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Huns Face Threatened Famine

Conditions Are Growing Graver Each Day—Poor Are in Dire Straits—People Are Depressed and Beginning to See the Folly of Continuing the War

LONDON, March 31.—The Chronicle has the following from Copenhagen:

"It appears that the Germans are at last facing the fact of a threatening famine. New examples are daily told by travellers, especially by women. At the close of February it seems that the greater part of the population had not really suffered, although rations had long been greatly diminished, but in March a great change came and a catastrophe is now apprehended.

A man who has lived in Berlin several years and just now is visiting Copenhagen tells us that the situation throughout the country for the last three or four weeks must be considered very grave, it is impossible for poor persons to get adequate food as a healthy diet would cost 10 or 12 marks. There is meat enough, but as it is roasted in sugar and water, it does not strengthen the constitution.

In a Danish journal, the "Guds Denskemagazine, March number, Dr. Edward Lehman lately returned from Berlin says everybody stays at home, it saves money and it saves strength. It is curious to see how slowly they move their feet, at first I thought there were depression, but I soon learned to walk slowly myself on account of the small rations of bread and especially of butter. I had just finished a book where I had learned it is by the help of hydrates and carbonates that we are able to read, now I have learned that they are also necessary to walking.

Scotland Now Visited By Zepps

LONDON, April 2.—The coast of Scotland, the northern and south-eastern counties of England were attacked by Zeppelins on Sunday night, according to an official announcement by the Secretary for War. The announcement says an Zeppelin raid took place on Sunday night, when the coast of Scotland, the northern and south-eastern counties of England were attacked. Bombs were dropped on various places. No details are available.

The Goldmouth Sunk

LONDON, April 3.—The British steamer Goldmouth has been sunk, and the crew, two members of which are suffering from injuries, has been landed at Penzance, says a Lloyd's despatch from that place, dated Saturday.

The Goldmouth, 7,446 gross tons, and 471 feet long, was owned by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company of London, and was probably in the Government service. Latest shipping records give her as sailing from Port Arthur, Texas, on October 28 and from Norfolk, November 4, for Dartmouth.

Another Neutral Sunk

LONDON, April 3.—Lloyd's reports the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Norme, 1,224 tons, and the British schooner John Pritchard, 118 tons. The crews of both vessels were rescued.

Chiyo Maru Abandoned All Passengers Safe

HONG KONG, April 2.—Stranded in a storm off the Lema Islands, twenty miles south of Hong Kong, the Japanese steamship Chiyo Maru, whose 229 passengers, mostly Americans, were rescued by a British warship, is now believed to have been abandoned by her crew.

Asquith Gets A Rousing Send Off

Was Given a Great Demonstration at Railway Station at Rome—Crowds Cheer Loudly For Allied Cause and Bands Play Italian and British Patriotic Airs

ROME, April 3.—The visit of British Prime Minister Asquith to Rome, ended to-day, and Asquith left the Capital amid cheers of thousands of people. Premier Salandra gave a luncheon in his honour, at which were present many Senators, Deputies, former Cabinet Ministers, members of present Cabinet, and other high officials of State.

There was an impressive demonstration at the station when Asquith, said farewell, great crowds with flags and bands gathered gave the British Premier a rousing send off. The bands played British and Italian Patriotic airs, while people cheered for England and shouted for the Allies' victory.

British Warships Destroy Turk Forts

Coast Defences of Smyrna are Shelled By British Fleet for Three Hours—Turks Unable to Reply to Fire

LONDON, April 3rd.—The forts of St. George and Sanjak, as well as other coastal defences of Smyrna were destroyed on Friday in a three hours bombardment by British warships, says a despatch to the Times from Salonika. The Turks did not reply to the fire of the warships. Sanjak is the chief work commanding the entrance to Smyrna Hr. St. George Fort is about three miles to the south-east.

Germans Again Try To Smash French Lines

PARIS, April 3.—The Germans launched heavy attacks again to-day against French positions, both east and west of the Meuse. To the west of Amacks, they were repulsed, but to the east, in the neighbourhood of Fort Douaumont, the assaulting forces were able to penetrate Callette Wood, lying to the south. From the northern part of the Wood they were almost immediately ejected by French counter-attacks.

Crew of Wrecked Zeppelin Rescued

SHEERNESS, April 3.—The credit for rescuing the crew of the Zeppelin L-15 belongs to the scouting trawler Oliveine, commanded by Lieut. Mackintosh, of the Royal Naval Reserve, but naval men freely concede that the credit for bringing the Zeppelin down belongs to one of our land batteries, which may be described as a station in an eastern county.

British Forces Hold 130 Kilos of French Battle Line

British Front has Been Extended to Allow the Release of French Troops for Verdun and Vicinity.

PARIS, April 3.—The British army in France, according to a semi-official communication, recently extended its front in the region of Arras, so as to release French divisions for employment elsewhere. The length of the front now defended by the British is 130 kilometres.

The communication adds: "Since March 27th, active operations about Verdun have been unchanged in character, in as much as the offensive is now being taken by both sides, the French offensive being directed against the German salient in Accourt Wood and the German offensive being directed against the French salient at Malancourt."

LONDON, April 3.—The "Daily News" says it is in a position to state confidentially that the alarms at Amsterdam have nothing whatever to do with the Paris Conference.

Huns Again Launch Strong Offensive Around Verdun

Succeed in Penetrating Wood Just Outside of Fort Douaumont After a Violent Bombardment—French Have Entirely Evacuated Village of Vaux But Hold its Immediate Outskirts

AIR CRAFT HAVE BEEN ACTIVE AROUND VERDUN

Berlin Makes Claims That German Forces Take 1000 Yards of French Trenches and That Air Duels Have Resulted in Favor of German Air Craft—Unusual Activity is Reported in Fighting Between Russians and Germans

LONDON, April 3.—The Germans are still carrying on strong offensive operations north-east and north-west of Verdun. About four and one-half miles north-east of the fortress they penetrated Callette Wood, just outside Fort Douaumont, after a violent bombardment. From this part of this wood the French, in an immediate counter attack, drove back the invaders. Another powerful attack was delivered against that portion of Avocourt Wood held by the French, but

here the French barrier of fire from machine guns held the Germans without any gain. The French have now entirely evacuated the village of Vaux and withdrawn to a line south of the town, but still hold its immediate outskirts. Berlin says that north-east of Haucourt, between Malancourt and Le Mort Homme, the Germans have entirely cleared the French from about 1000 yards of trenches, where they had remained since March 30. On the other sectors about Verdun there has only been intermittent bombardments. Artillery duels have characterized the fighting along the remainder of the front. Air craft have been very active around Verdun. The French brought down three German machines, but Berlin has asserted that the aerial combats have resulted in their favour.

Both sides are now busily engaged in dropping bombs on military establishments at various points. Greater activity than usual has been displayed in the fighting between the Germans and Russians in the region of Baranovichi, south-west of Minsk. Elsewhere on the Russian front the situation is unchanged.

Another British Steamer Sunk

LONDON, April 3.—The British steamship Ashburton has been sunk by shrapnel shells fired by a German submarine. Five members of the crew have been taken to a Hospital vessel, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The ship was not armed. The Ashburton sailed from New Zealand on February 23, for London. The vessel was 4,440 tons gross, built in 1905, 292 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 26 feet deep.

Had Only 10 Minutes to Leave Doomed Vessel

LONDON, April 3.—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norme, have been landed there. The Norme, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 28th. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

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Huns May Attempt To Rush Verdun With Vast Forces

New Batteries of Large Calibre Have Been Brought up Closer to French Front—German Infantry Has Rested and Reorganized—Yesterday's Fighting went Against the French

GERMANS DISLODGE FRENCH FROM VILLAGE OF VAUX

French Positions Were so Placed However That Germans Could Not Debouch From Village—A German Attack on Accourt Blockhouse Met With Complete Failure

PARIS, April 3.—A new phase of the battle of Verdun has begun, and the belief prevails that the violence of the latest attack foreshadows another attempt by the Germans to rush the fortress with vast forces. New batteries of large calibre, have been moved up closer to the French front, and German infantry has been rested and re-organized. Yesterday's fighting, on the whole, on the Western Front, was not favorable to the French, it is authoritative-ly stated. The object of the Germans was to clear the approaches to Fort Douaumont, and 15,000 men were thrown forward on the mile and a half line between Douaumont fortress and the village of Vaux. The attacking force succeeded in crossing the little ravine which hitherto had stopped them, and in entering Callette Wood further west, they dislodged the French from the last ruined houses of the village of Vaux, but the French positions were so placed as to make it practically impossible for the Germans to debouch from the village. Vigorous French counter-attacks drove them back to the upper fringe of Callette Wood. The total result of the very formidable effort they had put forth was the gain for the Germans of about 500 yards of terrain, more than offset, it is affirmed, by the very heavy losses they had endured on the west of the river.

The Germans attacked Accourt blockhouse in a no less determined manner, but again met with complete failure, the observers declare.

Swede Press Makes Noise Says Berlin

BERLIN, April 3.—The Press of Sweden protests unanimously against the British Order-in-Council cancelling adherence to certain sections of the Declaration of London, which makes distinctions between the treatment of absolute and conditional contraband, says the Overseas News Agency.

These newspapers state that as a matter of fact Great Britain previously has hardly adhered to any of the principles of the Declaration. The "Tidningen" of Stockholm, says the situation is serious and calls for a United Swedish policy to protect the nation's rights.

Perth Sunk; 6 of Crew Lost

LONDON, April 3.—The British steamship Perth has been sunk. Six members of the crew were lost. The Perth was unarmed.

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Last Air Raid More Deaths Than Others

Total Casualties Amount to 59 Killed and 166 Wounded—One of the Raiding Zepps Seen Submerged in North Sea by Danish Vessel

LONDON, April 3.—With the exception of the big raid on January 31, when the casualties aggregated sixty-seven persons killed and 117 injured, the Zeppelin raids of Friday and Saturday nights caused a greater loss of life than any previous aerial attack this year. The total casualties for the two nights, according to the official report was 59 persons killed and 166 wounded. As some compensation for this sacrifice of life, however, the British public finds satisfaction in the practical proof of the great improvement in the offensive methods in dealing with these aerial incursions.

For the first time since the inception of this method of warfare on the British coast, not only one raiding Zeppelin was brought down, and its crew taken prisoners, but official reports recount an exciting aerial fight between a Zeppelin and a British airman, Lieut. Brandon, who, mounting to the height of 9,000 ft, got over the raider and dropped several bombs on it, with effect.

In connection with Lieut. Brandon's exploit, though unconfirmed, an interesting report comes from Copenhagen that a Danish vessel observed at a great distance in the North Sea, what appeared half-way to be a submerged zeppelin. Authorities express the hope he may prove to be machine Lieut. Brandon, bombed.

Attacks Zepp. 9,000 Feet in Air

British Aviator Gets After One of the Raiding Zepps and Forces it to Earth—Fifty-three Were Killed and Sixty-six Injured in Recent Raid

LONDON, April 2 (Official).—The Press Bureau has given out the following statement, dealing with the Zeppelin raid on the English coast last Friday night:—

"Total casualties reported by Zeppelin raid on the night of March 31st to April 1st, now amount to fifty-three killed and sixty-six injured. Nearly two hundred explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. A Baptist chapel, three dwelling-houses, and two cottages were demolished. A Town Hall, four dwelling-houses, thirty-five cottages, and a tram car shed were partially wrecked. There was no military damage. A number of aeroplanes went up to attack the raiders.

Lieut. Brandon, R.F.D., rising to six thousand feet, saw a Zeppelin about three thousand feet above him. At nine thousand feet he got over it and attacked, dropping several bombs, three of which he believes took effect. Later he got over the airship again and let off two more bombs over her nose. His own machine was hit many times by machine gun bullets. This may have been the Zeppelin which dropped a machine gun, ammunition and petrol tank machinery, or possibly which came down off the Thames.

19 Steamers and 8 Vessels, 46,474 tons Sunk March

Figures Issued by Board of Trade Show That March Month Saw Big Loss of Shipping Destroyed By Enemy Ships and Mines

LONDON, April 3.—The Board of Trade summary of casualties of British shipping reported in March, shows steamers aggregating 44,609 tons and eight sailing vessels of 1,865 tons, were sunk by enemy warships. Ten steamers of 13,927 tons, were sunk by mines, and one steamer, 2,131 tons, was sunk either by an enemy warship or a mine. Forty-three lives were lost on steamers sunk by warships, and eighty-two on steamers sunk by mines.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, April 2 (Official).—There was considerable aerial activity yesterday on both sides, also hostile activity to-day along the front between the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Souchez. We retaliated by shelling the enemy's positions. The enemy artillery was active about Ypres. Little damage was done to our trenches. There has been heavy shelling on both side about St. Eloi. The enemy made three bombing attacks against our new positions, but the attacks were repulsed.

LONDON, April 3.—A British official "Last night, at St. Eloi, we captured an officer and four men; grenade fighting continues. Artillery on both sides has been active about Souchez, Angres, St. Eloi, Loos and Ypres. There has been mining activity by both sides about Hulluch and the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Two hostile aeroplanes were driven down behind the German lines. One of our machines which was sent out yesterday is missing."

FRENCH

PARIS, April 2 (Official).—There was no event of importance last night on the entire French battle front, says an official announcement issued this afternoon by the War Office. On the west bank of the Meuse, north of Verdun, the Germans violently bombarded the French positions in Avocourt woods, but there was no infantry attack. On the east bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector, the night was calm.

RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, April 2.—The Germans continued to bombard the bridgehead at Ikskull and began an attack thereon, but were repulsed by our fire. Our batteries brought down a German aeroplane which was flying over our positions south of Lievenhof. There have been artillery duels in the Dvinsk region. The ice has begun to break up around Dvinsk, and the Vidsy front, and around Lantaro. There was lively cannonading in several places. During one of the attacks yesterday in the Stripa region, we captured 71 prisoners and many rifles.

ITALIAN

ROME, April 2 (Official).—There have been minor engagements north of the Sara Valley. An enemy detachment tried to attack those positions with the support of their artillery, but were repulsed.

On the Isonzo front, artillery duels were fought. Enemy batteries bombarded with severe cross-fire our positions along the heights north-east of Gorizia.

GERMAN

BERLIN, April 2.—An official statement issued to-day announces that Teutonic troops cleared one thousand yards of French trenches north-east of Taucourt, in addition to positions taken on March 30th. The only mention of fighting around Verdun yesterday tells of the repulse of a French counter-attack, after a terrific artillery bombardment, near Vaux. The Germans took 731 prisoners in this battle.

Svaland Dismantled Towed into Halifax

Crew Badly Bruised and Cut—Ship Dismantled and Damaged About Decks—Is Towed to Port by U. S. Patrol Cutter Seneca

HALIFAX, N.S., April 3.—With one man suffering from a fractured knee cap, another from blood-poisoning, and several others from bruises and cuts, the full-rigged Norwegian vessel Svaland, completely dismantled, except for foremast and yard-arm, was towed into Halifax last night by the United States patrol cutter Seneca. Besides being badly dismantled, the Norwegian ship is considerably damaged about the deck.

2 Killed by Air Raid Over Dunkirk

PARIS, April 3.—A Zeppelin appeared over Dunkirk last night and threw bombs which killed two civilians.

Commander Of Zep L-15 Speaks Out

Says no German Officers in Either Navy or Army Would Willingly Kill Women or Children—Says They Have Become Victims of War-Operations

LONDON, April 3.—"I do not think you would find an officer of the German army or navy who would willingly participate in killing women and children," the Lieut-Commander of Zeppelin L-15, which was hit by shell fire in the raid of Friday night on the English coast and later sank in the Thames estuary, replied to a representative of the Associated Press when requested to explain the psychology of the German air raids on defenceless cities and the killing of harmless civilians. "I am very well satisfied with the treatment here," he said "but naturally feel the loss of my freedom. As to air raids, we have a much more important object in view than killing women and children, namely the destroying of the enemies' field positions warships and factories. Women and children become victims of our operations, but not because we kill them intentionally. It is war."

105 Lives Lost In Maru Wreck

TOKIO, April 3.—The steamer "Wakatsuki Maru," bound from Magasaki for Coastal points, has been wrecked on Suiken Rock. Eighty-nine of her passengers and sixteen members of the crew are believed to have been drowned.

Is Holland to Declare War?

Excitement Runs High in Rotterdam on Saturday—Many Sensational Rumors Afloat—Sinking of Dutch Liner Tubania May Cause Break With Central Powers—Seizure of Dutch Mail by British is Given as Another Version

NEW YORK, April 3.—A special cable to the "World" from London says a telegram to the London Weekly Despatch from Rotterdam, dated Saturday, runs:

"Excitement and anxiety prevailed here last evening and many rumors were afloat after leave of absence of all officers and men of the Dutch army and navy was cancelled. All imports from Holland have been prohibited, some have been stopped on their way out. Soldiers yesterday unloaded a train filled with vegetables bound for Germany. All goods trains have been seized by military ministers and chiefs of the army and navy have had an audience with Queen Wilhelmina, it is announced officially. Equally, opinion is about divided as to which side Holland leans to. Some say the torpedoing of the Dutch steamer Tubania, will be the cause of trouble with the Central Powers. Others declare the seizure of the Dutch mails by the British has given offence to Holland."

Clyde Strike Collapses

LONDON, April 3.—The Clyde strike is expected to collapse to-day and it is affirmed that the night shift will resume work to-night, and that the day shift will return to-morrow morning.

British Consul Dead

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Charles Percival, British Consul-General here, is dead.

Names Three Others

NEW YORK, April 3.—One of the three persons named by Clarence Reginald Hudson, alias Ernest Schiller, as his associates in the alleged conspiracy to blow up with dynamite the Cunard steamer Panneon, is still at liberty, but the police say they expect to arrest him before night.

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FIGHTERS

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THE 3RD DRAGOON GUARDS

OUT from the wide roadway of the Mail into London's streets sweeps a resplendent body of men on bay horses, men in scarlet uniforms with yellow facings, and with brass helmets topped by plumes of red and black. As they clatter past with much jingle of accoutrements, the mere spectacle of their appearance is a masterpiece in our minds. "They are the Prince of Wales' Dragoons," those who know will murmur, seeing the Plume of the Prince and the Red Dragoon of Welsh Cadwalla on the banner, or the three feathers that form the special badge of the sergeants. And some others in the crowd will perhaps add: "Yes, they are the Old Carriers," using the nickname the yellow facings have won.

But that is in times of peace, and they have been in the minority in the two hundred and thirty years the regiment has been in existence, seeing service in the world over, taking glorious part in all the Nation's fights. Where there so many deeds worthy of record it is difficult to find one on which to dwell specially, and space is short, but of all the great deeds in which the 3rd Dragoons have shared, perhaps none are greater than that march to Magdala which stands out as one of the wonders of military history. So here the rough outline of the story shall be given, though the 3rd Dragoons were but a part of the force employed, the rest were Indian native soldiers, Sherwood Foresters, The West Riding Regiment, and Engineers.

In the earlier half of the last century, Africa was an unknown continent, almost as much a sealed book to the outer world as it had been in the dark ages. A few missionaries had penetrated its wilds, and in remote corners built churches and founded schools, and one such little band of Catholics had established a monastery in the mountain-heart of Abyssinia.

To that monastery there came a woman fugitive, a woman with a child in her arms. She gave the little lad into the care of the priests, she begged he might be taught all that was good of the white man's knowledge, and she added that though she was poor, so poor that she was almost starving, the child's father came of a race of chiefs, his uncle was even then the governor of three great provinces.

The priests undertook the charge, like the good men they were, and the woman passed out of their ken, leaving her son, little Lij Kassa, behind. Years went by, and he grew amazingly in mind and body, learning with wonderful aptitude all the good fathers could teach him, and developing a wonderfully handsome personality even if judged from a European standpoint. "Black" he was, to use the ordinary term, but in spite of his swarthy skin he had little trace of negro blood. His features were aquiline, his lips no thicker than those of many a white man, and the long black hair framing his face was straight and glossy with no sign of the woolly kink in it.

Realizing his aptitude for study and the winning power of his personality, the priests hoped he would take holy orders and become a powerful preacher of the Gospel in the wilds, but as he left boyhood behind he showed a restlessness of restraint that made some few of the wiser shaker their heads. Whatever his abilities might be—and they were very great—young Lij Kassa was not of the stuff of which priests are made.

He tried to leave the monastery many times but he was always brought back. At length a band of robbers attacked the little settlement, the good fathers were murdered, their holy treasures stolen, and the boy they had befriended disappeared. He had taken the opportunity to escape while the unequal struggle raged, and avoiding the robbers, made his way to the stronghold of his uncle who was still the governor of the three provinces.

The uncle seems to have welcomed his nephew readily enough, and given him a place in his household, where again Lij Kassa made friends and showed his abilities. Then the uncle died, and his sons all fell to quarrelling about the division of his property—a state of affairs Lij Kassa fomented if

he had not actually instigated.

The quarrels among his cousins he turned to his own advantage, one of the three provinces was given into his keeping at once, the second he seized, and showed himself so wise and enlightened a ruler that other states in the vicinity came to him and voluntarily ranged themselves under his banner. At this time he married, and the woman he made his wife was described as his good angel. Certainly so long as she lived he was a wise and enlightened ruler, and a merciful man.

The British—then getting a foothold in Abyssinia—were glad to find a chief of ability and education in power in a savage state, and on his side he welcomed the advances of Queen Victoria's Government. So it happened that a few years after he had escaped from his monastery, Lij Kassa was solemnly crowned Emperor of Ethiopia, abjuring his own name on the day of his coronation, and electing to be known henceforth as the Emperor Theodore the Third.

His rule continued excellent. A historian in writing of him says: "He was generous to excess, free from cupidity, merciful to fallen foes, a faithful and devoted husband. He was also a man of education and intelligence superior to those among whom he lived, with natural talents for governing. He had further a noble bearing and majestic walk, a frame capable of enduring any amount of fatigue, and he is said to have been the best shot, the best runner, and the best horseman in Africa."

It was in 1855 that Theodore ascended the throne, and for twelve years all went well. He was anxious that his subjects should be educated; he encouraged all sorts of European influences, missionaries flourished under his protection and workmen of all kinds, notably engineers and ironworkers, found a ready welcome in his dominions. The British Consul, Mr. Plowden was the Emperor's warm friend, and when he was murdered by some rebels, Theodore showed his grief by a fierce act of retribution, killing two thousand of the offending tribe. It was an outbreak of the underlying savagery of his nature which had been almost forgotten.

Unfortunately the new consul, Captain Cameron, did not find favour with the Emperor, who about that time, his first wife having died, married a second time. The dead wife, the Emperor Tatch, may be called his good angel, there is no doubt her successor the Emperor Terunish, was his evil genius. The marriage was unhappy from the first, and from the day of its celebration Theodore's whole nature seems to have changed. He gave way to drunkenness and debauchery of all kinds, and from being an enlightened ruler an educated man, he sank into brutality and savage vice.

For some reason or other he became violently offended with Captain Cameron, and dismissed him from his Court, sending him back to England with an autograph letter to Her Majesty's Government. Quite what happened to that letter is not known; the usual explanation is that it fell into the hands of a subordinate official who pig-eholed it and forgot all about it, but anyhow the Government sent Cameron back to Abyssinia without an answer.

The slight made Theodore furious; he seized Cameron and his two companions, flung them into prison, and made things very unpleasant for the other Europeans who were in his dominions. On learning of this the British Government woke up, made inquiries about the letter, found it, and dispatched an answer by a Mr. Hornum Passam. But when that gentleman reached Abyssinia and requested an audience of the Emperor, Theodore ignored his application and refused to reply. Whatever his faults he seems to have had a certain sense of humour.

A couple of months went on like this, finally Theodore seems to have relented, for he saw Mr. Passam and released all his prisoners, giving them safe conduct to the coast. Glad enough to be out of what had been a very tight corner, they started for safety, but two days later Theodore changed his mind; he sent after them, had them all brought back, heavily chained and consigned to prisons where all the surroundings were of appalling misery. Among these captives were Captain Cameron, the British Consul; his two companions, Lieutenant Prideaux and Doctor Blanc; a Mr. Stern, who had been connected with the consulate for some time, and a Mr. and Mrs. Rosendal, missionaries, with their new-born baby. There were other Europeans there too, workmen and mechanics of all kinds, and those who knew the kind of savagery into which Theo-

dore degenerated in his drunken frenzies, prophesied that only the most hopeless captivity, with perhaps unspeakable torture, awaited these hapless folk.

News of their fate caused something like commotion in England; the tragedy of it all gripped the public imagination, and the horror was increased by the feeling that nothing could be done. Theodore's stronghold lay four hundred miles inland, and the country was impassable to wheeled vehicles. How then could any punitive force be dispatched—much less what hope was there of a rescue-party getting there in time?

To their eternal honour the Government did not shirk the responsibility, but decided to teach the Emperor Theodore a lesson, be the cost what it might. He must learn that not with impunity could he lay violent hands on British men and British women. The flag that waved over their homeland should protect them still.

There was never a campaign undertaken with more honourable motives. We stood to gain nothing in indemnity or lands; we did gain nothing except honour. We fought for the sake of those comparatively poor and friendless folk who were in a savage grip, and we had no thought save the helping of them.

There was no Suez Canal in those days, and thus the journey from England via the Cape was a long one; besides, troops were accustomed to the tropics were needed. Thus it was decided to entrust the campaign to Sir Robert Napier, then in command in India, and it was decided that he should take with him men who were ready to his hand.

His force was not a large one, and was chiefly made up of native infantry, the Punjabis, with one company of the Royal Engineers, two batteries of mountain guns, a naval brigade, some of the West Riding Regiment, a detachment of the Sherwood Foresters, and two squadrons of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the only British cavalry employed.

They gathered a large company of transport animals including elephants to carry the guns. The country was without roads, and no vehicle of any kind could be used, while as it was almost all hostile, all provisions and stores had to be carried in addition to the munitions.

In these days we can scarcely realize the difficulties which beset that little force, for though less than fifty years have elapsed, those years have seen the opening out of a thousand roads, the invention of a thousand means of transport, which were as unknown to our fathers as they were to the Crusaders. Thus Sir Robert Napier and his handful of men had to penetrate four hundred miles into an unknown country, unable to maintain any communication with their base, or to make other provision for supplementing the stores they carried with them.

Even on the shore the heat was overpowering, and before the journey began the transport animals were suffering torments of thirst. Many of them died of sheer lack of water ere a start was well made, and if the men lived they hardly suffered less. But to their surprise, they met with little or no opposition on the long march, and even when the heart of Abyssinia was reached their experiences were the same. Theodore did not attempt to give them battle, he simply withdrew into Mawdala, his strongest and most remote fortress, taking his captives and his trained men with him.

Of the sufferings endured during the four dreadful months occupied in the march no pen has ever told in full. The men who bore them set their teeth and went doggedly forward, making no moan. They were not the type to complain at the time, still less did they boast afterwards of what they had done. They bore appalling heat, bad food, torturing thirst, and still went on. They saw their transport animals stagger and die, they knew the dangers and difficulties increased with every forward step yet still they went onwards, their eyes ever towards the burning horizon, their thoughts fixed on that foul prison where their fellow countrymen lay under the shadow of a hideous death.

It had been January when the force had left Mukutto, but it was one April day that the pioneers, breaking through the woodland, came upon a level plain that ended in a beetling precipice, and there, drawing rein, looked across the plain which lay beyond, to see the city of Magdala dark against the sky.

The Dragoons tried to raise a cheer. Their goal was in sight, but their lips were cracked, their

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

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Barristers, Solicitors
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New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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

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

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

NOTICE!

All Local Councils, in the District of Twillingate, will please send their district assessments of Five Cents per member, to Fred. House, jr., District Treasurer, Twillingate.

W. B. JENNINGS, D.C.

100 GOOD LOGGERS

Are still required by

A. N. D. CO.

For the Logging Camps at

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Wages Average \$24 and Board.

GOOD MEN STAYING TO End of Chop

Will be paid \$26 per month.

TAKE TRAIN TO MILLERTOWN OR BADGER.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

War Messages.

16 Persons Killed And 200 Injured in Air Raid Saturday Night

LONDON, April 2.—At least sixteen persons were killed and about two hundred others injured by the explosion of bombs dropped in another raid by Zeppelins and dirigible balloons over the north-east coast of England on Saturday night.

The official version says: "Two airships approached the north-east coast on Saturday night. Only one crossed the coast. The other turned back. For the present we know of sixteen persons killed and about a hundred injured. Eight dwelling-houses were demolished. A serious fire was caused in a french polishing shop.

A correspondent in a north-east coast town says a Zeppelin was sighted there at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and dropped 14 explosive and seven incendiary bombs. Ten men, three women and three children were killed and 25 seriously injured. In addition, about eighty other received minor injuries. A tram car inspector was killed and a woman tram conductor had her leg blown off. Several houses were wrecked, but the family of five managed to scramble out without serious injury.

British Liner Sunk; Four of Crew Missing

LONDON, April 2.—The British liner Achilles was sunk on Friday. Four members of the crew are missing. The captain and sixty-two other persons from the steamer have landed.

The Achilles was in the trade between Australia and England. The vessel was 7,042 tons gross, and owned by the Ocean S.S. Co., of Liverpool. The last report of the Achilles shows she left Capetown on March 6th.

Killed in Action

MONTREAL, April 2.—Capt. Alfred Thomas (Fred) Shaughnessy, of the Sixtieth Battalion, second son of Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was killed in action in France on Saturday morning by shrapnel shells.

The Prospero left St. Lawrence at 10.30 a.m. to-day, bound west.

How the Fighting Goes Around Verdun

PARIS, April 2.—The Germans continued their intense bombardment of French positions between Avocourt and Malancourt to-day. Heavy bombardment was also carried out east of the Meuse. This was followed by a German attack between Donaumont and Vaux, which, according to the French, was completely checked. In the Argonne our batteries were active against German organizations.

One Sole Survivor Left to Tell Tale

LONDON, April 3rd.—Lloyds report the Norwegian steamer 'Peter Hamre' sunk on Saturday night while at anchor. One man is the sole survivor. The crew of fifteen have been landed from Kentish Knock lightship. The 'Peter Hamre' had tonnage of 1080 gross, and was 234 ft. long.

The King's Gift

LONDON, April 2.—King, George has placed one hundred thousand pounds at the disposal of the Treasury. The letter accompanying the donation says it is the King's wish that this sum, which he gives in consequence of the war, should be applied in whatever manner is deemed best in the opinion of His Majesty's Government.

Will Release Interned Serbs

BERLIN, April 2.—In conformity with a recommendation made by the Governor-General of Serbia, it has been decided to permit Serbians interned in Austria and Hungary to return to their homes. They will be forwarded in groups of 500.

Has "Aurora" in Tow

LONDON, April 2.—A despatch to Reuter from Dunedin, New Zealand, says that a tug has taken the auxiliary ship Aurora, of the Shackleton expedition, in tow, 140 miles south of the Cape of Otago.

The tug expects to reach Port Chalmers on Monday afternoon.

Defoe-Morgan Bout

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Billy Defoe, of St. Paul, featherweight, beat Eddie Morgan, of England, in a six round bout here last night.

LONDON, April 3.—The Zeppelins which visited the east coast of Scotland last night hung over the district for forty-five minutes, during which time twenty bombs were dropped. No further details are announced.

A Zeppelin, which appeared over a northern county, and which remained about an hour and a half, as far as is at present ascertainable, dropped only twenty bombs over a considerable area, largely agricultural.

Notes From Merritt's Hr., Herring Neck

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space in your much appreciated paper for a word from this place. It is very seldom you see anything appear from this place, but we are still plodding along doing our very best.

On March 23rd the ladies arranged for a tea in the new school room, but owing to disagreeable weather it was postponed until March 24th, when we were favoured with a good night, and a goodly number came along to partake of the dainties provided. After the tea refreshments were served, and we are sure all the young folks present enjoyed themselves. The sum of \$20.00 was realized, which we believe is very good, owing to a small place and so many of the friends away. This amount goes towards the furnishing of the new church. About four years ago the foundation of this church was laid and in September 1915, was dedicated to God's services. It is entirely completed on the outside with the exception of the tower, which will be finished in the Spring. The inside of this church, with the finishing up of a few things, will be completed in the Spring.

In October 1915 the men started to build a school room, although in the busy season, yet they devoted their spare time to this work. It was completed for the re-opening of school in January.

Much credit is due to the men of this place, who have done such good work in so short a time. Also much credit is due to the kind ladies and gentlemen who have favoured us in our teas from time to time and also not forgetting those who have sent in donations.

Yours truly,

ONE INTERESTED.
Merritt's Hr., Herring Neck,
March 28, 1916.

ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

THE NICKEL --- MONDAY and TUESDAY

"THE RUNNAWAY WIFE," in 4 Parts.

One of the most dramatic pictures ever presented. Adapted from McKee Rankins' famous drama.

"THE REVEREND SALAMANDER."—An S. and A. comedy drama.

"THE OLD BATCH."—A mole-drama by the Reliance Company.

"SOME DUEL."

Vitagraph comedy with Hughy Mack, Flora Finch, and Kate Price.

Performances Throughout the LENTEN SEASON for the City RELIEF Fund.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A special to the New York "Times" from Paris says the French Secret Service, which is well organized, has been busy rounding up German spies in Paris, who are working in hotels and restaurants as German-Swiss waiters, porters and valets. Two hundred suspects were arrested recently and half of that number have been imprisoned. Those who have been proved to be of neutral birth will be interned or expelled from France, when they have completed their term of imprisonment.

LOCAL ITEMS

Seal Cove to-day reports the ice clearing out of White Bay, and no seals seen.

Mr. Geo. Kearney and Mrs. M. F. Smythe, who had been on a visit to the United States, returned by the Stephano.

The schr. Dorothy Baird is now out 20 days from Barbados, molasses laden to Jas. Baird, Ltd., and should soon arrive.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Job who had been paying a visit to Hon. W. C. Fogarty and family at New York returned here by the Stephano.

The S.S. Fogota to-day was just 22 miles off Halifax towing the disabled S.S. Farley. With fair weather and ordinary favorable conditions, the ship may likely reach Halifax before the Lady Sybil will come up with her. The Fogota is making good progress.

A domestic of Hayward Avenue was taken to Hospital yesterday ill of diphtheria from a residence, out of which a patient was removed on Thursday last.

Miss Hazel Lewis, daughter of the late Wm. Lewis, master pilot, will leave here by the Stephano, where she will go in training to graduate as a trained nurse. Miss Lewis was for nearly two years connected with the Telephone Coy, and her many friends here will wish her every success.

Mr. James Vey, photographer, who was at the sealfishery in the Bloodhound and who certainly proved that he is no jinker returned to the city from Hr. Grace Saturday. Mr. Vey says the experience was very unique and most pleasurable, and he handled and "sculpted" his share of the white coats, while he also secured some splendid photos of the sealers in action and the progress of the ships in company with the Bloodhound.

QUITE FORMAL

"My wife gave a reception yesterday."

"Did you attend?"

"Yes I played a practical joke on her. I got in line and before she knew it she was smiling and saying she was glad to see me."

Another Very Sudden Death

Shortly before 11 last night as Mrs. Fogarty, wife of Mr. Michael Fogarty of the Municipal Council, was proceeding home with Mrs. Thos. Byrne of Bannerman Street, with whom she had spent the evening, she became suddenly ill and had to sit on the steps leading to the residence of Mr. W. J. Higgins on Military Road when she became very unwell and had to be borne inside. Rev. Dr. Carter and Dr. Mitchell were soon in attendance and all possible was done for the unfortunate woman but to no avail and she died very quickly. Her death occurred almost opposite her own home. To her sorrowing husband and family The Mail and Advocate extends its sympathy.

Diana Has 6000

Messrs. Jas. Baird had a wireless yesterday from the S.S. Diana from the Gulf saying that the ship has 4000 seals on board and 2000 panned. The ship was jammed when the message was despatched but likely last night's gale loosened up the ice and the ships can move about with greater freedom. The belief is that the Gulf fleet will pick up saving trips or possibly good loads. The Diana's wireless apparatus was out of gear for a while.

Hurt at Bell Island

While Jas. Gosse of Spaniard's Bay was at work in the D. I. S. No. 2 slope, at Bell Island, Thursday last, he was hit with a trip of ore laden cars and narrowly escaped being killed. As it was he was badly cut about the head and body, had one of his legs broken and is now in hospital at the Island.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CONCERT AT SOUTHPORT, T.B.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your most esteemed paper, The Mail and Advocate, for a few brief remarks concerning a concert which was held in the Methodist School Room at Southport on March 17th inst., St. Patrick's Day.

The children, under the leadership of our energetic teacher, Miss E. B. Penney, did splendidly and were praised by all. A large number of friends gathered in the school room and listened with interest to the various parts. Being the first one ever held here it was a credit to both teacher and pupils and outsiders as well. Much praise is due Miss Penney for her untiring efforts to make it a success.

Our Chairman, Mr. Arthur G. Hiscock, opened the programme with a few remarks and the programme proceeded, which consisted of dialogues, recitations and singing. The proceeds to which amounted to \$8.27 are to go towards the Patriotic Association to help along the good work for our soldiers and sailors who are fighting for our King and Country. We pray that this dreadful war may soon be brought to an end, and if its God's will, all our brave soldiers and sailors will return home to their homes and love once more.

So wishing the Editor of the Mail

and Advocate every success I am
March 22nd, 1916.
yours truly,

BESSIE E. HISCOCK,
Southport, Random, South, T.B.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Having secured THE SOLE AGENCY for BURSON HOSE we are in a position to offer our patrons UNUSUAL SATISFACTION in this line.

Burson Hose are made for those who want NEAT FITTING HOSIERY. The only hose made in America that is KNIT TO SHAPE.

28c to 80c.

Robert Templeton,
333 Water Street,
St. John's.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"THE LITTLE DECEIVER"

An Essanay feature in 3 acts with Miss Edna Mayo and Mr. Richard C. Travers.

'HEARST SELIG NEWS PICTORIAL'

All the News from all the World.

"A MISTAKE IN TYPESETTING"

A Vitagraph Comedy with Flora Finch and Jay Dwiggin.

Good Music and Effects.
A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.

Just Arrived
a lot of
NEW GOODS
containing some
Big Bargains
that will be of interest to Ladies.

ONE PIECE DRESSES
Consisting of
Muslins, Voiles, Cash-
meres, Serges, Velvets,
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\$1.00 to \$3.80.
Most of these are less
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Value.

SPECIAL!
LADIES' TIPPERARY HATS
in various colors.
75c. Each.

BARETTES
5c. Each.
Equal to any regular
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Embroidered MUSLIN COLLARS
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Latest American LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
All moderately priced.

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COOPERS, ATTENTION!

We are Sole Agents for the BEST BARREL HEATER in the Country. We have them now ready for delivery.
R. CALLAHAN, Water St.

OBITUARY

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—There passed peacefully away on March 19th, Mrs. Mary Ann Dally, aged 80 years. Mrs. Dally was the wife of the late Thomas Dally who predeceased her 8 years ago. She was laid to rest on the 21st, in the C. E. cemetery, Rev. L. Godden officiating. She leaves to mourn her, six daugh-

ters, three sons, 26 grandchildren, three great grand children and a great many friends.
A few more years shall roll. A few more seasons come. And we shall be with those that rest. Asleep within the tomb.
R. C. D.
Herring Neck, Pike's Arm.
Does it make the inventor of the telephone happy when he thinks how much talk he has caused.

Special Values in Stylish Tweed ---Suits for Men---

WE have just opened a splendid lot of MEN'S READYMADE SUITS, that were especially selected for Spring-Wear, in a handsome array of Neat, Dark Patterns.

It will pay you to examine them before you buy your next Suit—you'll be able to get the particular Weave, Design, Quality, Style and Fit, in the English, Canadian, or American cut, that will thoroughly please you, from our representative stock. Here are a few prices:—

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. A good weighty quality, correctly cut, in neat, dark patterns, splendid value, latest style. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. **Price a Suit. \$8.00.**

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. A serviceable quality in dark, neat patterns, that for style, fit, finish and wear is hard to equal at the price. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. **Price a Suit. \$9.00.**

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. Splendid English, Brown and Grey mixed tweed—the qualities that most Men like. Correct style, perfect-fitting, finished with a good quality of lining and inter-lining. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. **Price a Suit. \$10.00.**

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. Excellent assortment in this bunch to select from. Here you'll find different weaves, in the finer grades of English and Scotch tweeds—in Browns, Greys, etc., in neat and dressy pin-stripes and the striped and checked shadow effects.

Special care taken by the makers to give a correct fit or lay to the collar and extra pains devoted to give a shoulder supremacy not usually found in readymade clothing.

You'll get splendid wear from these high-class suits and above all you are assured a perfect fit, correct style, best linings and inter-linings. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. **Prices a Suit. \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00.**

MEN'S FINE TWILL SERGE SUITS in Dark Navy Blue—good quality, correct style—perfect-fitting and excellent finish. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. **Prices a Suit: \$10.50, \$12.00 \$13.00, \$14.00, \$16.00, \$18.00.**

Every item that goes to make a suit perfect is put into these Special Suits. Come in and examine them?

On and after SATURDAY our Stores will remain OPEN during Meal Hours.

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

IN STORE:

Absolutely The Best FELL'S NAPHTHA SOAP. Try a few Boxes. J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Summ Cuique."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 3rd., 1916

COMBINED PARTY

THE editor of The News who represents a clique that the country will have none of, occasionally shows his deep animosity to the F.P.U., and since the Liberal Party decided to merge itself into a solid Liberal-Union Party, holding 15 seats in the House and a majority of some 5000 of the electors of the Colony, it has allowed itself to expose it. The Liberal-Union Party is the Party that will carry the country next year, and nothing that The News clique will say can alter that intention of the people.

It will be remembered that this clique is led by the Minister of Justice and R. K. Bishop, and both of them at present might as easily pass through the eye of a needle as be returned by any constituency in the Colony.

It is generally known that all arrangements had been made about two years ago for the transfer of Mr. Morison's interest in The News, and Mr. Squires and John Alexander was to become the transferees. The deal fell through because Mr. Morison refused to deliver the goods.

The clique finding they were not masters of The News, in a measure sufficient to satisfy their appetites for a warfare they had contemplated, started out to establish their own paper which would be entirely under their control and available for any sort of warfare they may deem it proper to indulge in—present or future.

The hopes built up two years ago depended entirely upon their ability to crush Coaker and destroy the F.P.U.; but their expectations have not been realized, and instead of Coaker and the F.P.U. becoming weaker, both have grown from men into giants; and none in the whole country care to battle with them, and all forces but The News clique have now united to force the growth of the two giants and make them stronger and stronger.

Even some of the Morris Party delight in honouring Coaker and the F.P.U. proposals and would willingly take an oar to aid the speed of the giant F.P.U.

In Dr. Lloyd the Liberal Party possess a Leader that bears a clean record, who is able, as a debater and legislator; he is as well educated as the best the Colony possesses. He is moderate in his ideas, broad in his opinions, democratic in political principles, fearless and outspoken, unapproachable by interests, and no grabber of gold. He is a poor man, yet he might have been rich, for he has one of the ablest legal brains in the Colony.

Dr. Lloyd's opportunity has come, and he has availed of it; and in a few weeks his legal ability will be at the service of all who wish to avail of it. He will become the Solicitor of the F.P.U. and its commercial interests, succeeding Mr. Morison, who is about to take up his residence in Toronto.

The Opposition Party has full confidence in Dr. Lloyd and are fortunate in having such an able man in their Party at this important time, and the country will endorse what has been done in a manner that will cause The News clique to weep bitter tears.

BAY-DE-VERDE GRANTS

IN 1913, prior to the election, grants to the value of \$4500 was issued by the Public Works Department to Grosbie's friends in Bay-de-Verde District.

Returns for \$3222 have been received and no returns have been received for \$1300 then sent out. This was for one fall and from one department.

It has not yet been shown what amount was sent out by the Fisheries Department to Bay-de-Verde District in 1913.

The Auditor General will have to give his attention to this matter and endeavour to find out what was done with the \$1300 not accounted for.

We will publish a list of those to whom grants were issued, and from whom no returns have been received up to the present.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN

RECENT developments in the Iberian Peninsula have focussed the attention of the world on Spain; and many are wondering what will be its attitude in view of the declaration of war against Portugal. Spain has been termed the "least neutral among neutral nations." The country is officially neutral; but the Spaniards are not. At least, this is a statement recently made by a Spanish correspondent in the Paris "Temps." The Spaniards, says this correspondent, are as little neutral as possible, each individual taking part in the great struggle with an intense earnestness as if he were actually engaged in war himself. From one end to the other, the country is divided into two war parties, very unequal in number, but equally passionate. A Spaniard is either Francophile or Germanophile. There is no middle group pretending to be impartial on the war question.

War is the one and only topic of consequence occupying the popular mind; it is the everlasting subject of conversation, discussion, controversies, and lectures; and the Spanish people throw their whole souls into it with the most fervent ardor. One would imagine that the war with them was a most important and personal affair.

All facts, even minute details, connected with the war, are perfectly familiar to the Spaniards; and they await the daily war news with impatience and receive it with emotion.

Whatever side they take they carry their sympathy or their hatred to the utmost limits. They are either enthusiastic, faithful friends, or implacable, hateful enemies. What a great French writer says regarding a theatrical performance ("every spectator is a silent actor") may be applied to the Spaniards in this instance, only with the modification, that the latter are not silent.

The Spanish royal family is allied both to England and Austria, the present Queen being a granddaughter of our own gracious Victoria; and the mother of King Alfonso being Maria Christiana, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. Many of the Spanish nobility are allied to French and Austrian houses; so that the situation is somewhat complex. The commercial interests, it would seem, intensely pro-British, as in the case of Sweden. Then we must take into account the Carlist faction which would likely be pronouncedly French.

The Spanish navy is by no means formidable, consisting of three Dreadnoughts, one pre-Dreadnought, and five cruisers, a number of small gunboats, 12 torpedo boats and 7 destroyers. The peace establishment of the Spanish army, including the Guardia Civil and the Carabineros—amounts to 13,405 officers and 152,118 men. The total strength of the field army would be possibly about 300,000 combatants.

Spain has several fortresses which guard the frontiers and the coast. On the Western Pyrenees, Dyzarun and Pamplona. On the Central Pyrenees, Jaca; on the Eastern, Gerona. On the Portuguese side, Badajoz (an old fortification). And finally, on the coast, Ferrol, Cadiz, Cartagena, Mahon (Balearic Islands, and Ceuta (Africa).

The entrance of Spain into the war on the side of the Central

Powers would have a very disastrous effect on our trade, as it would exclude us entirely from the Spanish markets, and possibly from the Mediterranean entirely. We are not disposed to be pessimistic; but we are watching the attitude of Spain very anxiously.

THE WAY TO ACHIEVEMENT

THE propensity of many in our midst to live at an unreasonable rate is truly bewildering; and the shams of life are so hopelessly mingled with the genuine, that one hardly realizes the true ring.

There are many in this community who seem to forget the "Golden Rule," whose conscience is apparently clouded with the glitter and noise of the market place. Most of the bubbles burst in due time; for the successes of fraud are not lasting. This is illustrated very patently in the contemptuous speech of the toiler when the names of certain individuals are mentioned. They are rich, possibly; but the day of reckoning will come. The gilding will fade from their luxurious homes; and the tinsel respectability will vanish into thin air. These are the big shams who have coined the lifeblood of our wage-earners into bank deposits, and rub their hands unctuously when they tell of their business "successes." Their ways have been despicable; and their end is not worth while.

True success is that which is found along the rigidly pursued paths of honor. It begins with the earnest desire to "be somebody," and "to do something for the amelioration of his fellow-man." Disappointment is scorned; and the days are considered for their true value—not to be consumed in the mere accumulation of dollars, but in earnest striving. Every task well done is a stepping-stone to another better done. Every day should bring a new idea into life. Some new and useful knowledge. There is no royal road to success. There are no meteoric flights to the rose-colored clouds in the heights. This is not true that the occurrence of war among Christian peoples is the indication that the Christian religion has failed in its teachings, that in the high heavens there reigns not an Almighty and All-loving Power caring for men and nations.

"It is not true that the occurrence of war among Christian peoples is the indication that the Christian religion has failed in its teachings, that in the high heavens there reigns not an Almighty and All-loving Power caring for men and nations.

"The Christian religion puts before us the ideal condition—universal peace, peace made secure when all men and all nations know where justice lies, and seek it to the forgetfulness of private and public interest. Towards that ideal the Christian religion labors and encourages humanity to labor. But it has not set forth a guarantee that, whatever its own efforts the human vision shall never be blinded or restricted in its gaze that the human heart shall never be enslaved by the passion of wrong doing.

"The mission of Christianity is never a failure. It accomplishes its purpose with men of good will. The failure is with humanity itself, in its lack of response and cooperation. Freedom of will remains; it is the inalienable endowment of the human soul, which the Almighty Himself respects, which His religion is not authorized to impair or destroy. A blame to Christianity for discord and war is a misconception of the mission it has received from its Founder.

"Whatever is the happening, God is the Master: His power may at all times interpose itself in the acts of men and nations. War exists: He may bid it to continue; or He may quickly stay its ravages. His designs are mysterious: we know them not. This much we know—that His will is wisdom, that His decree is justice.

"A purpose of Providence in permitting a war may be to draw us nearer to Himself in humble invocation, to invite us to confess Him as the Supreme Master and Sovereign, the sole Helper in our plannings and powers. Now He casts them upon these devices and powers, that they may understand

What is man If the chief good market of his time

SEALERS THANK MR. COAKER FOR HIS WORK IN SECURING \$5.75 FOR FAT THE WHOLE NORTH IS SOLID TO-DAY FOR COAKER AND THE UNION

Dear Mr. Coaker.—The sealers wish to thank you for what you have done for them this year in raising the price of seals from \$5—the price offered on arrival of the Sable Island—to \$5.75, the price you offered the officers of the Sable Island for their seals.

We were surprised to get this splendid price, and we realize what a benefit it is to have a Union and Companies connected with it that can always see that we get what is right.

The Union's power is greater than ever and opposition against it is now a thing of the past. If a vote was taken throughout the

North to-day as to whether the fishermen wanted the Union to remain and were ready to stand by President Coaker, seven-eighths of the voters would vote YES.

A grand change await the country at the next election, and many laws required to benefit the Colony and fishermen require to be passed which would bring about a great development in the fisheries and the people would prosper.

Thanking you for space. Yours truly, J. S. P. S. S. Sable Island, April 3rd, 1916.

Be but to feed and sleep? A beast—no more.

Our lives are very little important if we fail to do some good to our fellows.

WAR IS JUSTIFIABLE

THERE are many "unco guid" amongst us who, in order to save their conscience, and incidentally, to find a palliation for their failure to support the cause for which the Empire is now battling, declare that "this war is iniquitous." They put on a very sanctimonious face and they "think that Christianity has been a failure." To them we commend the following excerpt from an address recently delivered by the Archbishop (R.C.) of St. Paul, Minnesota:

"It is not true that the occurrence of war among Christian peoples is the indication that the Christian religion has failed in its teachings, that in the high heavens there reigns not an Almighty and All-loving Power caring for men and nations.

"The Christian religion puts before us the ideal condition—universal peace, peace made secure when all men and all nations know where justice lies, and seek it to the forgetfulness of private and public interest. Towards that ideal the Christian religion labors and encourages humanity to labor. But it has not set forth a guarantee that, whatever its own efforts the human vision shall never be blinded or restricted in its gaze that the human heart shall never be enslaved by the passion of wrong doing.

"The mission of Christianity is never a failure. It accomplishes its purpose with men of good will. The failure is with humanity itself, in its lack of response and cooperation. Freedom of will remains; it is the inalienable endowment of the human soul, which the Almighty Himself respects, which His religion is not authorized to impair or destroy. A blame to Christianity for discord and war is a misconception of the mission it has received from its Founder.

"Whatever is the happening, God is the Master: His power may at all times interpose itself in the acts of men and nations. War exists: He may bid it to continue; or He may quickly stay its ravages. His designs are mysterious: we know them not. This much we know—that His will is wisdom, that His decree is justice.

"A purpose of Providence in permitting a war may be to draw us nearer to Himself in humble invocation, to invite us to confess Him as the Supreme Master and Sovereign, the sole Helper in our plannings and powers. Now He casts them upon these devices and powers, that they may understand

their weakness and seek strength where alone it is to be found: "And now, O ye kings, understand; receive instruction, you that judge the earth serve ye the Lord with fear and rejoice unto Him with trembling."

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

APRIL 3

THE S.S. Neptune, Capt. S. Blandford, arrived to-day with the largest number of seals ever brought in in one trip up to that date (41,983), 1884.

Land Union meeting, to discuss Water Street leases, held in T. A. Hall, 1884.

Salmon Fisheries Bill read first time, on motion of Mr. Sweetman, 1834.

Dr. Dow died at Harbor Grace, 1865.

Richard Cobden died, 1865. Garland C. Gaden, sheriff, died, 1868.

Ewen Stabb, merchant, died, 1872.

Sergeant Francis Scott died, 1888.

Randall Green, cashier Union Bank, died, 1876.

P. Laray opened business, 1895 Governor McCallum attended first public ball, St. Patrick's Hall, 1899.

Hanlan beat Boyd by four lengths at Newcastle scull race, 1899.

First steamer in, Harlaw, 9,000 tons, 1899.

The S.S. Panther arrived from fishery at Harbor Grace, 1899. Rev. John Godden appointed C. E. minister at Carbonear, 1882.

The United Assistants' Association reformed, Frank J. Barnes, President; 189 members signed the roll, 1891.

John Fitzgerald drowned near Fort Amherst by upsetting of boat, 1882.

Fire in Merchant's block, 1875. Hon. Edward Morris, ex-President Legislative Council, died, 1887.

Steamer Daniel Steinman wrecked near Halifax; 118 lives lost, 1884.

Michael Savage, T.N.C., died, 1898.

SICK SEALERS SENT TO HOSPITAL.

When the Florizel arrived here yesterday, two of her crew who were ill of pneumonia, Adolphus Mulley, 26, of Blackhead, C.B. and John Sturge, 28 of Brooklyn, B.E., were taken in the ambulance by Mr. Eli Whiteway to the Hospital. All the cots and beds in the institution are now filled, though there are 15 male and 60 female patients waiting for admission.

MR. COAKER'S SPEECH ON THE ESTIMATES

Scores the Government for Having Allowed Themselves Being Fooled One the Cutting of Pit Props by Contractor Martyn—Raps the Premier Over the Absence of Minister of Justice from the House—Demands Compensation for Fishermen who Have Been Forced by the Crown to Hang Around St. John's for Months as Witnesses in the "Stanley" Case.

(Continued from Thursday's issue.) MR. COAKER—And Dr. Rendell's report? HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—I have not yet received that. No doubt, I will get it in a day or two.

MR. COAKER—The Government will understand that it is essential that we have these reports, and we are justified in demanding them before we pass the Estimates. We don't wish to be blamed for delaying the votes, but we must have this information.

Mr. Martin Puts One Over On The Government

The other day reference was made to the pit-prop business and to some letters in that connection which were received from a man named Martin, and also a report from Mr. Bradley, of Lewisporte. I have gone to the trouble of finding out something about the condition in this respect, and find that the statement made in that letter of Mr. Martin's claiming that they shipped 70 per cent of their wood last year green timber, and that they shipped 30,000 cords, is not true. They shipped less than 5,000 cords of green timber. He also stated that the reports from across the water condemned the dry wood; and he claimed that for these reasons he was going to abandon the business this year unless he was permitted to cut on green timber areas. I understand that the reports from most of the dry wood buyers was very satisfactory. It happened to get some of these reports from exporters of dry wood, and I read them myself, and I find that the people on the other side of the water who deal in that wood found it very satisfactory indeed. I understand that this man Martin had already erected certain camps upon areas containing dry wood, and as soon as permission was given to cut on the green timber areas he removed those camps to green timber spots. I mention this to show that there has been a certain amount of deception practised on the Government, and it is only right that it should be exposed in the interests of the wood and of the foreign markets and in explanation of the conduct of the Government in giving permission to cut on green timber areas, contrary to law.

Inspecting of Logging Camps is Unsatisfactory.

In reference to the matter that Mr. Jennings referred to—the Inspector of Logging Camps—I am very sorry to say that, just what we pointed out last year would happen, has happened. The present arrangement is not at all satisfactory, and no purpose will be served without the appointment of an inspector or agent representing the men. The present inspector is only an inspector in name. So far as he is concerned personally, I don't know but that he is as good a man as could be found in Green Bay for the work, if he would only put his best in the job. There may have been some reason for the way in which the work was done. He may have been ill.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Yes he was ill.

MR. COAKER—Well, that explains it, but the inspection has not been at all up to what it should be, and there has been very little alteration. I have had numerous complaints from all quarters where logging camps are in operation. Now, the Upper House gave us to understand last year that if this arrangement of a Government Inspector did not work satisfactorily, they would approve of the appointment of an agent to represent the men, as we wanted, and we will only have to wait now until we can alter the Act and get a man that will be satisfactory all round. The wage paid is excessive. \$720 is \$400 too much for duties covering only six months.

Government Turns Down Suggestion Of Minister of Fisheries

Now, in relation to this new light system that the Minister of Fisheries has spoken of so favorably this afternoon, I can say without the slightest hesitation that if a light could be introduced of the sort to which he refers, no one would be more pleased

than the members on this side of the House, and I hope the Minister of Finance will take the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, and restore to the Estimates the amount necessary to provide an experimental light of this sort. If the Minister has already found these lights working satisfactorily in other parts of the world, there is no reason why we should not have them here. It comes with very poor grace from the Government to turn down a recommendation of this sort from a Departmental Head, as he has stated, has been done, and I trust that this matter will be taken into consideration and the vote for this purpose recommended by the Minister of Fisheries will be restored to the Estimates for the coming year.

The Matter of Pay for Witnesses Held In St. John's.

There is another matter to which I want to draw the attention of the House, and it is one that requires serious consideration. During the last three or four months a number of men have been kept around St. John's or plying between St. John's and their homes in Conception Bay in connection with the investigation into the loss of the schooner "H. M. Stanley." These men believe and consider they have been treated badly. They are now not less than forty days here in St. John's and they receive 75 cents a day and expenses. They have had to leave their work during the past season; they have not had a chance to repair their traps for the coming fishery; most of them had tickets for the ice; and some of them had berths in the "Sable Island" and the "Florizel"; and these berths they have had to abandon, which means that some of them have had to abandon \$150 they might have earned; and as compensation they have been paid at the rate of 75 cents a day and expenses. They have been kept from their families some of whom in consequence have had to remain half the winter without firing, because there was nobody to get the wood for them. Some of these men's wives or children have been sick; and in spite of all this you kept them here in connection with this "Stanley" investigation—an enquiry that should have been over months ago. I have a letter from these men, which I shall now read to the House.—[The letter has already been published in our House of Assembly proceedings.—Ed.]

Men Have Been Unfairly Treated And Must Be Compensated

I want to know if anything can be done to compensate these men for the time they have lost. These men cannot be expected to come here and spend their whole winter over a case that ought to have been disposed of in a couple of weeks and receive no other compensation but 75 cents a day. They belonged to the crews that sold fish to Mr. Roberts last year, and have had to beat about St. John's the whole winter in connection with the enquiry that is being held. In calling the attention of the House to this matter.

I would also like to call attention to the disadvantages now so apparent of not having the Minister of Justice in the House, to give information asked for in cases such as this and to give any explanations necessary. It cannot be expected that the Prime Minister should be ready at all times to give any information asked for in connection with every Government department. Are you going to treat these men like you did the witnesses in connection with the Snowden investigation held here last year? These men were kept here until late in June; had to give up fishing; had to leave their families unprovided for. I do not know if these men got any compensation. I remember they came in and spoke to me about compensation, and I tried to do something for them. The case now under discussion is a special case, and I trust the Government will do something for the men referred to and provide them with some extra compensation at least, for the financial losses they have sustained owing to the delays in the case.

Reid-Newfoundland Co. SOUTH WEST COAST. S.S. "Glencoe" will sail from Placentia on Monday, April 3rd, after arrival of 8.45 train from St. John's, calling at the usual ports between Placentia and Port aux Basques. REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY

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 James Whelan—Colonial Street.
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ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**FIGHTERS FOR
THE FLAG**
(Continued from Page 2)

tongues swollen, and the cheer died in their throats. But on the top of that excitement came another. The plateau on which they had halted bearded above the Bachelo River, and down the face of the precipice an excellent if winding road had been cut. It had been made by Theodore's engineers when they had carried to Magdala the guns which fortified the town.

The sight of water—flowing water—banished every other thought. Men and horses alike were quivering with eagerness to reach the river and pell mell they rushed down the narrow way. When the foot of the hill was reached there was disappointment, for the stream was black with mud; but at least it was water, and men who are dying of thirst are not hypercritical. So they drank their fill, and the unpleasant-looking muddy water must have been less evil than it seemed, for no evil effects resulted.

When their thirst had been satisfied they looked around and wondered at the broken sternness of the country in which they found themselves. The precipice down which they had come bearded a good four hundred feet above the river, and on the other side of the stream lay a wide, long space of round-topped hills alternated with deep valleys and ravines. One on-looker compared it to a mighty frozen sea, with every hill a billow; and in their midst, some four miles from the river as the crow flies, rose one great solitary rock, sheer as a wall on every side, the rock which was crowned by Magdala. "It seemed a ship upon a stormy ocean," says one authority, carrying out that idea of the likeness of the hills to a wild sea, but others spoke of the rock as a resembling a giant saddle with high-peaked pinnacles back and front. Pinnacles of rock rose high at either end, and between them lay the city.

The only approach was a narrow, zig-zag road cut in the sheer face of the rock, and it was known that Theodore had a large store of modern cannon cast by his European workmen, together with many thousand trained soldiers and a large quantity of small artillery and muskets. Such was the prospect before the way-weary men who had come these many hundreds of miles to the heart of the unknown land.

By a bad blunder never properly explained, all the baggage animals, with the munitions and stores, were pushed forward under the charge of a mere handful of men. The main body remained behind, and these stores went on and on until they were close to the rock of Magdala, and almost within range of its frowning guns. Had the enemy made use of his artillery no human power could have averted the most ghastly disaster, but for some providential reason he preferred to trust to an infantry charge, and the result was that Napier riding up to his advanced guard, discovered to his horror that it consisted of everything that ought to have been in the rear, that there were only a handful of troops to guard it, and that out of the gateway half-way up the height the enemy was pouring to the attack in a mighty horde.

Retreat was impossible; it would have made confusion worse confounded; so such men as there were were pushed forward to stay the wild advance, while aide-de-camp after aide-de-camp rushed back to hurry up the main body.

It became a race, on which the lives of that little band of British depended. Which would win, the Abyssinian warriors from the rock city ahead or the naval brigade and the infantry that were still beside the river?

The Dragoons who had formed the vanguard made a brave show, but they were few and the foe was overwhelming. They dared not fire too soon, they dared not ride forward to meet the advance, to have done so would have been to go to certain death amid the sea of dusky foes. They could only wait to sell their lives dearly if no help came, and wait they did with splendid discipline, with splendid self-restraint.

The Abyssinian force was magnificently picturesque. Here and there on Arab steeds galloped mounted chiefs, their gay burnouses making vivid splashes of colour, and brilliant also were the trappings of the horses they rode. The men on foot were mostly clothed in white, with here and there a solitary figure in vivid scarlet, while countless banners of all hues fluttered over the force and the brilliant sunshine glittered on

a thousand points of polished metal, where cuirass or shield flamed in its rays or bared sword or scintillating spear-point shone brilliant as a star.

A race it was, and the British won. The enemy were close ahead, those in the vanguard had prepared for the last struggle, when a rousing cheer rang from behind, and in an overwhelming tide Punjaubi and Jack Tar, Sherwood Forester and West Riding man, charged at the double. Their rifles spoke and after that the fight was practically over. It was the first time the British troops had ever used the breechloader in action, and the superiority of their weapons made them invincible.

Five thousand strong, King Theodore's men had rushed from Magdala's gate, but scarce five hundred of them made that gate again. Yet there was no rout, no confusion. Even the sorely wounded retreated in good order, though it was but to creep into some cranny of the rocks to suffer further and to die. They would not even accept help from the hands of the enemy, they clung to their weapons while their hands could hold and still, with faces to the foe, gave way sullenly. Only the dead remained upon the field when all was over.

On our side we had not lost a single man killed and only about thirty wounded, so when the reckoning was taken Tommy Atkins grumbled.

"I hope we are not going to take the blooming town," said one of them, voicing the general opinion. "It's too like murder shooting down the niggers who don't get a chance to go for us, and a jolly fine fight they try to make of it too, poor beggars."

It seemed as though the wish would be granted and that Theodore had learnt his lesson, for the next day a deputation arrived, bringing all—or nearly all—the European prisoners and a request for peace on certain terms. But Sir Robert Napier spoke to those prisoners and learnt that there was an ugly rumour of a massacre in Magdala which they had only just escaped, and in which other prisoners had fallen victims. The general replied to the deputation that he would promise the Emperor or his life if he surrendered, but he could do no more.

The result of that message was that Theodore resolved to fight to the finish, and then there was mutiny in Magdala, most of his chiefs being in favour of unconditional surrender to the white men with the magic guns. In the result, a large body of the Abyssinians came over to us and capitulated, while Theodore with half a dozen chiefs prepared to hold the city. So strong was it natural advantage that well-armed and provisioned as they were that they had every prospect of success.

Then it was that another side of Theodore's character was suddenly revealed. The enlightened ruler who had become a besotted savage, developed into a heroic adversary in his last hours.

Our men went forward to prepare for the attack on the city, and while they waited for the final orders one of them climbed a ridge of rock, from which he could look into a deep ravine upon the other side. His shout brought others clambering up the rocks; they, too, looked down a hundred feet and there in the heart of the craggy hollow saw the horror that had been done. Three hundred and fifty of Theodore's prisoners lay murdered there, most of them still wearing the chains that had made their last days torment. Men and women and little children lay in that dreadful bloodstained pit, and though it is doubtful, whether there were Europeans among them, the sight was one to stir the manhood of those who looked upon it, to blot all thought of mercy from their minds.

Those murdered bodies cried to the British soldier for vengeance and did not cry in vain.

Under cover of fire from the guns and rocks, the engineers charged the hill to the gate, intending to blow it up. But when they reached it there came the astounding discovery that in their haste they had neglected to bring the explosives. "An act of forgetfulness unparalleled in the history of warfare," says Henty. But undismayed the pioneers attacked the gate with axes and then came another of the surprises of the day. For suddenly the gate was opened from within, to reveal a crowd of cheering Sherwood Foresters on the other side. They had found a place in the walls through which it was possible for a man to scramble, and through it they had all managed to squeeze, the smallness of the garrison within being in their favour.

After that the end was near. The inner gate was rushed with little difficulty, and beyond it they

found Theodore—dead. He had shot himself in the mouth.

In the prisons another hundred chained captives were found and were of course released and so the siege of Magdala ended. The few of the garrison who remained alive surrendered, and three days later the town was set on fire.

The British force turned its face to the coast, leaving but blackened ruins to crown the great rock where the Emperor of Ethiopia had made his last stand.

Magdala is but one of the many names you may read in the list of honours the 3rd Dragoon Guards have won.

They were called the Cuirassiers when the regiment was first raised by James II., and as the Cuirassiers they took part in that Battle of Sedgemoor. After Sedgemoor, its name was changed and it became the 4th Horse, under which title it went with Marlborough to Flanders and distinguished itself at Blenheim, at Malplaquet and at Ramillies, when it came to grips with the Bavarians and captured the Bavarian standard and kettle-drums. In 1746 it was called the 3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, and then in 1765 became the Prince of Wales' Regiment of Dragoon Guards, adopting his plume as its special badge. In the Peninsula War it won fresh honours, then in Abyssinia, as has been told, and later in South Africa.

To-day they are where British soldiers should be, in the "foremost ranks of the fight." When the story of the British Army in this World Tragedy comes to be told it will be found that the 3rd Dragoon Guards have taken a leading part.

—Next—
PRINCE ALBERT'S SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY.

Our Herring Fishery
Wanted More Buyers In Green Bay--The Government Should Fix the Price of Herring at \$2.00 per Barrel From the Nets.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—Will you allow me space in the fishermen's paper to have a little to say to them and the public in general about the herring fishery. It is a business that we fishermen here at Jackson's Cove take a good share in, and would take a much larger share in if there was someone to buy all the herring we could catch. Of course we have Redman Bros. & Co., M. J. J. Monerel and other buyers call to buy a few, but all of those besides Redman Bros. & Co. don't buy much. In fact all of them put together can't buy half the fish that could be taken.

Someone may say how can this be so? Do not those buyers take all the herring and pack them that is caught? Yes, they do, but not all that we could catch if there was more buyers. We can supply another buyer as large a packer as Redman Bros. & Co. with all the herring they want if the herring come as they have other years. Let me explain how we can do it. I for myself use two fleets of nets, and if there was buyers enough I would use three; others that use one would use four, and so on. Where we have to wait all day (sometimes) to ship our herring, and perhaps that same day have to let some stay in our nets and not ship them at all, and where the fishermen have to go in the factory now and get and pack the herring, in order to clear out the vats to ship more, if there was more buyers we could be taking the herring out of our own nets and shipping them. This is how we could supply more buyers, for the herring comes very plentiful some times.

Last fall we don't know what herring could have been taken if there had been more buyers. No doubt it is grand to have the buyers that we have now, and I hope their business will prosper, but we want more buyers and we would give an invitation to any good buyer who would wish to come, as there is plenty of room for more. If the readers are doubtful of what I say I will call the fishermen to witness and give you their names. I think we ought to have an opportunity now to sell all that we could get, as the herring are in good demand and a good price is given.

The Government ought to make a law for no herring to be sold in our country at less than \$2.00 per barrel from the net, and do away with the old system of \$1.25, that's a thing of the past. Do it now while the house is open.

I must close by wishing the fishermen and buyers a prosperous year, and also hoping Mr. Editor you will find room for this. I remain your humble fisherman's friend.

CHARLES BARTLETT,
Jackson's Cove, Green Bay,
March 18th, 1916.

ASK ME!
If you want a pleasant beverage, drink Cocoa.
If you want a nourishing beverage, drink Health Cocoa.
If you want it both pleasant and nourishing, and entirely free from harmful admixtures, drink CLEVELAND'S Health Cocoa.
Ask your grocer, or ask me.
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CITIZEN WRITES ON NEW CITY CHARTER

Says the Public Should Have Every Opportunity to See What This New Charter Really is—Suggests a Large Citizens' Committee to Look the Matter Over

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Would you allow me, as a humble dweller in this city, to express my cordial agreement with your popular and independent paper, as well as some of its correspondents who have referred to the proposed city charter, that the matter be deliberated upon by the public of this city before it is submitted to the Legislature for its sanction. I take it that the people of this city possess pride enough and are possessed also of self-respect sufficient to expect an improvement in its condition as a municipality, nor do I think that any will condemn any earnest work done by the present Commissioners in this direction.

But while we desire the advancement of our city and the progress of its citizens, if such must entail any great advance in civic taxation to that now prevailing then I say that we should go very slowly and avoid the creation of any but absolutely necessary improvements or innovations. Goodness knows that what with general taxation and the city rates now in vogue, we here in St. John's, especially house owners with large families, find it difficult to live without having our burdens increased.

We can wait for improvements if they are to incur any increase in the civic taxes, as very little more of these can be borne. Nor should we allow our monies to be spent in future on experiments of doubtful utility. To put this charter to the Legislature this session would be to see it enacted into law without that deliberation which its importance merits. I am glad to see that you, Sir, advocate its submission to the electorate at a public meeting or series of such. Only in this way can we see what its provisions are, what it demands and what panacea it promises for present palpable civic ills.

Would I be anticipating prospective public action in the premises if I were to suggest that when the matter has been debated in public convention, that a large and representative committee be formed to consider the whole matter to suggest alterations and improvements that might become apparent to them before the Legislature sets its seal on the Act. To do this, I imagine, must preclude its going before the Assembly this session. Yours with thanks, in anticipation,

MILITARY ROADER...
St. John's, March 31, 1916.

The Children and Men's Mission Closes

The Mission for the children of the Cathedral Parish, given by the Pastoral Fathers, closed yesterday afternoon and the men's concluded last night. Rev. Fr. Robert preached a very impressive sermon, Rev. Father Vincent recited the Rosary and Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott imparted the Blessed Sacrament, assisted by Revs. Drs. Carter and Greene. Father Robert imparted the kneeling and before going thanked Capt. Kean through of men. A collection taken and for the expenses of the mission amounted to \$1,512.33.

OBITUARY

MRS. A. E. SCOTT

It is with feelings of sincere regret we record to-day the demise of Mrs. Alice Elson Scott, widow of the late James C. Scott. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Hugh Furneaux and a grand daughter of the late Jno Elson of the well-known firm of Seade, Elson and Co. of Carbonar. The deceased lady was widely known and sincerely respected. But one of immediate family reside in Newfoundland now, Mr. Roy Scott of Bishop. Sons & Co.

Three other sons survive her, Mr. J. Adam Scott of Sydney; Mr. Ralph Scott of Boston; and Rev. Hope Scott of Hull, England. There are also three brothers, Rev. Hugh Furneaux, Mr. Harvey Furneaux of California, and Mr. Walter Furneaux of Boston, as well as many grand children. To the bereaved family The Mail and Advocate extends its condolences.

The W.P.A.

- King's Cove—39 prs. socks, 2 prs. mitts.
 - Trinity, 10th. shipment—86 pairs socks, 1 pair mitts, 1 scarf, old white material.
 - Gooseberry Island—25 prs. socks.
 - Humbermouth—49 prs. socks, 20 prs. mitts, 4 scarves, 3 prs. pyjamas, 1 helmet.
 - Western Bay—21 prs. socks.
 - St. Mary's Bay—6 prs. socks.
 - Pushthrough—27 prs. socks.
 - Old Bonaventure—19 prs. socks.
 - Elliston—21 prs. socks.
 - Westerville—35 prs. socks 12 shirts.
 - Greenspond—12 prs. socks.
 - Port Saunders—5 prs. socks.
 - Petrie's Bay of Islands—52 prs. socks.
 - Spaniard's Bay—45 prs. socks 8 prs. mitts, 2 scarves, old white material.
 - Amherst—12 shirts, 46 prs. socks.
 - Victoria—38 prs. socks.
 - Grand Falls—155 prs. socks.
 - Cow Head—2 prs. socks.
 - Pouch Cove—20 prs. socks, 2 prs. mitts.
 - Long Pond—49 prs. socks.
 - The Children of Empire, Bay of Islands—100 prs. socks.
 - Western Bay—9 prs. socks.
- We also acknowledge with many thanks, cases for packing sent us from the following:—
Royal Stationary Co., 6 cases; Bishop & Sons, 4 cases; Standard Manufacturing Co., 1 case; W. E. Burns, 7 cases; Soper & Moore, 5 cases; J. Clouston, 3 cases.

A. H. HAYWARD,
Convener of Packing and Shipping Com.

Governor Visits Fire Station

His Excellency the Governor Saturday forenoon paid an informal visit to the West End Fire Station and inspected the place. Capt. Patk. Kean showed him through the different apartments and had the men hitch up the horses as they do when a fire alarm is received. His Excellency was very well pleased with the despatch of the fire engine and the work done. He was accompanied by the Rev. Fr. Robert and before going thanked Capt. Kean for the expenses of the mission during his visit after congratulating them on their efficiency.

DR. O'CONNELL BIDS ADIEU TO T. A. & B. S.

Leaves to Join St. Francis Xavier Unit For Red Cross Work—Dr. Campbell Will Succeed Him as Society's Physician

A special meeting of the Total Abstinence Society was convened yesterday afternoon when Dr. O'Connell, the Society's physician was present and addressed the Society. President W. J. Ellis presided and the Doctor, who will leave for the Front with the St. Francis' Xavier Medical Unit, expressed the regret he felt at severing a connection, even though temporarily, which had been one of pleasure to him and one with which he could associate many pleasant recollections. He recommended as his successor Dr. Alexander Campbell, another able and popular city physician, and Dr. Campbell will take up the duties of his office immediately.

President Ellis spoke with feeling of the departure of Dr. O'Connell, paid a warm tribute of praise to his patriotism and devotion to the Empire and wished him God speed and a safe return. He was followed in similar strain by Messrs O'Brien and Wallace. With Mr. Geo. Coghlan, the Society's efficient secretary, as convener, a committee of 12 was appointed to consider matters affecting the Club and to report to the Society, after which an adjournment was taken.

The Naval Reserve

The following Naval Reservists enlisted and passed the medical exam. recently.

John Mesh, Keel's, B.B.
Alpheus Yetman, Keel's, B.B.
Cecil Hobbs, Keel's, B.B.
John Hobbs, Keel's, B.B.
William Chapman, Keel's, B.B.
Kenneth Mesh, Keel's, B.B.
Charles Pitcher, Winterton, T.B.
Peter Piercy, Winterton, T.B.

GETTING HIS BACK UP.



Curlers' Donation To City Orphanages

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Comrades' Glee Club I have to acknowledge with sincere thanks receipt of \$46.04, being proceeds of collection kindly taken up by the Members of the Curling Association during their Trophy Night Entertainment held last evening to be devoted to the Comrades' Glee Club Fund in aid of the City Orphanages. This generous action on the part of the Association is just another instance of their open-heartedness and practical charity which have earned for them the well-merited admiration of the public.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL JAMES FOX,
Secretary-Treasurer.
March 31st., 1916.

Official Sealing News

Wireless to the Postmaster General, Via Fogo—Samuel Blandford and Erik report crews aboard and all well.
Via Cape Ray—Viking, Ranger, Diana and Seal report crews aboard and all well.

Glass Smashing Episode

Saturday night the police arrested two men who were drunk and who maliciously broke glass at different places. One of them smashed a pane in the residence of Mrs. Walsh of Walsh's Lane, and another was later conveyed to the station for smashing glass in the Salvation Army College, Springdale St. Both will appear in Court to-day.

Saturday evening the police found a man on the streets drunk and incapable in charge of a horse. He was taken to the Police Station and his horse was sent to a stable in the West End for the night.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JOHN ROBERTS

Was Seized With an Attack of Heart Trouble While On His Way Home Saturday Evening—Died Before Medical Aid Could Reach Him

At 6.30 p.m. Saturday another very sudden death, under sad circumstances, occurred on Lime Street, Mr. John Roberts of 15 Boncluddy Street being the victim. Mr. Roberts, who works with the Reid Nfld. Co., was proceeding home over Lime Street, his little boy being with him, when he became suddenly ill, was seen to stagger and fall into the paved drain. The unfortunate man fell heavily and received a serious wound in the head. The accident was witnessed by Mr. C. Noseworthy of Cabot Street and Miss Ethel Rose of Lime Street who hastened to Mr. Roberts' assistance, while the people of Lime Street, who gathered, bore the inanimate form of the man into the residence of Mr. Garland Clarke, 68 Lime Street, and Doctors O'Connell and Roberts, who were summoned by phone from Mr. M. A. Duffy's store, were quickly on the scene, but when they arrived the poor fellow had passed away as the result of an attack of heart failure.

He had not been feeling well for some days previously and only Friday had an attack of a similar illness, about which he consulted Dr. Roberts in his surgery. Rev. Jacob Brinton of St. Michaels was also summoned and was promptly at the man's side, but death had overtaken the unfortunate man before the clergyman arrived. The Rev. Gentleman then had the sad and trying task of breaking the sorrowful news to Mrs. Roberts and her children. Later the body was removed to his late residence by undertaker Collier. To the bereaved family deprived of a kind father with such tragic suddenness The Mail and Advocate extends its sincere sympathy.

St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital Fund

- THE NEWFOUNDLAND BEDS Amount acknowledged \$18,593.02
- Mrs. Marnaduke Tilly, Mahery, T. B., proceeds of a concert 5.00
 - The Bell Island Patriotic Committee, per F. Davis, Secretary (2nd instal.) 100.00
 - Grate's Cove, per John Ve'y (2nd instal.) 21.00
 - Indian Islands, per Moses Collins (2nd instal.) 2.40
 - Bay Bulls Arm, per Thos. P. French, as follows: John Luther, Sr., \$1.00; Small amounts, \$1.26 2.26
 - Alexander Royal Scarlet Chapter, Bonne Bay, per J. C. Chapter 10.00
 - Per "The Daily News"—Sale and Tea held by Mary Duff at her residence, Carbonar, on St. Patrick's Day 50.00
 - Star of the Sea Association, Holyrood, per J. A. Hannon, Secretary 35.50
 - Placenta: per Mrs. C. Fowler, as follows:—Proceeds of Sociable by Mrs. Fowler and friends \$11.00; Dr. McKendrick \$5.00; Miss Chambers, Milton, Mass., \$2.00 18.00
 - Catalina, per J. G. Stone, M. H. A., as follows:—G. F. Grimes, \$1.50; W. W. K. \$1.00; Small amounts \$1.40 3.90
 - Lewisporte, per Rev. W. J. Wilson, as follows:—Hyacinth L. O. L., \$10.00; \$20.34 40.34
 - Conqueror Orange Lodge, L. O. L. No. 46, Bonne Bay, per Henry H. Osmond 10.00
 - Royal William Lodge, No. 20, L. O. L., per C. T. James Channel Lodge, No. 20, L. O. A., per C. T. James 10.00
- \$18,014.02
- J. H. HIGGINS, Hon. Treas.
As Mr. Higgins is leaving Newfoundland, all further amounts for the Hospital Fund should be addressed to Mr. D. M. Baird, Water Street, April 1st., 1916.

Rev. Isaac French Thanks Kind Donors

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—After we lost our parsonage at Trinity, the people of Summerville, B.B., presented me with the sum of \$32.00. I want to thank them for same through the columns of your paper. Thanking you for past favours,
I am yours respectfully,
ISAAC FRENCH,
Methodist Minister.
Trinity West, March 31, 1916.

Glepcoe's Passengers

S. S. Glepcoe, Capt. Blandford, arrived at Placenta at 3 p.m. yesterday with the following passengers—M. S. Sullivan, J. F. Murphy, M. Tilley, J. P. Mahar, J. M. Flynn, R. Chambers, E. Bidel, A. A. Noel, J. Bennett, W. J. Elliott, Mrs. E. Elliott, Mrs. M. Grant and child, Miss C. Fewer, Miss E. Walsh.

OUR THEATRES

THE CRESCENT.
Miss Edna Mayo and Mr. Richard C. Travers are featured at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day in a splendid three act drama, entitled "The Little Deceiver." This is a splendid picture and one that is sure to please. Hearst Selig News Pictorial showing happenings from all parts of the world. "A Mistake in Typewriting," a Vitagraph comedy with Flora Finch and Jay Dwiggin. One wants a dog and the other a baby and still another a husband. All get what they want after some trouble. There is lots of fun in this picture.

The barqtn. Dunure is now ready to sail to Bahia with 3520 qtls cod shipped by the Smith Co. Ltd, but has been delayed in sailing since Saturday owing to adverse weather.

MR. COAKER'S LECTURE AT WESLEY CHURCH

Takes as His Subject "Problems to be Solved"—Handles His Subject in Eloquent and Lucid Manner—Speaks of Church Unity

Wesley Church was filled to its capacity yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the lecture or address delivered by Mr. W. F. Coaker, President of the Fishermen's Protective Union. In the audience were many seafarers and it also included people of denominations other than the Methodist. Mr. Coaker took as his theme "Problems to be solved" and handled the subject in an eloquent and very lucid manner. The key-note of the address was Union, its necessity and utility in the spiritual as well as the material concerns of mankind, and the lecturer in this connection demonstrated that he was an optimist as far as the question of Church unity was concerned, believing that the day is fast approaching when the forces of Christianity now unappiably divided will show a united front to the powers of evil.

Mr. Ash acted as Chairman and at the conclusion of the address a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Coaker.

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Remains Brought Back

The remains of the late Jas. Keefe who died suddenly of heart disease on board the S. S. Erik, about a week ago, were brought here by the S. S. Florizel, having been transferred to that ship. The body was sent home to Bay Roberts by to-day's train for interment.

Terra Nova Loaded At Pool's Island

The S. S. Terra Nova, Capt. Sam. Bob Winsor, arrived at Pool's Island Saturday night with the splendid trip of 27,000 seals, which includes a deck load. She was delayed by the storm of last night and will leave to-day likely for this port.

Kyle's Passengers

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 1 o'clock this morning, with the following passengers—E. Leach, B. Ferguson, Mrs. Blanchard, A. L. Temanahler, L. A. Edens, R. P. Whitcombe, C. J. Caldwell, J. Duff, W. J. McEvoy, Miss M. Stick, W. H. Parsons.

Mr. Cook Died

A message was received in this city this morning saying that Mr. Peter Cook of Twillingate, a well-known fisherman and planter of that place had passed away. Mr. Cook was the father of Mr. Matt. Cook of The Mail and Advocate staff, to whom and to the other relatives of the deceased we tender our sincere sympathy.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

Job Bros. & Co. had a wireless Saturday night from the Sam. Blandford saying the ship had secured 600 old seals Friday.

The Sable Island up to 6 p.m. Saturday had landed 17,000 seals averaging 55 pounds and the Neptune 12,000 averaging 45.

The Treasurer of the St. John Ambulance Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$25.00 from an anonymous contributor for the funds of the Association.

Private Sale Household Furniture and Effects on Wednesday (Day and Night), April 5th, at 139 New Gower Street.—li

The Star of the Sea Association's billiard tourney is proceeding nightly, and much interest is centered in it. The "spot" side is leading by 41 points.

Mr. F. J. Hunter, who was one time manager of the Bank of Montreal here, has been appointed a director of the Reid-Nfld. Co. in place of the late Martin W. Furlong, K.C.

M.C.L.L.—The Annual Dinner of the Methodist College Literary Institute will be held on Thursday, April 13th, at 8 p.m. Members are reminded to keep this evening free.—li

Saturday squads of the Volunteer Force had rifle practice at the South Side Range, and a bathing parade to the Seamen's Institute. Lieut O'Grady will give special instructions in rifle work this week and will soon introduce buoyant fighting exercises, which have not yet been taught here.

As per a report received by the Board of Trade from Mr. R. Furneaux Saturday, the catch of cod between Rose Blanche and Hr. Le Cow, up to March 25th as 5,410 qtls. During the week ending that date owing to stormy weather and the presence of ice no fish was taken, all the schooners going out to the grounds being compelled to return. There are now fishing there, 65 dories and skiffs, and 77 bankers.

Soldiers Returning

His Excellency the Governor received on Saturday a telegram from Capt. Timewell giving the names of nineteen soldiers of the Newfoundland Regiment who are being returned as medically unfit, by the Allan liner Scandinavia, due at St. John, New Brunswick, about the end of this week. What is the disablement in each case is not known, except in that of Private Gillingham, who is suffering from a malady requiring medical treatment. Surgeon-Captain Paterson was sent out last night to St. John to take charge of this draft, and care for them on the way here. The names are:

- 167—Belbin.
- 1608—Pike.
- 1325—Stroud.
- 240—Hepditch.
- 1370—Cary.
- 705—Peddel.
- 1207—Thistle.
- 676—Bastow.
- 1464—Gillingham.
- 1424—Bromsey.
- 910—Noseworthy.
- 1478—Bishop.
- 1056—Pelley.
- 732—Tibbs.
- 1015—Adey.
- 1536—Cleary.
- 1456—Flynn.
- 817—Shears.
- 1715—Hynes.

Terra Nova Due at 3

The S.S. Terra Nova passed Bay de Verde at 10 a.m. to-day and is due here at 3 p.m. with a full load of seals, 27,000.

Will Give Him Present

In connection with the retirement of Dr. O'Connell from the T. A. & B. Society to go forward with the St. Francis Xavier Unit, Mr. P. Hanley, 1st. Treasurer of the Society, at the meeting yesterday paid a warm tribute to the Doctor. We learn that the Society will present him with a handsome gold wrist watch before he leaves.

Mr. Cook Died

A message was received in this city this morning saying that Mr. Peter Cook of Twillingate, a well-known fisherman and planter of that place had passed away. Mr. Cook was the father of Mr. Matt. Cook of The Mail and Advocate staff, to whom and to the other relatives of the deceased we tender our sincere sympathy.

OF INTEREST TO NEWFOUNDLAND

Relatives of Newfoundland Soldiers Who Have Fallen in France May Have Photographs of Graves by Applying to the Graves Registration Committee Giving Name, Rank, Number &c

The Listening Post contains this paragraph which must interest all who have lost a relative or friend in the war:

Those at the front probably know of the good work being done by the Graves Registration Commission in recording the location of the graves of our fallen comrades. The chaplain must report to them every burial he conducts, with the location of the grave. But now the commission is prepared to do more. They will furnish to the wife, mother or other near relative of a deceased man, a photograph of his grave. The relatives must make application to the chaplain of the unit to which the deceased was attached, giving his name, rank, number, etc., and the date of his death. The writer had occasion recently to apply for one of these photographs on behalf of the father of a man on the Seventh, who died at a clearing station in November. He found that the photograph had been taken, was on record, and could be sent immediately. These facts are not generally known and the Listening Post could help materially in making them known in Canada, and will be rendering a much appreciated service to those who have lost friends in this struggle.

Canadian newspapers are invited to please copy the above, as it is invaluable information to relatives and friends of those of our heroes who have paid the price of liberty.

Private T. D. Popham, "C" Company, 26th Battalion, has painted and numbered the crosses over the graves of all of the 26th Batt., who have given their lives in the great cause, and it will be an added consolation to the bereaved ones at home to know that the graves are being well cared for.

Will Refloat Othar

The S.S. Mary, Capt. Bourne, which has been engaged for a week past trying to refloat the Othar at Cupids is now here. They had two pumps at the work and will now take over a third and very powerful pump and Capt. Bourne hopes to have the sunken ship up and docked by next week.

Police Court News

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., presided to-day. A drunk in charge of a horse who also broke a pane of glass in Mrs. Walsh's house, was fined \$10 or 30 days. A man who broke a pane of glass in the S. A. College was fined \$1.00 or three days. Two owners of unlicensed dogs summoned by Sgt. Olliphant paid their fees.

The Stephano Here

The S.S. Stephano, Capt. Smith, with a full freight, and deck load, mostly of food stuffs, arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day after a good run with fine weather from Halifax and New York. Her passengers from the latter port were Geo. Kearney, Mrs. M. Smythe, Mrs. W. H. Rennie and Son, L. C. Mews, Miss V. McPherson, Master L. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Job, R. G. Rendell, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. A. McNeilly, R. Wright, Capt. J. Joy, K. Noah, E. Froud, S. Gibbs, R. G. Beck, G. Summerville, W. J. Smith, Miss J. Stickle and four second class. From Halifax—J. L. McGregor, J. C. Smith, J. McIntyre, J. Speer, R. J. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. J. Menzies, R. J. Cashin, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, E. P. Chandler, A. Moulton, Mrs. LeCarter, L. M. Trask, J. Leavey, J. Clarke, Miss A. Hynes, H. L. Cheney and J. Gibb.

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

GUARANTEED PURE

Save the Wrappers, they are valuable. \$10.00 will be given for the person saving the most for 1916.

M. A. DUFFY, SOLE AGENT.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.

Good wages; reference required. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING COMPANY.—mar28

COAT AND VEST MAKERS

WANTED—Good wages and constant work. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING COY.—mar25,31,tf

LINEN SHOWER

Altho' Linen Goods have advanced considerably, we will sell **AT REDUCED PRICES**

- White Linen Table Covers, from . . . \$1.00 to \$3.50.
- Unbleached Linen Table Covers, from 50c.
- Tray and Side Board Cloths.

DAMASKS.

- Unbleached Table Damask, from 25c.
- White Table, "Extra Value," from 35c. to \$1.20.

TOWELLINGS.

- White Linen Towelling 10c. and 12c.

HOLLANDS.

- Finest White Hollands, from 11c. to 25c.

PILLOW COTTON.

- Extra Value, 40 and 42 in 25c. and 30c.

BUTCHERS' LINEN.

- Very Fine, 40 and 38 in 35c. and 45c.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,