construction."

The Government has paid millions to secure votes, as in the case when 1500 men were engaged in the Oct. of 1913 on railway work in Bay de Verde district. Stations and roads to stations were constructed in Bay de Verde district in October 1913—and they have not yet been utilized—the Speech from the Throne, last year promised, those branches Trepassay Heart's Content and Grates Cove, would all be operated last spring, yet today, one year later, there seems to be no hope of them being operated even during 1915. The contract demands their operation at once and the Premier should give his silly advice to W. D. Reid and get him to spend money in carrying out his solemn obligation entailed towards this colony. These branches should have been operated a year ago and the governor said they would 14 months ago when he opened the House, and this trifling with the people must end. No less a sum than \$375,000 had been spent on these branches and all that investment was present as useless as though it all had been thrown away.

Has Sir Edward Morris and his party really considered what means to the country the shortage of \$4,000,000 in their earnings in 1914 made up thus:—  
250,000 qtls fish short at \$6. . . \$1,500,000  
50c cut on 1,000,000 qtls. . . 500,000  
Extra charges of provisions . . . 500,000  
Extra duties of the government on provisions . . . 250,000  
Shortage of labor, Bell Island . . . 500,000  
Shortage of labor, St. John's and in railway operation and construction . . . 1,500,000  
\$4,000,000

The shortage of \$300,000 on last year's account was really a shortage of \$550,000 on their estimates of 1913-1914, as they had collected \$250,000 as extra revenue derived from the new tariff passed last February. So had there been no increased taxation last February, the revenue for last year would have been \$550,000 out. The government now comes in and tell us that the deficiency from 1914 to 1915 will be greater. Mr. Coaker estimated it would be 500,000. What then shall be the state of the colony at the end of the fiscal year 1915-1916? The failure of the sealishery shall mean another blow to the government of \$250,000 loss in revenue, where then are we going to find ourselves at the end present fiscal year. The government has already incurred the following obligation:  
\$2,000,000 loan of last year.  
\$1,250,000 for war expenditures.  
\$2,000,000 more to complete branch railroads.  
\$800,000 deficiency in revenue.  
\$700,000 loans authorized but not raised, and cost of raising loans and the total exceeds \$7,000,000.

This means that Sir Edward Morris must raise \$7,000,000 when the war ends, and if he can do that at 4 per cent he will deserve the gratitude of all men. No—it is plain now, that by 1916 there will not be 15 men in the whole country who won't consider the ship a total wreck or be able to devise ways and means of carrying on the government.

In reviewing the Governor's speech, President Coaker laid particular emphasis on the fact that there is always something "marvelous" promised in it. In last year's speech we were promised a grant industry, British investors were to get to work and a big fertilizer was to be put up at Hamilton Inlet on the Labrador, our people were to become rich and happy, and Newfoundland was going to be a land of milk and honey, a railway from Green Bay to Bay of Islands was also promised. This year's speech promises the same, and Mr. Downey says he is going to do it all.

The only thing required it seems is \$11,000,000, only "Eleven Million Dollars." Are the Government going to do anything re the bringing in an act for a penalty where combines are proved to exist, such as exist in St. John's from time to time. Mr. Coaker here called the attention of the Supervisor of Debates, to the fact that the speeches of the Union members are altogether wrong in their publication in the Government press. If the Opposition speeches can not be published correctly and as they are spoken, let them not appear at all. If they will not be printed right, cut them out altogether.

The Minister of Finance and Customs was absent just then, but he (Mr. Coaker) would ask that Minister why the S.S. Bonaventure was permitted to sail from Channel to prosecute the sealishery on March 10th, when she should not have commenced her voyage till the 13th of that month as provided by last year's sealing law. Three men of any other crews can lay a claim against the "Bonaventure" and this shall be done.

Duty is to be put on molasses, at the rate of 5c. per gallon, and this article which is now 36c. per gallon per puncheon as against 26c. per gallon last year. Place it at a very high figure and prohibit its use. Mr. Coaker then reviewed the salaries given to people in the Government, who do not earn a tithe of the wage paid. He referred to three Custom officials in Twillingate who receive \$2,000 and don't earn \$200 of it. The same work could well be done for \$200. He also referred to the shortage in the accounts of the young man in the Registration Dept. of the Post Office. The answer of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary is not sufficient to allay the seriousness of the position. The Government must

now give some assistance to the unemployed, lumbering, logging, seal fishery and other industries are practically nil. It had been reported that persons seeking relief had been refused because it was known "they voted against the government."

Give men work. The people in Conception Bay who are in a bad state owing to the failure of the Labrador fishery and the closing down of Bell Island, must be given employment and the matter of supplies for the fishery must also be considered, as 2000 or 2500 men who were formerly employed at other work would have to engage in the fisheries this year or go without work. The cost of supplies this year would be very high, as fuel and provisions were much in advance of last year's price. The Government must meet this demand and set up some machinery to accommodate those many needs on lines utilized by Sir H. Murray when he gave advances in 1895, after the tank Crust.

He spoke of the \$20,000 subsidy to the Allan Line people, for which not a third of the value is given. Mr. Coaker in concluding his able speech drew attention to the fact that a wrong is done to our Naval Reservists, first in the estimation in which they are held by local folks, and secondly in their being dispersed on the other side, and excluded as it were from the honor of getting at the quay in the larger warships, an honor that is peculiarly welcome to the Newfoundlanders. He also protested against the rate of pay for Naval Reserve boys, and demanded that the Government make up the difference between what is paid by the Home Government and that paid to our volunteers.

Notices of Questions

Mr. Coaker asked the following questions what amount is paid per trip to F. Thistle for conveying the mail from King's Point to Three Arms, calling at Rattling Brook, Jackson's Cove, and Harry's Harbour, and whether that service is weekly or bi-weekly.

Also that the Hon. Minister of Marine & Fisheries to lay upon the table of the House a copy of the returns of Five Hundred Dollars allocated for a public wharf at Harry's Harbour, in the District of Twillingate, in May and August 1913, and sent to Edward Regman.

Also asked the Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement showing the cost of the Postal Telegraphs Building recently erected at Badger, whether it was erected under contract, and if so, to whom it was awarded.

Also asked the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House a copy of the returns of the expenditure of all grants, other than local road grants, expended at Norris Arm during the past two years. Also a statement showing what grants have been issued by his Department during the last two years to be expended at Norris Arm.

Also asked the Colonial Secretary why a sowerter was not appointed to convey mails from Millertown to the logging camp up Red Indian Lake, as recommended by the people and laid before the Government.

The Longshoremen's Union are holding a special meeting to-night when some important business will be attended to.

A very large gathering of Catholic citizens was at the Railway Station last evening to bid farewell to Mr. Coaker who left by the express for Montreal. The retreat given here by the Fr. was most successful.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



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From St. John's: S.S. Stephano, April 22  
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To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00	18.00

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Special Easter Footwear is now ready.

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

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

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

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

Youths' and Misses' Shoes. Prices: \$1.25 to \$2. Children's and Infants'. Prices: 39c. to \$1.40.

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COME UP AND SPEND AN HOUR

**Canadian Eye Witness Tells Graphic Story**

**Of Fierce Fighting in Flanders and Endless Stream Marching Men**

Ottawa, April 4.—A graphic story of the fighting in Northern France and Belgium has reached the Government from Sir Max Aitken, Canadian eye-witness, who accompanied a party of press representatives to the front in the region occupied by the British army. The report follows:

(Acting under instructions from the Canadian Government and the War Office, the Canadian record officer visited the field of operations of the British army in Belgium and Northern France and reports as follows:)

CANADIAN DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS, IN FLANDERS, Mar. 31—"Six kilometres to Neuve Chapelle." It was night when I left the Canadian Divisional Headquarters and motored in a southerly direction towards Neuve Chapelle. It was the eve of the great attack and in the bright space of light cast by the motor lamps along the road there came a kaleidoscopic picture of tramping men.

At the Front. Here at the front there is no need of police restrictions on motor headlights at night as there is in London and on British country roads. The law under which you place yourself is the range of the enemy's guns. Beyond that limit you are free to turn your headlights on and there is no danger. But once within the range of rifle fire or shell you turn your lights on at the peril of your own life. So you go in darkness. As we rode along with lamps lit thousands of khaki-clad men were marching along that road-marching steadily in the direction of Neuve Chapelle, the endless stream of their faces flashed along the edge of the pavement in the light of our lamps. Their ranked figures, dim one moment in the darkness, sprang for an instant against the background of the night. Then they passed out of the light again and became once more a legion of shadows, marching towards dawn and Neuve Chapelle.

Battalions of Marching Men. The tramp of battalion after battalion was not however, the tramp of a shadow army, but the firm, relentless, indomitable step of armed and trained men. Every now and then there came a cry of "halt," and the columns came on the instant to a stand. Minutes passed and the command for the advance rang out. The columns moved again. So it went on—halt—march—halt—march—halt, hour by hour through the night along that congested road—a river of men and guns. For while in one direction men were marching, in the other direction came batteries of guns, bound by another route for their position in front of Neuve Chapelle.

The two streams passed one another legions of men and rumbling, clattering, lines of artillery, all moving under screen of the dark towards the line of trenches where the enemy lay. This was no time to risk a block in traffic, and my motor swerving off the paved centre of the road, sank to her axles in the quagmire of thick sticky mud at the side. The guns passed and we sought to regain the paved way again, but our wheels spun round, merely churning dirt. We could not move out of that pasty Flemish mud until a Canadian ambulance wagon came to our aid. The unhitched horses were made fast to the motor, and they heaved the war out of her clinging bed.

Road to Neuve Chapelle. In the early morning I came to the cross-roads. The sign post planted at the crossings, and pointed down the road to the south-east, bore the inscription: "Six kilometres to Neuve Chapelle." This was the road that the legions had taken. It led almost in a straight line to the trenches that were to be stormed, to the village behind them that was to be captured, and to

the town of La asse, a few kilometres further on, still strongly held by the Germans.

"Six kilometres to Neuve Chapelle," barely four miles; one hour's easy walking, let us say, on such a clear fresh morning, or five minutes in a touring car, if the time had been peace; but who knew how many hours of bloody struggle would now be needed to cover that short level stretch of "six kilometres to Neuve Chapelle." Between this sign post and the village towards which it pointed the way many thousands of armed men—sons of the Empire who had come from Britain, from India, from all parts of the Dominions overseas, to take their share in driving the wedge down to the end of this six kilometres of country road, and through the heart of the German lines.

Here for a moment they paused. What hopes, what fears, what joys, what sorrows, triumphs, and tragedies were suggested by that sign post, pointing "Like Death's Lean-Lifted Forefinger," down that little stretch of road marked, "Six kilometres to Neuve Chapelle."

I went on foot part of the way here, for so many battalions of men were massed that motor traffic was impossible. These were troops held in reserve. Those selected for the initial infantry attack were already in the trenches ahead, right and left of the farther end of the road, waiting on the moment of the advance. I had just passed the signpost when the comparative peace of morning was awfully shattered by the united roar and crash of hundreds of guns. They broke out precisely at half-past seven. The exact moment had been fixed beforehand for the beginning of a cannonade more concentrated and more terrific than any previous cannonade in the history of the world. It continued, with extraordinary violence, for half an hour, all calibre of guns taking part in it. Some of the grandmothers British howitzers hurled their enormously destructive shells into the German lines, on which a hurricane of shrapnel was descending from a host of smaller guns.

Germans Did Not Reply.

The German guns and trenches offered little or no reply, for the enemy were covering for shelter from that storm. I turned towards the lead and watched for a while the good part which the Canadian artillery played in that attack. The Canadian division which was a little farther north than Neuve Chapelle, waited in its trenches, hoping always for the order to advance. Then I passed down the road until I came to a minor crossways, where a famous general stood in the midst of his staff. Motor despatch riders dashed up the road, bringing news of the progress of the bombardment. The news was good.

The general awaited the moment when the cannonade should cease as suddenly as it had begun, and he should unleash his troops. Indian infantry marched down the road and saluted the general as they passed. He returned the salute, and cried to the officer at the head of the column, "Good luck." The officer was an Indian who, with a smile, replied in true Oriental fashion: "Our division is doubled in strength, since it has been yours."

Aeroplanes Active.

While the bombardment continued British aeroplanes sailed overhead and crossed over to the German lines. The Germans promptly turned some guns on them. We saw white ball puffs of smoke as the shrapnel shells burst in front, behind, above, below, and everywhere around the machines but never near enough to hit. They hovered, like eagles, above the

of the battle, surveying and reckoning the damage which our guns inflicted, and reporting progress. Once a German Taube rose in the air and winged towards the British lines. Then began a struggle for the mastery which goes to the machine which can mount highest and fire down upon its enemy.

The Taube rined upwards. A couple of British aeroplanes circled after it. To and fro and round and round they went until the end came, the British machines gained the upper air, and soon we saw that the Taube was done. Probably the pilot had been wounded. The machine drooped and swooped unceasingly till, like a wounded bird, it streaked down headlong, far in the distance.

With British Airmen.

I walked over to where a British aeroplane was about to start on a fight. The young officer of the Royal Flying Corps in charge was as cool as though he were taking a run in a motor car at home. "As a matter of fact," he said, "I wanted change and rest. I had spent five months in the trenches, and was worn out and tired by the everlasting monotony and drudgery of it all. So I applied for a job in the Flying Corps. It soothes one's nerves to be up in the air for a bit, after lying down in the mud for so long."

I watched him soar up in the morning sky, and saw numerous shrapnel bursts chasing him as he sailed over the German lines. What a quiet, easy-going holiday was this, going about in the sky a clear mark for the enemy's guns; but to tell the truth the British flying men and machines are very rarely hit. Flying in war time is not so perilous as it looks, though it needs much skill and a calm, collected spirit.

Rushed the Trenches.

At length the roar of the gun fire ceased, and we knew that the British troops were rushing from their trenches to deal with the Germans, whose nerve the guns had shaken. Astonished as they had been by our artillery fire, by the rapidity of the infantry attack. The British soldiers and the Indians swept in upon them instantly till large numbers threw down their weapons, scrambling out of their trenches and knelt, hands up, in token of surrender.

The fight swept on, far beyond the German trenches, through the village, and beyond that again. The big guns occasionally joined in, and the clatter of the machine-guns rose and broke off. Now the motor ambulances began to come back—and up the road, down which the finger pointed to Neuve Chapelle. They lurched past, as we stood by the sign post, in an intermittent stream, bearing the wounded men from the front.

The German Prisoners.

Presently the cheerful sight of German prisoners alternated with the saddening procession of ambulances. Large squads of prisoners went by, many hatless, with dirt-smear'd faces, their uniforms looking as though dipped in mustard—the effect of the bursting of the British hydrate shells among them in their trenches. The dejection of defeat was on their faces. Some of them were halted and

were questioned by the general. One man turned out to be a Frankfurt banker, whose chief concern later was what would become of his money; which he said had been taken charge of by some of his captors. He was also anxious to know where he would be imprisoned, and seemed relieved, if not delighted, when he heard that it would be in Britain. Another prisoner had been a hairdresser in Dresden. The general questioned him, and he gave an interesting account of his experiences as a soldier.

Got Enough of War.

"I am a Landwehr man," he said. "I was in Germany when I was ordered to entrain. Presently the train drew up and I was ordered to get out, and was told that I had to go and attack a place called Neuve Chapelle. So I went on with others, and soon we came into a hell of fire, and we ran onwards and got into a trench, and there the hell was worse than ever. We began to fire our rifles. "Suddenly I heard shouting behind me and I looked around and saw a large number of Indians between me and the rest of the German army. I then looked at the other German soldiers in the trenches, and saw that they were throwing their rifles out of the trench. Well, I am a good German, but I did not want to be peculiar, so I threw my rifle out also, and then I was taken a prisoner and brought here.

Although I had not been long at the war I have had enough of it. I never saw daylight on the battlefield until I was a prisoner."

The Indians Delighted.

Some of the prisoners were brought along by the Indian troops, who had captured them. They complained bitterly that they—Germans—should be marched about in the custody of Indians. They did not understand the grimly humorous reply: "If the Indians are good enough to take you, they are good enough to keep you." The Indians smiled with delight.

for they are particularly fond of making prisoners of Germans. Most of them brought back their little trophies of the fight, which they held out for inspection, with a smile, crying, "souvenirs." The stream of prisoners and wounded passed on. The fury of battle relaxed. Now and then some of the guns still crashed, but the machine guns rattled farther and farther away, and the crackle of the rifle fire came from a distance. The British army had traversed its triumph those "six kilometres" to Neuve Chapelle.

**Zeppelin Destroyers**

Toronto, Mar. 23.—The Mail and Empire prints the following New York despatch:

"A Zeppelin destroyer carrying a large range rapid fire gun, and speedy enough to overtake the larger craft with ease, will be launched into the air at London in about a week, according to Thomas R. MacMechin, President of the Aeronautical Society of America, who sailed for Liverpool Saturday on the American liner St. Paul. Mr. MacMechin is the expert director who was placed in charge of the factory near London to manufacture the destroyers.

"The Germans undoubtedly will make a Zeppelin attack upon London in the early spring," Mr. MacMechin says, "and when their big craft cross the Channel they will be met by a fleet of destroyers which I feel sure will make short work of them. The first of these destroyers, which are really like small Zeppelins, will be launched very soon after my arrival on the other side. I came back to this country a short time ago for some of the structural material needed for the destroyers, and I am taking it back, with a squad of expert mechanics."

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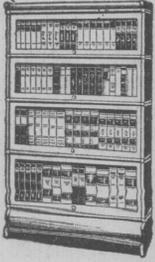
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STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

To Whom it may Concern:- I was troubled very much with "Eczema," and was obliged to discontinue working, but after using Stebaurman's Ointment I am able to do my work as well as ever, being cured of this disease. I would strongly advise sufferers by this terrible complaint to give this ointment a trial.

Yours faithfully, (Sgd) PATRICK BRENNAN, 1 Waldgrave St., Dec 25th, 1914.

Stebaurman's Ointment, 25 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. Box 651 or 15 Beaulieu Square.

Baseball Dinner

The second annual Dinner and Reunion of St. John's Amateur Baseball League was held at Wood's Restaurant last night, and proved to be one of the happy events of Easter week.

Covers were laid for some sixty odd players and guests, and over 50 responded to the call of "Play Ball." The catering was all that could be desired, the guests of the evening being carefully looked after by the affable Tim Hartnett, who always "plays the game," and the genial Phil Bains, the latter being very attentive to players and guests—particularly the latter.

The appended toast-list was gone through, the speeches made in proposing and responding being of a high order all round, but we must, as an onlooker and hearer emphasize the eloquent patriotic speech of Capt. Montgomerie on behalf of the thirty odd baseball Volunteers now at Edinburgh, doing active "ball" service for the Empire and the very witty and able address delivered by Mr. Charles Hunt on behalf of the "Officials and Guests," present and absent including Press representatives.

During the evening songs and recitations of a patriotic nature were rendered, encores being frequent, by Messrs. Brown, Slattery, Burkhart, Jardine and the irrepressible Jim Crotty, and one of the most pleasing items of the night was the presentation by Capt. Montgomerie, on behalf of the League, of a "Gillette" shaving outfit to Private H. J. Power, treasurer of the League, who is leaving for active service with the next contingent.

Mr. J. O. Hawvermale, vice-president was Chairman and very gracefully discharged his duty as Toastmaster to the list of toasts, while Empire Chessman attended to the musical section in his usual efficient manner.

Toast List.

The King—"Rule Britannia": "God Save the King."

The Cup Winners 1914—Prop., W. J. Higgins, M.H.A.; Resp., Mgr. O'Neill, Shamrocks, Mgr. Hartnett, Wanderers, J. Campbell, City team.

The Officials and Guests.—Prop., C. E. Hunt; Resp., P. E. Outerbridge.

Our Baseball Volunteers.—Prop., Capt. A. Montgomerie; Resp., Private H. Power, 1st Nfld.

The Press.—Prop., P. J. Grace; Resp., "Mail and Advocate."

The Ladies.—Prop., H. Brown; Resp., Dr. V. P. Burke. "GOD SAVE THE KING."

THE NICKEL

It is no idle boast to say that when you want to see the cream of motion picture perfection go to the Nickel. For to-day advertisement of that time-honoured institution shows that the programme promises another exceptionally well-balanced show for the big Children's Matinee on Saturday taken into special consideration. The headliner is a Solig three part drama, entitled "A Modern Vendetta" the title and strength of which is easily appreciated by the importance of the mammoth character of the production. The story is powerfully engrossing—the instance of the judge who sentences his own son to imprisonment after a chain of most peculiar circumstances carrying with it a thrilling story of revenge and human appeal.

"Jean," the irresistible social comedy in which the popular F. X. Bushman appears, is a splendid reel. The Keystone players are there with another sure-fire hit, while "Colonel Heeza Liar," makes a third good support.

Arthur Priestman Cameron—the original singer of peculiar songs in his own peculiar way, has two capital numbers, and an excellent show in thus rounded out.

Commencing with Monday, the management offer a series of film features that are a class of modern execution not hitherto approached. The opening feature is Klav and Erlanger's rendition of Theodore Kermers' "The Fatal Wedding," the biggest subject of its class. Others of the same stellar order are to follow consecutively, so that there are many film treats in store for Nickel patrons in the very near future.

AT THE CRESCENT

Since opening its doors to the public on Easter Monday the Crescent has been crowded both afternoon and night, and everybody who attended have been pleased with every film of every show.

The Proprietor, Mr. Laracy, does not believe in advertising what he cannot produce. When the Crescent Palace says it has the goods—why it has 'em.

Go up to the Crescent (opposite the G.P.O.) to-night and spend a pleasant hour.

See our advertising columns for the Crescent bill.

The express with passengers and mail arrived at 11.40 last night.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY UNION MEMBERS

On Opening Day and Replies

MR. COAKER—To ask the Rt. Hon. Premier to lay upon the table of the House a report of the Judge of the Police Court in reference to the trial of Esau Gillingham, of Glenwood, for a breach of the Game Laws, and for the following particulars:—

- (a) To whom the package of beaver skins confiscated in this case, was addressed. (b) For the report of the police man at Lewisporte, dated Dec. last, sent to Inspector Sullivan, in reference to two foxes being purchased from Samuel Russell and L. Pilley, of Lewisporte, by one Piercey, which foxes were captured out of season, for which offence these two men were fined, but the buyers were not brought before the Courts.

RT. HON. PREMIER—Reply being prepared.

MR. COAKER—To ask the Rt. Hon. Premier to lay upon the table of the House a statement, showing

- (a) The cost of the Investigation into the "Newfoundland" Disaster held by Judge Knight. (b) The cost of the Investigation into the two sealing disasters, held by the Sealing Commission.

RT. HON. PREMIER—Statement being prepared.

MR. COAKER—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary whether there has been any irregularity discovered in the Registration Department of the Post Office during the last six months, and whether one of the officials in that Department was short in his accounts; if so, what action has been taken in connection therewith by the Postmaster General.

HON. COL. SECRETARY—Yes, there was one employee Yes, there was one employee found short and he was given 24 hours to make good or get out; he made good and remained.

MR. STONE—To ask the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to lay upon the table of the House, a copy of the returns of all monies expended by the Grand Bank Road Board during 1914.

The Minister of Fisheries produced the information and the Minister of Public Works promised it to-day.

MR. STONE—To ask the Rt. Hon. Premier whether any Minister of the Crown is permitted to frank letters passing through the mail, when such letters concern the private business of such Minister.

Answer was no. MR. HALYARD—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House, a statement showing the amount paid the Newfoundland Produce Company for the mail service between St. John's and Cook's Harbor, during the past year, 1914; also (b) what arrangements were made with the Newfoundland Produce Company regarding the Special Northern trips of the "Fogota" during the past winter, and what those trips will cost the Colony.

The answer was \$10,000 for the Earl of Devon and \$3500 for the Fogota's two trips. MR. DWYER—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement of all moneys paid by, or charged, to St. John's East account from January 1st, 1914, to date, giving names, dates, and objects of each payment.

MR. CRIMES—To ask the Rt. Hon. Premier to lay upon the table of the House the report by Magistrate Benning of the trial of one Joseph Walsh, which took place last year, on a charge of misappropriating public monies. This report was tabled by the Premier.

On Thursday Evening the C.L.B. Armory will be Bombed by the Armies eager to see the Twelfth Annual Indoor Sports. The C.L.B. needs YOU. Will you answer the call? Special Regiment of Ladies required. Don't forget the date, Thursday, 15th inst., 8 p.m. Admission: Chairs 20c.; Gallery 10c.—apr13

LOCAL ITEMS

Herring are very plentiful in St. Mary's Bay according to a late message to the Fisheries Department.

The regular meeting of the Municipal Board will be held at 8 o'clock to-night.

The local train via Brigus, arrived at 1 p.m., bringing only one or two passengers to the city.

The weather along the line of railway today is N. E. wind, strong and snowing in place. The temperature ranges from 1 to 3 above.

Capt. Wm. Kearley of Belleoram, has just got back from Nova Scotia where he has bought vessel for the prosecution of the Summer's fishery.

The ice on the Humber Arm is rapidly breaking up, and in a little while the whole river will be open again.

A local company is now offering shares in one of their sealing steamer at \$5c to the dollar. This is on the wrong side of the profit and loss account surely.

The men of La Scie have done very well up to date in securing seals, and some 5 or 6 thousand have been accounted for. This will mean profitable earnings to the landmen.

It is thought that the Bonaventure which will probably be the best fish-od of the fleet, will be able to pay her crews between 40 and 45 dollars per man.

The sociable held on Wednesday evening in connection with the young men's circle of the King George Institute, was a great success, good financial results being obtained from the sale of candies, etc.

Several of our police are now looking to be transferred to outport duty. The men claim that on the small wages they are getting, they can live cheaper in the outport than in St. John's.

It is strikingly peculiar that the majority of the Government members are always late in taking their respective seats in the House. It looks much as if they were "downhearted" and cared little if they attended at all or not.

Lloyds is betting 4 to 3 that the war will be over by Sept. 30th of this year. In other words Lloyds is offering today 100 guineas on a premium of 759 forl odds due to the war after this date. The New York Exchange are, 100, offering odds on the termination of the war.

Concert at St. Thomas's

The concert given by the St. Thomas's Glee Singers last night in the College Hall, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, was well attended, and proved one of the most successful events of the kind held in the city for a long time.

The Singers—Misses Pilot, White-way, Job, Dunfield (2), Rendell, Young, Udle, Edwards, White, Strirling, Wood, Pearcey; Messrs. Cornick (2), Udle (2), Seymour, Smith, Ruggles, Bastow, Hammond and Snow—rendered different part songs, including "Let the Hills Resound," by Richards; the Soldier's Chorus, from Faust; the Gypsy Chorus, from the Bohemian Girl, and Sullivan's, "O Hush Thee, My Babe." Solos by Misses E. Strang, J. Strang, L. Anderson, D. Johnson, Mrs. W. C. Job, and Mr. F. Ruggles; a French horn selection by Mr. A. Bulley; a recitation by Miss M. Doyle; a violin solo by Miss S. Johnson, and a duet by the Misses Strang completed the programme.

The numbers, one and all were given in a manner which evoked warm applause. At the conclusion, Mr. H. W. Stirling, M.L.C.M., the conductor, was heartily congratulated by His Excellency on the excellent nature and carrying out of the concert.

To Miss C. Windler, the accompanist, and the different performers every tribute is due. The proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the city poor.

Mr. Downey's Essay

The supposed speech of Mr. Downey and which appears in part in this morning's "News," was a typed essay, and which the orator in question read from start to finish like a schoolboy who is determined to do his best.

The essay was both tiresome, uninteresting and egotistical from start to finish and sent some of the Members to sleep, while other started to yawn as though they had been up all night.

The M.C.L.I. Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the M.C.L.I. was held last night and interest in the affairs of the body was shown by the large attendance. The report of the Secretary showed that the "debatés during the year just ended were of exceptional interest and the average attendance at the sessions was forty-three, a very good figure considering the fact that a large number of members have left with the Regiment and others through training with that body could not be present. Fourteen members were added to the ranks during the year. The Treasurer's statement showed the Institute's financial condition was satisfactory and the collection of fees a record one. The election of officers for the ensuing year, conducted by Mr. Geo. Peters, resulted as follows: President—W. White. 1st Vice-Pres.—T. Soper. 2nd Vice-Pres.—C. C. Pratt. Secretary—A. S. Butler. Asst. Secretary—Leslie Curtis. Treasurer—Walter Butt. Librarian—W. Drover. Asst. Librarian—H. N. Burt. Committee—S. P. Whiteway, J. S. Currie and R. P. Holloway. The meeting closed with the passing of votes of thanks to the retiring officers and the singing of God Save the King.

ENLISTED

The following enlisted last night bringing the total up to 1529:— St. John's.—Ed. Carey, F. Knight, Alt. Hally, Sidney Cox; Heart's Desire, T.B.—Jacob Andrews; Hr. Buffett—Wm. Masters; Belleoram, F.B.—Chas. Carter, Geo. Dick; Upper Island Cove.—Hy C. Crane; Paradise, Topsail.—Mark Sharp; Torbay.—Ed. Fleming; Cape Spear.—Jno. Cantwell; Bay Bulls.—Rd. C. Williams.

Examination For Engineers

At the examination for Engineers' certificates held at the Engineers' Examiners Rooms this current week, the following pupils of the St. John's Technical School succeeded in obtaining their certificates. Chief Engineer's Certificate—John Pollock, St. John's. Second Engineer's Certificate—John Tizard, St. John's. Mr. Pollock's achievement is unique one, he being the first to obtain the Chief's Certificate under the Newfoundland Examiners. John Tizard is the son of the late Capt. Tizard, The success of the first two pupils sent up by the school is most encouraging to both trustees and staff.

Funeral of The Late Wm. Dowden

The funeral of the late Mr. William Dowden took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by a large number of friends which included all the employees of Messrs. Job Bros. & Co. S. Southside premises where deceased had been employed for over half a century. Undertaker Lawrence had charge of the funeral and provided the casket which was covered with beautiful flowers sent by friends of the family. Many old acquaintances of the deceased gentleman attended and paid their last mark of respect. Rev. A. Clayton officiated at the mortuary chapel and also at the grave side. The well-known hymn "Abide with Me" was touchingly rendered by the mourners.

Rossley's Theatres

A big crowd attended Rossley's last night to see Ballard Brown and Madge Locke in the wonderful one-act play of "As it was in the beginning." Miss Locke held the audience spellbound in her rendition of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" in addition to the other specialties rendered, and altogether a very pleasing show was put on last night. This will be repeated to-night. Go and see it for yourselves. Complete change of programme next week with special war pictures. Latest music and songs.

Supreme Court

The case of Bishop & Sons versus Joseph Benning was up for hearing and postponed for further hearing until tomorrow, when Morine K.C. will produce further testimony bearing on the case.

SEALING NEWS

The Bonaventure passed Cape Race at 12.20 this afternoon.

The following messages were received yesterday evening by Bowring Bros.

From S.S. Terra Nova.—"Now gone west after old harp; no other ships in sight."

From S.S. Eagle.—"Jammed until 4 p.m., then started to pick up our pans; Nascopie in sight; nothing new to report."

Messages received at Marine and Fisheries today:

Change Islands—Strong N. E. wind, snowing; ice packed on land; seven steamers off here yesterday, some steaming, others appeared to be jammed.

Bonavista—Still breeze about N. by W. with little snow; ice filling in shore; no report of any seals.

SHIPPING

The S.S. Durango leaves Liverpool on Tuesday next for this port.

The Graciana is due to leave Liverpool for here next Thursday.

The Meigle left Marystown at 12.20 p.m. yesterday going west.

The Sagona is due at Port aux Basques this afternoon.

S.S. Kyle arrived at Louisburg at 6.30 last evening.

The Lucy House sailed yesterday for Alicante with a cargo of fish from Smith & Co.

S.S. Argyle arrived at Placentia at 6 p.m. yesterday and sailed again today on her regular route.

S.S. Prospero is due from the westward this evening and sails again on Monday at noon.

The Bankers "Argonia," "Natonina" and "Marion" arrived yesterday at St. Jacques from the Rose Blanche fishing ground, reporting for 400, 900 and 1,000 qtls respectively.

Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan, P.P., St. Bride's, was a passenger by last evening's outward express. He goes to the United States to get medical assistance, as he is of late in poor health.

The International Chess Board

Does Italy really expect to have her demands upon Austria satisfied? Are they not rather framed in such a way that they must be rejected? There is a sort of rude poetic justice about the situation, because this was exactly her proposition which Austria made to Serbia. Austria could not surrender without a fight the "Provinces Italy demands. But it is only enters the war the days of Austria as an empire are numbered.

Doubtless the Italian portion of the Trentino—it is not all Italian—might be most easily ceded. Trieste is a very different proposition, and when to this is added the Istrian littoral, including the remaining first-class port of Fiume and the Austrian naval base at Pola, Austria automatically ceases to be a sea power. Her only water access in fact, would be by the entirely inadequate Danube.

Little seems to be left for the Empire than the mere Kingdom of Hungary. The Slav Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina must go to Serbia. Rumania will demand her share on the east. Russia will take, for herself or the created Kingdom of Poland, the northern Province of Galicia down to the Carpathians. To preserve its own existence, German Austria would probably throw in its lot with Germany, having little enough sympathy with Hungary.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon) Strong North to North West winds, clearing and cold. Saturday fair with a little higher temperature.

Cape Race (noon) Wind E. N. E., strong and dull, preceded by snow. S.S. Prospero passed in at 6 a.m. Barq. Ada Pearl off here now, reports having a wrecked crew on board; all well.

Roper's (noon) Bar. 29.60; ther. 30.

J.J. St. John

When Prices are Right stock goes out the door

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

White Cattle Feed, Bran, Yellow Meal, Whole Corn, Mixed Oats

—and— Calf Meal, in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.

Boneless Jowls, Pork Loins, Ribbed Pork, New York Beef,

Sinclair's Spare Ribs, the best.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



Though Driven From Home a fire does not make you penniless if you are insured. Your policy represents the price of a new home for you. That assurance alone is worth the cost of insurance.

A Policy On Your House or furniture will cost you a very small sum.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent.

The Steel Company Of Canada, Ltd., MONTREAL.

Manufacturers, at right prices, of Bolts and Nuts, Horse Shoes, Railway Spikes, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire and Staples, Mill Steel, Galva, Telegraph Wire, Galva, Bar Iron, Pig Iron, Lead and Waste Pipe, Iron Pipe, Fence Wire, Tacks of all kinds, Shot and Putty.

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

Watches, Printing Outfits, Cameras, Footballs, Fountain Pens, etc., etc., for selling 25 of our beautiful Art Pictures, size 16x20 at 20c. each. Write for some today. Address GOLD WRE. DAL ART CO., P.O. Box 68, St. John's.

FOR SALE—Ship's Chronometer in first class condition. Price \$10.00. Apply "G" care this office.—ap3,6t

FOR SALE—A Single SEWING MACHINE, turned down top, good as new; cost \$60.00, will sell for \$30.00. Apply to H. SMITH, care New Tremont Hotel (during meal hours).—mar5,tt

Wanted—An Engineer holding a Second's Certificate to take Chief's position on a steamer. Apply by letter with references to A.B.C., this office.—m3t