

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 92.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

EXPECTATIONS ARE RIFE IN EUROPE

People Anticipate Big Developments

Germans Begin Offensive Against Anglo-French Line Near Ypres

And Also Against the Belgian Line Farther West

Allies Forced to Fall Back—Another Big Battle Imminent

Big Naval Battle in North Sea Predicted—Declared Allies have Made Landing Near Enos—Reports of Zeppelins Appearing Over N.E. Coast of England

London, April 23.—With battles developing near Ypres, in Flanders, reports of a prospective naval engagement in the North Sea, and preparations for advancing for the commencement of a combined naval and military attack on the Dardanelles, or some other vital spot in Turkey, the people of Europe are highly expectant. Of these three anticipated events, only one has actually reached fulfilment that of the battle near Ypres.

That a severe engagement has taken place in this part of Flanders is confirmed by official reports, but these are so contradictory in their claims that the actual result of the preliminary fighting is not known.

To those outside the War Offices of the belligerent nations, it would appear, however, that following their loss on Hill No. 69, and their failure, after repeated attempts, to recapture it, the Germans have commenced an offensive from the north-east against the Anglo-French line in front of Ypres, which was the scene of such bloody battles last autumn, also against the Belgian line farther west. The Germans claim that with a rush they drove the Allies back to Ypres Canal, taking 1,600 British and French prisoners and a number of guns.

The French accounts admit that the Allies had to fall back, but it states

this was due to the use by the Germans of asphyxiating gas bombs, and Sir John French confirms this.

Paris asserts that with counter-attacks and the Allies launched against them. It is believed here that these operations are but the commencement of another battle in Ypres.

Although the despatch received from Holland to-night gives rumour that the Germans are about to fall back on the Liege line in order to have troops ready for possible use against Italy, should she join the Allies, it is considered more likely in military circles here that the Germans will give battle where they are, preferring to be first to attack, having learned from recent experiences that it is difficult to hold even the strongest positions when extremely heavy cannonade is directed against them.

Fighting continues in Woevre, and here also both French and Germans claim successes. The French in this region, apparently determined to make another attempt to squeeze the German wedge which has its apex at St. Mihiel.

The prediction of a naval battle in the North Sea, which is based on reports from Scandinavia of activity by warships, and the prohibition of shipping between England and Holland by the British Admiralty, and the announcement that the German High Seas Fleet has several times lately been out in the North Sea without encountering British ships, are incidents of the war that are calling forth much discussion.

The only news from the Aegean Sea comes from Athens and the Greek is-

lands. It is to the effect that firing is heard on times in the vicinity of the Dardanelles and Smyrna, also in the Gulf of Saros, where it is declared the Allies have made a landing in the vicinity of the Turkish port of Enos. There have been reports of Zeppelin airships making their appearance along the north-east coast of England, but these reports lack confirmation. No bombs have been dropped on the coast towns, and it is thought probable that if Zeppelins have again been along the North Sea coast, it was for the purpose of reconnoitering for the German fleet.

Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British force in France and Belgium, communicates the following under today's date:—

Yesterday evening the enemy developed an attack on the French troops on our left in the neighborhood of Bissechoote and Langemark, on the north of Ypres salient.

"This attack was preceded by a heavy bombardment, the enemy at the same time making use of a large number of appliances for the production of asphyxiating gas. The quantity produced indicates a long and deliberate preparation for the employment of such devices, which is contrary to the terms of the Hague Convention, to which the enemy subscribed.

"The false statement by the Germans a week ago, to the effect that we were using such gas, is now explained. It obviously was an effort to diminish neutral criticism in advance. During the night the French had to retire from the gas zone, overwhelmed by fumes. They have fallen back to the Canal in the neighbourhood of Bosinghe.

"Our front remains intact, except on the extreme left, where our troops have had to readjust their line in order to conform with the new French line.

"Two attacks delivered during the night on our trenches, east of Ypres, were repulsed.

"Fighting continues in the region north of Ypres.

"This morning one of our aviators, during reconnaissance, which he completed successfully, damaged a German aeroplane and forced it to descend.

"Our Flying Corps has brought down another German machine near Messines."

THREATEN GERMAN FLANK

London, April 24th.—A strong column Russian cavalry again has invaded East Prussia near Memel, says a Petrograd correspondent and is threatening German left flank.

BRITISH OFFICIAL

German Attacks Fail—French Capture Two Lines of Trenches—Turkish Defeat in Mesopotamia

London, April 23.—The French Government reports German counter-attacks on Hill 60 have definitely failed.

Near St. Eloi the French have carried two successive lines of trenches, which formed an embarrassing salient in their positions. Fifty prisoners were captured, and many German dead were left on the ground.

The Indian Office reports Turkish forces, retreating in Lower Mesopotamia, attacked by turkcoat Arabs. Their retreat was turned into a rout. The enemy's casualties are now estimated at six thousand.—HARCOURT.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 23.—Near Langemark, north of Ypres, the British repulsed two attacks on Height 60, near Zwartelene. German counter-attacks failed. The fierceness of these attacks can't be explained, unless it's the wish to compensate for defeat of the Imperial German Staff. The enemy's losses are much larger than indicated in yesterday's figures.

In the Rheims sector there have been artillery duels.

In the Argonne, at Bagatelle pavilion, a German attack, not very important, was repulsed.

Near St. Mihiel's, in Apremont Forest, we captured by assault, two consecutive lines of trenches at a place known as "Tete de Vache." This point formed a salient in our positions working us seriously. A great number of German corpses were left on the ground, and we made prisoners.

In Alsace we continue to advance on both banks of the Fecht. In the north we occupy a tributary of the Fecht and the Wurms. In the south we have reached Schelstloch, thus advancing eastward in the direction of Metzlar.

Britain's Eyes Turned On the North Sea

Everything Seems to Point to Big Engagement Shortly

London, April 24.—All Britain is watching the North Sea for signs of a collision between the great fleets believed to be impending. Message follows message from Scandinavia. All tell of unusual activity among smaller fighting ships in Northern waters.

No conjecture can be made concerning the lurking place of the backbone of the navy, dreadnoughts and dreadnought cruisers, but there is every reason for saying they are within call and ready with decks cleared for action to respond to the wireless flash.

The announcement by the German Admiralty yesterday that the German High Seas Fleet has been out in the North Sea frequently of late without encountering British ships is not taken seriously by naval authorities here. They are inclined to regard the statement as one for home consumption, answering demands by the people for naval activity. It is thought that German ships may have cruised in the vicinity of Heligoland, but the thorough British patrol would have sent warning, it is sure, of any extended dash.

Trawler Sunk in North Sea

London, April 23.—The trawler St. Lawrence was torpedoed yesterday in the North Sea, two members of her crew being killed.

BATTLE FOR POSSESSION OF HILL 60

MOST TERRIBLY CONCENTRATED FIGHT IN ALL HISTORY--SUCCESS OF BRITISH DUE TO RAPID WORK OF THE ENGINEERS

Trenches Only 20 Yards Apart

London, April 24.—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in Northern Ypres says the British success was due largely to the speed of tunnel engineers and for the explosion of British mines, anticipating by only a short time similar mines planned by German engineers. The Hill is only 200 yards long. Fighting here has been more terribly concentrated than

in any spot in history. While the Hill is mined, trenched, sandbagged and covered, some of the enemy's trenches are still virtually on the Hill, within twenty yards of our trenches. Canadian troops have been specially commended by British commanders for the speed and precision with which they dug themselves in after charging.

REARRANGEMENT OF GERMAN LINES

Said To Be Falling Back on Liege Line--No Confirmation Rumor

The Hague, April 23.—It is rumoured in military and diplomatic circles here that the closing of the Belgian and Dutch frontiers to traffic of all kinds, outward and inward bound, is connected with important German troop movements in Belgium. It is

hinted in various quarters in the Hague that the Germans are about to fall back on the Liege line, thus relieving a number of troops for possible use against Italy, in the event of that country intervening in the war. There is no confirmation of the rumour.

SEPARATE PEACE WITH AUSTRIA TALKED OF

London, April 24th.—The Daily Mail's Warsaw correspondent sends the statement from high authoritative sources in which the possibility is described of early conclusion of a separate peace with Austria.

Although the air is full of such stories and indications show Austria is desirous of an instant and lasting peace, the statement says it must be understood that if Austria ceased to be a belligerent her position as a

"ALMIGHTY HEART STRONGER THAN ALMIGHTY DOLLAR"

London, April 17.—Sir Gilbert Parker took occasion at a meeting of the Pilgrims on Thursday night to pay a warm tribute to the United States for the attitude it has maintained during the war. He said:

"Never has a neutral nation had such problems as the United States has faced with a temperance, courtesy and moderation for which this country cannot be too grateful.

"The American Government," continued the speaker, "has pursued the only course possible to a national desirous of preserving its deservedly high reputation in the field of diplomacy. It has been in true sympathy with the high mindedness and sensible idealism of the American people in regard to the great events of the world's history. It is not surprising, therefore, that all the combatants in this great war desire at least America's good opinion."

Later in the course of his speech, Sir Gilbert said: "In the interests of stable civilization it is essential that a steady, wholesome, dispassionate, honorable influence shall be used in the interests of the whole world, particularly the interests of the small nations, when the end of the war comes."

German Fleet in British Waters

Berlin, via London, April 23.—The German Admiralty to-day gave us the following statement:—"The German High Seas Fleet has recently cruised repeatedly in the North Sea, advancing into British waters without meeting sea forces of Britain."

Germany and Italy, about equal in population to the United States, keeps in service in time of peace a million soldiers.

German Fleet in British Waters

London, April 17.—The estate of the late Baron Rothschild was provisionally sworn for probate at \$12,500,000. Baron Rothschild died in London March 31.

Of the total number of orders from the German troops at the front, 48 per cent call for fiction, 19 per cent for serious reading, comprising philosophy, religion and the arts; 17 per cent for poetry and drama, and 16 per cent for light miscellaneous stuff, including humorous works.

ITALY WILL NOT COME IN

Rome, April 24th.—It is stated in high official quarters that it is becoming increasingly improbable that Italy will participate in the war, at least for some time to come.

Barbed Wire in War Time

Barbed wire was invented by a farmer fifty years ago for the harmless purpose of preventing cattle from breaking their way thru fences, but the honest Hodge little dreamt that later his discovery would be taken up by every army in Europe. Yet such has proved the case, and barbed wire is to-day as necessary a part of an army's equipment as pontoons or trenching tools. In war barbed wire is used in various ways, but its main object is man-stopping. It is interlaced with ground posts in front of trenches for the purpose of tripping charging troops; it is strung across bridge and main roads to prevent the passage of cavalry, and it is used for fencing in camps to guard against cunning tactics on the part of the enemy.

Whenever possible barbed wire entanglements are hidden in long grass or in hedges, so that advancing troops will be trapped while the enemy rake their lines with shot and shell. Barbed wire concealed in undergrowth is particularly deadly where cavalry is concerned, for the wire grips the horse's hoofs, causing them to fall on the spike-strewn ground.

At times certain roads that it is desirable to have passable to townspeople have to be rendered impassable to an army. To accomplish this zigzag fences of barbed wire are built from one side of the road to the other until they form a maze. A peasant with time to spare can pass this barrier by laboriously threading his way thru the narrow zigzag passages left open, but an army of several hundred men, especially if they have guns or are mounted, must halt to destroy the entanglement.

The barbed wire used for military purposes possesses long, jagged points, which inflict most painful wounds on the body, especially when men and horses fall onto them head long, as so often happens.

Spies Set Fire

London, April 18.—There was a rumour in London the night of January 31 that a serious fire had broken out in the big Government dockyards at Portsmouth; but the censor eliminated all mention of the matter from press despatches.

It now appears that the fire was of a very serious character, and came near wiping out the docks and other valuable properties at Portsmouth. The real extent of the damage is still unknown. It is the common belief in official circles that the fire was the work of incendiaries, presumably German spies.

To-day a carefully worded notice was issued by the dockyard authorities, offering a reward of \$500 "for the discovery of the incendiaries responsible for the fire at the building slip sheds the night of January 31."

Dickens the Favorite

Dickens is the German soldier's favorite novelist. He stands first in a list of fifty authors, prepared by a publishing house.

Of the total number of orders from the German troops at the front, 48 per cent call for fiction, 19 per cent for serious reading, comprising philosophy, religion and the arts; 17 per cent for poetry and drama, and 16 per cent for light miscellaneous stuff, including humorous works.

The German soldier is catholic in his tastes when it comes to fiction, for not only does he top his list with Dickens, but includes twenty-one other foreign novelists, among whom appear Bulwer, DeFoë, Scott, Dumas, Hugo, Merimee, Marget and Prevost.

Canadians and Newfoundlanders Play Hockey at Edinburgh

We clip the following from the "Hullfax Herald" of April 17:—

"Edinburgh, April 14.—Teams representing Canadians located in Edinburgh and the Newfoundland regiment, at present stationed in the Castle, took part in an interesting hockey match at the Edinburgh Ice Rink, Haymarket. The Canadians are members of the Medical Unit of the Officers' Training Corps.

The following were the teams: Canadians—Dr. Platt, Toronto, goal; W.

E. Thomson, St. John, N.B., point; T. B. Eaton, Acadia, cover point; D. H. Paterson, Winnipeg, rover; E. W. Grant, Halifax, centre; J. W. Lamont, Winnipeg, left wing; C. Harris, Sackville, right wing. Newfoundlanders—Lance-Corporal Burnham, goal; Corporal Herder, point; Lance-Corporal Stiek, cover point; Lieut. Tait, rover; Private R. Herder, centre; Corporal E. Churchill, left wing; Sergeant Stiek, right wing. The Newfoundland team won by 15 to 0.

The Bonaventure's Sealing Case

The cases against the owner of the Bonaventure and Capt. Robert Bartlett for sailing before the date fixed by law for steel ships, for killing seals on Sunday, contrary to law and for not supplying fresh beef once weekly came before Judge Knight this morning. The plaintiffs are three of the Bonaventure's sealing crew.

We were present in Court and heard the arguments in the case of sailing before the 13th and the evidence re killing on Sunday. The witnesses swore that seals were killed on Sunday.

Two witnesses swore that their watches were ordered out on Sunday morning to pan seals, and left the ship with flags and poles. Mr. Morine appeared for the men, Mr. Penlon for the steamer, and Mr. McNelly for the Captain.

Fighting in India

Simla, India, April 24.—Native troops of British army met the first assault of four thousand Mohammedan soldiers who were defeated in their attempt to invade India. It was announced to-day. Eighth Rajputs inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and the latter's rout was made complete when the King's Regiment arrived, as the Mohammedans fled to the hills. British artillery shelled them killing many. Most of the dead Mohammedans found on the battlefield appear to be youths.

British Steamer Sinks a German

Lima, April 24th.—A despatch to La Prensa states the British steamer Orcoma has sunk the German merchant steamer near Bayovar. It is also stated that the British cruiser Kent and Orana have received coal from the British steamer Eggesford at Port Bayovar.

British Government Rejects Prohibition

London, April 23.—That the British Government does not intend to have recourse to prohibition in dealing with the drink question was intimated from Premier Asquith's statement in the Commons last evening, when he said that on Wednesday of Thursday next the Chancellor of the Exchequer would bring forward proposals for "dealing with the limiting of facilities for drinking."

Germans Swarm To West Belgium

Appear to be Staking all on One Move by Rush Against the Allies in the West

London, April 24.—A special message to the "Express" from the Belgian frontier says:—

"The entire area west of the Burges-Courtrai road is said to be literally flooded with Germans. Messages reaching me by indirect routes from Antwerp and Brussels describe the continuous passage of troop trains from Eastern Belgium.

Trawler Sunk in North Sea

London, April 23.—The trawler St. Lawrence was torpedoed yesterday in the North Sea, two members of her crew being killed.

Gasolene and Kero. Oil

We are Headquarters for
Gasolene
in wood and steel barrels and cases
Kero. Oil
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FROM NEW YORK—S.S. Stephano, April 29.
FROM ST. JOHN'S—S.S. Florizo (direct) April 24; S.S. Stephano, May 6.

Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax and Boston.

FARES INCLUDING MEALS & BERTH ON RED CROSS STEAMERS:

	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS
	Single	Return
To New York	\$40.00	\$70.00
To Halifax	20.00	35.00
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00

Connections at Halifax for Boston: (1) Plant Line Wednesday. (2) Dominion Atlantic Railway through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth, thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co., Ltd. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route. Full particulars from

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SEASON 1915

NOTICE to Butchers!

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George Neal
Phone 264

Men Wanted

The Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., resume operations at their Limestone Quarries, Port-au-Port, on May 15th, and will require a few Hundred Men.

All Agents of Reid-Nfld. Co'y. are authorized to advance Transportation, after May 10, to Men applying.

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Gasolene, &c.

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A SUDDEN REMINDER

of your negligence in securing a fire insurance policy may come in the shape of a fire at any time.

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Notice to French Residents

By Order.—All Frenchmen born in 1897 are requested to report immediately to this Consulate, in order to pass the medical examination for military service.

This order applies also to the men born in 1893, 1894 and 1895, whose enlistment has been postponed by previous medical examinations for temporary physical insufficiency.

P. SUZOR,
V. Consul for France.
St. John's. ap21,tf

The General Hospital: Report of Commissioners, 1915.

(continued on page 3.)

He shall cause to be kept books of record wherein shall be entered the names of all patients, their age, residence, occupation, date and terms of admission, date of discharge, diagnosis of disease or injury and result of treatment.

All official communications from departmental heads and other officials to the Board of Governors shall be transmitted through him, and he shall have the right to make such comments as he may deem wise on them and of rendering advice generally to the Board of Governors.

He shall make a report annually to the Board of Governors on the Hospital and its workings during the year, and the reports shall be presented to the Legislature within a week of the opening of each annual session.

Pathological Laboratory and House Surgeons.

It appears from Medical testimony that there is a definite need of greater facilities for Pathological Laboratory work in connection both with the General Hospital and Medical practitioners in the Colony than at present exists in the Public Health Office. We recommend that a Pathological Laboratory be established at the General Hospital, and that the work be assigned to the Staff there.

It appears also that Dr. Knight was appointed by word of mouth to be a locum tenens to Dr. Keegan as to part of his work at a time Dr. Keegan was seriously ill, and that Dr. Knight has been kept on doing duties similar to that of a House Surgeon in other Hospitals. There appears to be ample room for two house surgeons, and we recommend that Dr. Knight be appointed First House Surgeon, and that a young Medical Practitioner be appointed Second House Surgeon for a short period, say two years, and that should Dr. Knight resign at any time that his successor be appointed for a like term. We recommend also that the duties of the House Surgeons be defined in writing by the General Superintendent and that they be directly subject to the latter, and that in cases of differences arising between them an appeal be given to the Governors of the Hospital. We recommend also that the Pathological Laboratory work be part of the duties of one or both of the House Surgeons at the discretion of the General Superintendent.

Superintendent of Nurses

The Superintendent of Nurses shall, should a vacancy occur, be appointed by the Board of Governors, after taking the advice of the General Superintendent. She shall have under her the Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, the Night Superintendent of Nurses, the Sisters in charge of Operating Rooms and of the Wards, Graduate Nurses and Probationers, and shall obey implicitly the General Superintendent, the Visiting Physicians, and House Surgeons in regard to all Medical and Surgical work. She shall be responsible to the General Superintendent for the conduct and work of her subordinates and the general administration of the wards and the discipline of the Sisters, Nurses and Probationers. She shall have no control over the X-Ray Room, Dispensary or Dispenser, or Anaesthetist. She shall engage probationer nurses and have charge of their training. She shall appoint to duty in the wards and operating rooms such graduate nurses as the Board of Governors shall direct. She shall have charge of the Nurses' Home, shall place the Assistant Nursing Superintendent of Nurses in residence there, and shall hold her responsible for the discipline of the Nurses while they are there. The House-keeper of the Nurses' Home shall be also responsible to her for the care of the Home.

Sisters of the Operating Room

While we recommend that the Sister or Sisters of the Operating Room remain under the direction of the Superintendent of Nurses for their own conduct and that of the Nurses associated with them, we recommend that the Sister or Sisters be recognized as sub-departmental heads, and that subordinate nurses be directly under the direction of the Sister while they are working with her. We recommend that such Sister have under her a Graduate Nurse and a Nurse that is serving her probation term in the operating room, and the assignment of the nurse in probation to the operating room be made by the Superintendent of Nurses.

The Sister of the Operating Room shall have charge of the operating room and the preparation of the instruments and other needful and necessary work there, be responsible for all surgical and medical supplies and instruments connected therewith. As the work in the operating room is of a strictly surgical and very responsible character, all the nurses there must obey implicitly the directions of the surgeon in charge of the operation in which they are engaged.

X-Ray Operator

The General Hospital has been provided with an X-Ray Room, of which Miss Cullinan has charge. It appears to be most elaborately equipped, and Miss Cullinan takes a keen and a pains taking interest in operating it. She also takes and develops the photographic plates used in the Hospital. In addition to these duties she has charge of the Dispensary, the administering of Anaesthetics, and has acted as Book-keeper of the records of the Institution and General Secretary to the Hospital Physician. Much of this work has been extended by Dr. Keegan with great advantage to the efficient working of the Hospital. There appears to be more work in these duties than should be imposed on one person, and we recommend that Miss Cullinan be relieved of the keeping of the Hospital record books and of secretarial duties. These latter should be assigned to the Store-keeper, or if that is not feasible, a junior clerk might be appointed to undertake this class of work. Difficulties have arisen as to the standing of Miss Cullinan in the Institution. She ranks as a sister, and the question has arisen, whether as a sister she is under the Superintendent of Nurses. We see no reason in respect of her duties why she should be under the Superintendent of Nurses, and we recommend that she be given the standing of X-Ray Operator and Dispenser and put directly under the General Superintendent, in case of differences with the latter, she should have a right to appeal to the Governors through the General Superintendent.

Matron's Department

Much friction has arisen in connection with the duties of the Matron, as set down by the Board of Works at the time Miss Powell was appointed. Dr. Keegan holds that these duties are too numerous and too onerous to be undertaken by any one person, and has made representations and other efforts to have them amended. In part he has been successful, but trouble has arisen in these connections from conflict between amendments proposed by him and partially carried out, more or less informally set forth by the Board of Works, and which are only authoritative directions for the guidance of the Matron. We agree with Dr. Keegan that these duties are too onerous. We find also that the Matron's duties in regard to supplying, and more particularly that of checking them when received by the Hospital, cannot be carried out satisfactorily by the Matron. We find also that the Matron's duties in regard to the kitchen and dining of the other work of housekeeping for the Hospital, including the Superintendence of the Laundry and the Sewing Room, and the discipline of Kitchen Maids, when in other parts of the Hospital than the Kitchen. In regard to the latter, it would appear that the time has arrived for the long and faithful services of the Sewing Mistress to be rewarded with a pension and that the sewing department be placed on a more modern basis. We recommend that the Matron shall immediately go under the direction of the Superintendent of the Hospital. She shall make a daily inspection of all parts of the Hospital, (this would include servants' bedrooms, servants' dining rooms, and halls), shall visit the wards once a week or oftener if deemed necessary, make enquiries from the ward sisters as to necessary repairs to furniture, articles required for use in the wards, except Medical and Surgical requirements; be responsible for the discipline of the housemaids and charwomen, also of the kitchen and laundry maids when they are not under the control of the respective heads of their departments, and have charge of the linen room and all work done therein, the linen returned to and delivered therefrom.

Keep a diary daily of her inspection work and what was done by her. She shall hire all domestic servants subject to the approval of the Superintendent, and shall report all cases of conduct which she considers call for dismissal to the General Superintendent before dismissing those subordinate to her. In cases of differences with the General Superintendent, an appeal shall be given her to the Board of Governors through the General Superintendent.

Kitchen Superintendent

We recommend that the Kitchen be made a department, independent of the Matron's department, and that the Kitchen Superintendent be immediately under the General Superintendent of the Institution.

She shall be responsible for the preparation of all food, and have control of the Kitchen. The Kitchen staff shall be under her control during hours of work. She shall make out and sign requisitions to the Store-keeper for all Kitchen supplies. She shall hire all cooks and kitchen help subject to the approval of the General Superintendent, and shall report all cases of conduct which she considers call for dismissal to the General Superintendent before dismissing those subordinate to her. In cases of differences with the General Superintendent, an appeal shall be given her to the Board of Governors through the General Superintendent.

Superintendence of Nurses' Home

During the past few years Miss Cashin has suffered severely from ill-health, and she appears not to be in a fit state to continue in charge of the Nurses' Home. We recommend that suitable provision be made for her, and that she be retired from her duties. We are of opinion that on her retirement, a House-keeper for the Home should be appointed, and that the new House-keeper should be directly under the Superintendent of Nurses, with the object of enabling the latter to exercise control and influence over the Nurses who reside there, either directly or through the Assistant Superintendent of Nurses who should reside in the Home. We recommend that she should have charge and be responsible for the good order and cleanliness of the Home; make a daily inspection of all parts of the Home; have control of the servants in the Home; make and sign requisitions for all supplies required in the Home and forward same to the Store-keeper. She shall receive and keep an account of all supplies delivered at the Home; be present when meals are served and see that the same are served punctually and that proper food is supplied. Any complaints made shall be reported by her to the Superintendent of Nurses. In cases of differences with the Superintendent of Nurses, she should have the right of appeal to the Board of Governors, through the General Superintendent, and should be required to furnish a copy of the Appeal to the Superintendent of Nurses, who should have a right of comment on it, as should also the General Superintendent.

Male Nurses

Two Male Nurses shall be appointed by the General Superintendent, who shall, before entering upon their duties, undergo a course of training for a period of twelve months. They shall bath and shave all male patients; prepare them for operations under the direction of the nurse in charge of the Ward; convey them to and from the Operating Room; remove food, oral and dressings from the male wards, convey them to incinerator, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned them by the General Superintendent.

Afternoons Off And Holidays

Complaints have been made and we find on good grounds of head officials and those who act as deputies for them being absent from the Hospital at the same time. Dr. Keegan has expressed strong views on this matter and we think that this practice should be stopped. In a Hospital of the size and accommodation of the General Hospital, it appears to us imperative that a member of the Medical Staff should be always within the Hospital precincts that his services may be promptly availed of in any emergency. With the Medical Superintendent resident close at hand and two House Surgeons resident within the Hospital there should be no difficulty in arranging a sufficiency of leisure hours of recreation and rest to keep the medical staff in a fit state of health to do their work efficiently and at the same time to provide for one of them to be always available within the hospital precincts for any sudden call. We recommend that the General Superintendent be directed to make such arrangements as may be necessary.

(continued on page 3.)

A million acres of new lands were surveyed in British Columbia last year.

J.J. St. John

When Prices are Right stock goes out the door

—OUR WAY—

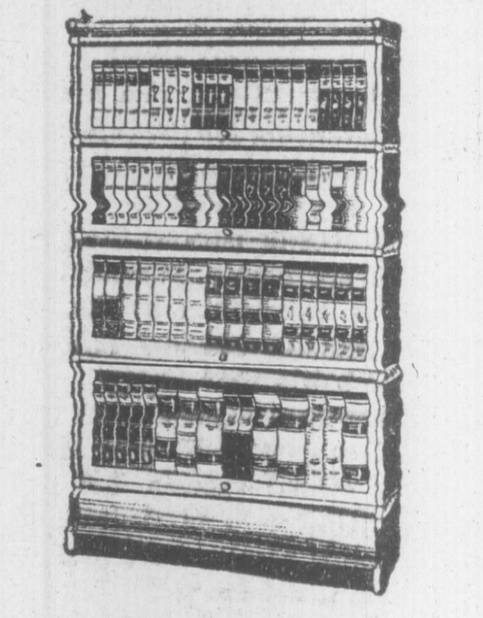
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HOSPITAL COMMISSION REPORT

(Concluded)

arrangements and to put them into practice. In our opinion the Nursing Superintendent and the Assistant Nursing Superintendent should not be absent from the Hospital at the same time, and we recommend that their hours of duty be so arranged that one or both is in the Hospital always. We recommend also that the same principle be adhered to in the granting of the annual holidays.

Telephone Department

Some friction has arisen from the taking away of a town telephone from Miss Southcott's room. We see no good ground for providing at the public expense either the Nursing Superintendent or the General Superintendent with a telephone to communicate with town directly. Both of them have telephone connections with the Hospital central and can reach the town by this means. If either or both wish to have telephone connections with the town apart from the Hospital Central, we see no objection to permission being given them to make arrangement for it with the telephone company at their own expense. We find also that at times the telephone attendant in charge of the Hospital central when on duty there is called upon to do other work, such as waiting at table. This practice affects adversely the prompt attention which should always be available at the Hospital Central, and we recommend that the attendant on duty there be confined to this duty and that she be not called upon to attend to other work.

Entertaining By Staff

The question of entertaining of members of the staff has been carefully enquired into, and we consider some regulations should be made defining the extent of the privilege. It must be remembered that in Hospital and Nursing Home are the homes of these officials. They are there for long periods and are cut off from all other home life. It is therefore unreasonable that they should be denied ordinary social privileges and courtesies, which are a source of relaxation conducive to the health and well-being of the staff. It is most strenuous and trying life, and we are of opinion that there should be no serious objection to the occasional extension of hospitality to visiting friends subject to such regulations as may be made or approved by the Board of Governors.

Stores and Checking

We find that since the Government decided against Dr. Keegan's claim we examine forms of provisions and supplies Dr. Keegan has loyally and faithfully observed the rules laid down. As in the general stores and supplies for the Institution, the control of the check on them is in our opinion most inadequate, and is a source of much friction and of scandal which is largely without foundation. Requisitions are made to the Board of Works and signed by persons who have no personal knowledge of what is wanted, and supplies are received and certain quantities given, although they are not checked and there are no adequate facilities for checking them by the official who gives the certificate. We recommend a radical change in the matter of store requisitioning, checking and keeping. We suggest the appointment of a store-keeper, who should make all requisitions to the Board of Works after receiving requisitions from the departmental heads through the General Superintendent. The Store-keeper shall be immediately under the direction of the General Superintendent, and shall have charge of the general store-room; receive all supplies and deliver all goods when authorized requisitions are presented and keep an account of all stores received and delivered by him.

Meals

Except so far as the Superintendent of nurses is concerned who has been in enjoyment of this privilege during her long term of office, the practice of serving meals in private rooms of the staff should be abolished.

Fees of Patients

The general state of efficiency to which the Hospital has been brought has induced all classes of the community to avail of its services. We

Women police are in being at Brighton. They were officially recognized yesterday, when between forty and fifty assembled at the Town Hall and were addressed by the Chief Constable and Town Clerk. The women police have been organized by the local branch of the National Union of Women Workers.

Believable war-ships are not permitted to remain near the terminals of the Panama Canal longer than twenty-four hours.

think it desirable that the Board of Governors should have the power to fix and prescribe a scale of fees to be paid by patients who are able to pay. Such payments shall be made to the General Superintendent, and shall be paid to the Minister of Finance for the use of the Colony.

In conclusion we recommend that the General Superintendent, the various departmental heads and other officials shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them from time to time by responsible authority.

All of which is respectfully submitted. We have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient Servants.

(Signed) J. ALEX. ROBINSON. (Signed) W. F. LLOYD. (Signed) M. P. GIBBS.

Subject to the reservation hereto annexed.

To His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, Knight Commander of The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

May it Please Your Excellency—

I am of opinion it is absolutely necessary to the proper management of the General Hospital and the maintenance of discipline there that the General Superintendent should have the right to suspend from duty any officer or member of the House Staff who may violate any of the rules of the Institution or otherwise misbehave or refuse to comply with orders or directions given by him.

I most respectfully submit that such a right should be vested in the General Superintendent for the following reasons:

1. The future of an institution, such as the Hospital, rests more with the General Superintendent than any other, the one on whom the brunt of the work falls, it is essential that all details of Hospital management should rest with him and those who fail to obey his lawful commands and orders should be subject to suspension by him.

2. The best conducted hospital is that in which the Superintendent is held directly responsible for its management and his authority should not be questioned except on the gravest of occasions. If a hospital has a Superintendent not capable of such responsibilities, the wisest thing is to dismiss him and get one who is.

3. If the General Superintendent issues an order which he deems necessary to the proper management of any department thereof, it should be carried into effect by the responsible head. Prompt compliance with the order or direction, given more especially in matters pertaining to the care and treatment of patients, or reports concerning their condition may be in the highest degree necessary. A refusal therefore, to obey in the absence of the right of suspension for such disobedience may be very grave. To give power to a departmental head, or other officer to carry things over the head of the General Superintendent to the governing body is destructive to the morale of the Institution.

4. In every well organized institution there is one head—one person whose duty it is to co-ordinate the different factors concerned in the Institution and so organize and control the different departments that the object for which the whole institution was founded may be realized to the fullest extent. The authority and main responsibility for the work of the institution is centered in the person placed in charge. The head of it must be the head of it. If there is anyone in the institution who is bigger or better fitted to assume the responsibility of the Chief Executive head, he (or she) should unquestionably be promoted to that place. There should be no department of the Hospital of which it is not the Superintendent's duty to be interested in, none regarding which he is entirely in his province to give directions and orders and make suggestions regarding its proper management. He is certainly neglecting his duty if he fails to interfere or make suggestions with regard to the work or management of the different departments.

5. The Government may be legally responsible in cases of accidents or injuries due to neglect or mistakes on the part of nurses or the head of the Nursing Department. It is therefore in the highest degree imperative that the authority and responsibility of the Superintendent be recognized in all cases.

6. No responsible head of an institution deserving the name, will without good and sufficient cause suspend an officer or member of the staff, because if he does so, and his action be not sustained, he will find himself in such a position that his tenure of office is not conducive to the welfare of the institution, which was placed under his control and management.

I therefore beg to recommend that power be given the General Superintendent to suspend from duty any officer or other official of the General Hospital who may violate any of the

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"CIRCUS TIME IN TOYLAND" and "A TANGO TRAGEDY" are two fine comedy films.
The usual extra pictures at the Saturday-matinee. Send along the children, the Crescent staff will look after them.

DEUTSCHLAND
In the dead of night a knock at the gate.
"Warder, warder, who knocks so late?"
And a voice in the darkness answers, "Fate."
"Kaiser, I hear like a springtide sea, The endless hosts of Muscovy, At the eastern gate, at the western gate, The Frank knocks at the Alsace gate. And the hand at the door is the hand of Fate."
For the German boer is in the gin; He crouches behind his mines in the flood; The dogs of destiny hem him in, Cut off from the world by a sea of blood. This is he who broke from his ancient home, And quenched the waning Lamp of Rome. To revel in blood with drunken glee, In the cities and vines of Italy, A thousand years of anarchy, This is the double Behemoth, The Ostrogoth and the Visigoth;
One paw on Poland torn apart, And one on Belgium's mangled heart, And how he howls with fear infuriate, For Britain's hand is the hand of Fate. We boast not till the task is done, And a mighty shadow hurried from the sun, We hold the keys of the ocean gate, And we loath with a loathing stronger than hate, DEUTSCHLAND.
In the captain's mess in the brand new fleet, The braggart captains of Deutschland meet, And as from one throat comes the guttural bray, As they swill and swagger, "To the Day," Whose is the Day? When the guns at Heligoland bay, What is the name? Of the warship sinking in fog and flame? Was it the day of Britain and Fate? In the Falkland fight at Magellan's gate, As one after one each battleship reels To join the armada's sunken keels? Was it the day when the Sabbath sun Saw the mammoth murderers of Deutschland run, And over the Dogger in their wake Came the vengeful sons of Blake and Drake? Beware of the Day, For short and stern is the Nelson way, The Bag is flown On every sea, and they seek alone, DEUTSCHLAND.
Ay, take to your heart the Turk and Hun, Bluster and forge till your sands are run; It is well that Deutschland should pay the debt, With Attila and Mahomet, Well did you scheme and calculate, But they reckon amiss that leaves out Fate. How can we hate when scorn is so strong? Of a purjured liar a giant wrong, Of a braggart chased from every sea, And an empire based on a forgery, Scorn of the savage, blatted boar, His tusks drivelling foam and gore, Scatter your mines and bar your gate, What brazen door can keep out Fate? But they bring justice, though lang and late; All that is done you shall expiate, From the cottage stool to the royal throne, We have one passion, and one alone, We hold the keys of the ocean gate, And Britain's hand is the hand of Fate, If we loath so deeply, how can we hate, DEUTSCHLAND.
—J. Macmillan, "The Scotsman."
Citizens of Trieste Clamour for Peace
Rome, April 23.—Fear is felt that a shortage of food in Trieste may result in disorders of such importance that they will lead to serious trouble here, where everything affecting Trieste is watched with the closest interest, because the population in that Austrian Crown land are chiefly Italian. The people of Trieste are reported to be marching through the streets demanding bread and crying "Down with the War" and cheering for Italy. If the situation in Trieste becomes worse it is believed here, it may be sufficient to force the hand of the Italian Government, because of the sympathy and excitement it would arouse among the people of the country.

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 24, 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Another Scene
At the House

WHEN the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply yesterday, Mr. Morine asked the Minister of Finance in a very proper manner if he would supply the House with a rough statement of how he proposed to meet the obligations of the Colony for the ensuing year, intimating that the abnormal financial circumstances which now prevailed was his reason for making the request.

Mr. Cashin replied, refusing the request and asserting that the cry of financial embarrassment was old to him and reverted to Mr. Morine's statement in 1898 re the financial condition of the Colony.

In replying Mr. Morine explained what he had done in 1898. Mr. Cashin interrupted, grew angry, lost control of his temper and bitterly assailed Mr. Morine, using very offensive language, for which there was absolutely no justification.

Mr. Cashin forgot that he was a Minister of the Crown and his responsible duties to the House. The members sat amazed and almost stupefied.

Not a word was said by any member on the Government side. The Premier during the encounter sat silent and disgusted.

The Premier, who is the Leader of the House and as such the keeper of its dignity, cannot permit this incident to pass.

The Country will watch the Premier's action closely, and also that of the Minister respecting this incident.

Messrs. Kent, Cliff, Lloyd and Coaker strongly supported the request of Mr. Morine for a financial statement before proceeding with Supply.

Mr. Coaker asked the Minister whether he wished to keep the House in session for months, instead of weeks, for judging from the language used and the absence of justification for such, it would be apparent to the Government that the opposite side of the House would not tolerate such conduct and would maintain a stiff fight, resulting in greatly prolonging the session.

Mr. Coaker assured the Minister that the granting of the request made by Mr. Morine would greatly facilitate the public dispatch of business and not detain it, for in the absence of such information a stiff fight would have to be put up over such votes as \$20,000 for Agriculture, \$24,000 for the Tuberculosis Campaign, \$15,000 for Dredging, \$20,000 for the Fiona, \$10,000 for Spawny Lobsters, and other grants, and he therefore sincerely hoped the request of Morine's would be granted.

The Committee rose, without passing one item, and will sit on Monday, when it is hoped the Premier will be ready to afford the information sought.

The Lunatic Asylum

THE appalling conditions at the Lunatic Asylum as exposed by The Mail and Advocate must certainly strike home to the heart of all whose sympathy goes out to the poor unfortunate inmates of that unclean, mismanaged pest house.

It is the same old story of political pull which has our Civil Service completely demoralized. Incompetent officials are in charge of this Institution—officials whom God and Nature never intended for such responsible positions. They have been pitch-forked into these jobs by political wire-pulling and underhand methods—the direct reward of their political support for some "Big Chief" who cares not a straw how our public institutions are managed as long as he can hold his seat in the Parliament of his Country and rake in his share of boodle and graft.

It matters not how the inmates of the Asylum are treated—or under what conditions those poor unfortunate human beings spend their unhappy lives as long as the heeblers are rewarded and the Country pays the bill.

The Commission in their report tell us that children of tender years are confined in this pest house where vermin and filth, consumption and unsanitary methods hold full sway.

We can learn enough from this report to at least say that the treatment accorded the inmates of our Lunatic Asylum is on a par with the conditions of the Russian prison in Siberia or Kronstadt, where, once a man enters he says farewell to life.

The Government if it were mindful of its duty in the premises should spare no expense to make the lot of those poor helpless inmates as comfortable as possible and not leave them to the tender mercies of inexperienced keepers and careless attendants.

They are confined there—many perhaps will never see home or friends again—through the All-wise decree of the Omnipotent and it is the solemn duty of the Government to see that they are at least given that treatment which should be accorded to all human beings who are compelled to seek its refuge.

We have a part recollection of hearing in 1909 quite an uproar and clamour against the disgraceful condition of our public institutions under the Bond administration and we were led to believe that our whole Civil Service was reeking with corruption, and that the return of the Morris Government to power would be the channel through which the rays of sunshine and happiness would be brought to these institutions.

We were told that the Poor House was the saddest place in Newfoundland, and that even the daily papers were stopped from being sent there for the benefit of the inmates. The cry sent up by the Morris organs almost pierced the very Heavens and our people were told to return Morris—the Modern Moses—who would lead them out of the land of "Bondage."

Morris has been in power now six years and we find instead of sunshine and happiness the Poor House is a sadder place than ever it was and our other institutions—the General Hospital, the Penitentiary and the Lunatic Asylum—were never in a worse condition.

The political history of Newfoundland cannot show a blacker chapter of boodle, graft and corruption in its most heinous form than that which will be written down for Ned Morris and the so-called "People's Party." They have scornfully trampled under foot the most vital interests of the people of Newfoundland.

They have spurned the unanimous verdict of the People in appointing defeated candidates to positions of trust under the Crown, and have filled the Legislative Council with rank partizan supporters for the sole purpose of defeating measures which might be passed in the Lower House, in which Chamber they would stage their game of bluff of supporting some measure beneficial to the Toilers of the Country so as the voters would see they had done their duty, and then lay the blame on the Upper House.

A good illustration of this Tammany method was the Sealing Bill and Loggers' Bill the last session in the House of Assembly and whipped to a jelly in the Upper House. The illiterate cullage of which Cashin takes such pleasure in sneering at is wise to Morris and his bluff methods and Tammany Hall stunts and our local Charlie Murphy is doomed to meet his Waterloo.

Bluff, gall and incompetency is written all over his record and he

will go down to that oblivion from whence he sprang—
 "Unwept, unhonoured and unsung."
 —Com.

The Wilson Deal

IN respect to this much discussed Wilson deal, now before the House, we are sure the Country generally will not relish it the more when it is discovered that the agreement, which the Government proposes that this Country enter into, has been drawn up by the paid Solicitor of the Reids, who are very largely interested in the project.

Morris confesses that it was drafted by Reid's Solicitor, and that a printed copy of it was handed to the Government. What can the Country think of it? What can it think of having Mr. Furlong fill the dual position of legal advisor to the Reid's and acting in the same capacity to the Government?

No man can serve two masters, and Mr. Furlong cannot serve the Country while he is the paid lawyer of a big firm that has large contractual obligations towards the Country.

Citizens of St. John's manifested much interest yesterday in the Wilson Deal and it was the chief topic of conversation. The public should await a full discussion of the details of the agreement before forming an opinion, for it is easily the greatest proposal ever laid before the Country, and if passed will effect the interior development to a greater extent than would the passage of a Confederation Act based on the terms offered in 1895. The more it is considered the larger the concessions appear.

It is now receiving the closest scrutiny at the hands of the Opposition Party, and when it comes before the House next Wednesday it will evoke one of the strongest discussions ever heard in the Peoples' House.

The Premier admitted to Mr. Morine yesterday in reply to question asked, that the agreement was drafted by the Reid Nfld. Co.'s Solicitor—Mr. Furlong—handed to the Premier and Attorney General, who discussed it for two hours with the Company's Solicitor.

That such a far-reaching agreement should have been left to the Company's Solicitor to draft is in the least extremely improper and unfair to the Colony.

The Government should have engaged the best disinterested legal men in the Country, to draft that agreement, in order to safeguard in every particular the public interests. Whether such can be said to have been accomplished, will be demonstrated when it comes up for discussion in the House.

It is a good thing for the Colony that Mr. Morine occupies a seat in the House just now, for with his aid and that of the level-headed and logical Leader of the Opposition, aided by Mr. Cliff who has a thorough knowledge of the Crown Lands Department, and the scrutinizing and analyzing ability of Dr. Lloyd, the Opposition Party will be well qualified for the work which will devolve upon it in connection with this far-reaching proposal.

By publishing the complete agreement yesterday—as tabled in the House on Thursday—our readers were enabled to think it over, but it is drawn so cleverly in the interests of the Company that it would require lengthy discussion by our best legal minds in order to analyze the various concessions it covers.

HOW THE SWEDES PREPARE POTATOES

Seeing so much in the paper in regard to utilizing potatoes I recall the method used in Sweden, as told by a Swedish woman some years ago. The potatoes were cooked and pressed through a colander press, similar to a lard press, then dried. She had several families would own a press and take turns using it, helping each other. By using an evaporator and pressing the potatoes directly on to the trays so they would lie up loosely and allow the circulation through the mass, it should make a very nice product. She said it was usually cooked with milk (goat's milk) and was delicious. It seems to be a good way to have a "ready to use" article easily put up in packages as cereals are. I don't remember that she told how they were prepared for the press, peeled before cooking or after. Peeled before cooking I suppose; there would be more use for the waste than otherwise.

Mrs. C. O. Barnard.
 —In Rural New Yorker.

Messrs. Morine, Stone and Targett Address the House

The Hon. Member for Bonavista Exposes the Curious Twists in the Premier's Mental Make-Up—Mr. Stone Critiques the Speech from the Throne, for What it Does Not Contain Rather Than for What it Contains—Mr. Targett Cannot Reconcile the Boast of Prosperity Coming from the Premier With What are Actual Conditions

MR. MORINE—Mr. Speaker, it was not my intention to speak at this stage of the debate, but I cannot sit still and listen without a word to what has been said here this evening, and not refer to some points in which the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister showed a curious confusion of thought.

This is not the time to deal with the question of the responsibility of this Government. When the returns come in I shall be in a better position to do so; then I shall examine the financial state of the country and see whether his optimism is justified.

While the Premier was speaking he referred to the learned Doctor as the prophet of evil of the House. It may be that the Doctor deserves the name, and that he will prove the only true prophet in this House.

The Premier, on the other hand, has a super-abundance of optimism. It is as bad to be too optimistic as it is to be too pessimistic. I consider that the Premier is the father of optimism in Newfoundland, but he has very often been associated with funerals and disasters.

A Curious Twist.
 For instance, during the years 1889 to 1894 he sat in the White-wing Government, who were either blind or closed their eyes to the then condition of commercial affairs which led to the crash of the year 1894, and we found it necessary to obtain help from the Mother Country.

Then again in 1897 he had another funeral and the people of this country turned him out of office, and again the country is facing a crisis. If the funeral does not take place, it will be because other doctors have been called in.

There is another curious thing that I noticed in reading the debates of this House when I was out of it. There is a curious twist in the brain of my Rt. Hon. friend, in that he is able to dissociate himself with the actions of the various Governments of which he has been a member. He imagines that he is no sinner; that is what it amounts to when he pleads with the Bond Government did. Because that Government when he was in it, increased the Estimates one million dollars, then he himself must now increase it one million is no reason why another should spend two millions; it may be a reason to the contrary; the expenditure of one million may make the other an extravagance; and yet he thinks he is justified in doing so because he did it before when he was in another Government. It is not a justification, but a condemnation.

Another Curious Thing
 There is another curious thing that made me wonder whether he had ever sat down to seriously consider it. Allow me to quote a few figures concerning the revenue of the country:
 In 1909 the imports were valued at \$7,400,000; the exports at \$8,300,000.
 In 1908 the imports were valued at \$11,000,000; the exports at \$11,000,000.
 In 1914 the imports were valued at \$16,000,000; the exports at \$16,000,000.

That means prosperity. But it means something else, namely, that everything that the country earns, it spends. There is not a dollar left in reserve.

If the exports of this Colony were \$8,000,000 in one year, and the imports were only \$7,000,000, that would be money saved and

kept in the country. But when you look at what the exports and imports actually amount to, you find another state of affairs. The result is, there must be depression. The fault is not with the Government any more than with any other Government. There are depressions in the history of every country. We all know it. Then why not provide accordingly? That is the reason for the condition of the country at present.

Now then there is another thing that has not been taken notice of; these figures prove that the expenditure of all the borrowed money in this country, has not created any productiveness in the Colony. The price of codfish had risen, but that is not through any expenditure of money in this country. We are depending solely upon the annual production of this country.

Worse Than Represented.
 I find that there are certain features in the financing of this Colony that no one has paid any attention to. Improper expenditures are not confined to any one Government in this country. It is no use to discuss now who does it, but what has been done. What are the fundamental errors? How can they be obviated?

My learned friend talks about the future in a very optimistic vein, but the financial condition of the Colony is worse than it was represented to-day. This is not a time to talk too much about that, but the Premier must not be led away by his great tendency to be optimistic. There will be no such immediate rush of prosperity when the war ends. The depression then will be twenty times worse than it is now.

Look at the millions of men struggling back from the armies into the factories of the world. Every country at war is now expending vast loans, and while this expending goes on prosperity seems to abound. When the war is over, can the world immediately respond after the great loss that has taken place. We have to expect a still worse depression than we have at present.

What did an hon. gentleman say in the Upper House in moving the Address in Reply? That we must look for a decrease in the price of fish. Upon what ground did the hon. gentleman base this view? We have got to ask the people of this Colony to believe that content the people the truth. What we spend they have got to provide. It seems to me that this is the true patriotic way in which to make too much noise about our difficulties just now; but we should not endeavor to delude the people into an optimism not based on fact.

MR. STONE—Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of making a few remarks, as I do not want this opportunity to pass by without making some slight comment upon His Excellency's Speech from the Throne.

It is indeed of an extraordinary nature which is largely due to war conditions now prevailing all over the world. The Speech which we have now before us, Sir, is a very remarkable one, remarkable indeed, not so much for what it contains, but for what it does not contain.

When we came into this House we were confronted with the Flag of Great Britain and her Allies, which reminded us of the Mother Country still fighting for her very

existence, and it is indeed very gratifying to perceive that in the present conflict the people of Newfoundland took such a patriotic stand.

The intense seriousness of the situation is brought home to us by the fact that already some of our brave lads who went forth to defend the Empire have sacrificed their lives in order that we may still enjoy the liberties which were fought for and won by our forefathers. And it should make us all feel proud of our brave boys. Never before in the annals of history have we had occasion to go to the aid of the Mother Country.

Have Responded Nobly.
 I hope, however, that this great European war will soon be over which has been forced upon us by the German Emperor, and that Great Britain will emerge victorious.

A great number of our men have responded nobly to the call, and I feel sure that when called upon they will give a good account of themselves, so that we here in Newfoundland will have cause to be proud of them.

I don't think it is necessary for me to say but a very few words concerning the war because it has already been discussed and dilated upon very fully in this House and all over the Country.

With regard to the Speech from the Throne, I confess that I am altogether disappointed to find there is no provision made for the people of this Colony who are now out of employment, but I am thoroughly in accord with the section in the Speech where provision is made for those who suffer partial or total disablement while engaged on active service, a measure which I feel sure will command public sympathy.

Our Most Important Asset.
 On this side of the House we shall be glad to give all the support we possibly can to such a measure. Some financial provision of course should have been made for those who are so willing to defend the Empire upon this particular occasion.

With regard to the sealfishery, I may say that I regard this as one of our most important assets. It is unfortunately very bad this year, and the sealfishery is an industry upon which the Colony largely depends; it would indeed mean a whole lot to the Colony and the people. It would give a great deal of employment as well as putting a large share of money in circulation. I would be delighted to see all the sealers coming home with good trips, especially this year, as it would mean a whole lot to the men and their families at home and in general a great thing for the Country.

Colony in Deplorable Condition
 Now just a few words in relation to our revenue. We were told last year in September when the extraordinary war session was on that the deficit was \$237,000. But as a matter of fact it was really \$300,000, a difference of \$63,000. This of course is only a "bea bite." But those flea bites are very large when all summed up so large that at the present time the Colony is in a deplorable condition, brought about by the administration of the present Government.

I think I am safe in saying that one of the gentlemen in the Upper House has been convinced that our policy is right and having seen the error of his ways, has decided that the tuberculosis, agricultural policy and the branch railways is absolutely useless and

that extravagance has marked the career of the Morris Government and to-day we find the Country in a very bad condition.

Railways Still Tied Up
 The branch railways—the Trepassey branch, the Bay de Verde and the Heart's Content branch are still tied up and no trains are running upon any of them with the exception of the Heart's Content branch where of course the people have built wooden trucks in order to get out some wood, but even those trucks are not built for passenger accommodation, and to-day the people of the south side of Trinity Bay are asking what about the train which was supposed to be running in the fall of 1913.

A great deal of poverty and destitution is in our midst in St. John's as well as in some of the outports, and something should be done to ameliorate this condition of affairs.

I do not mean that men should be given relief without working for it. Many of our men are only too willing to work providing the Government would furnish employment. They do not want to be called paupers but they surely want to earn an honest dollar.

Never Materialized.
 We are told now that negotiations are in progress for the utilization of some of our natural resources. But we have been hearing this from time to time in almost every Speech from the Throne with which the Legislature has been opened, great promises, but it has never materialized. To my mind it is nothing more than a bag of gas and it only requires a match and it will then explode and go up in smoke.

Therefore, I am quite confident that the hon. gentlemen on this side of the House don't take it seriously at all, as we place very little confidence in promises until we have been afforded evidence of the promises being fulfilled. I hope, however, that the Government will take a leaf from our book and then consider their ways and be wise and in the near future try and do something to relieve the destitution which now prevails all over the Colony.

MR. TARGETT—Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words relative to matters now in discussion. I may say that I can thoroughly endorse the sentiments of the previous speakers as to what they have said with regard to the war. I have indeed been very pleased to see that so many of our young men should so promptly come forward to sacrifice, if need be, their lives in such a noble cause.

I cannot comprehend, personally, how it arises in this enlightened age that Europe should be plunged in international warfare. It seems to me that war should never exist nowadays—although I suppose it makes no difference whether I comprehend it or not. We can only hope that the time is not far distant when this war will come to an end, and the British Empire be victorious—for this must be the only end.

I must also say a great deal of credit is due to the ladies of Newfoundland for they have worked nobly throughout the colony to promote the comfort of our soldiers, who have gone forth to fight the battles of the Empire, whilst engaged in their work. They deserve the greatest praise and I am glad to note what has been said in this respect from the Speech from the Throne.

As regards the Speech from the Throne, I would say, that we have heard speeches from the Throne before, all promising things like "this from time to time, and yet, as the former speaker has just remarked, they have gone up in smoke, and never yet have they come up to the promises made in the various speeches from the Throne.

We have all got work to do. We must look after the country. It is true we have a responsibility towards our soldiers and sailors, but we have also a duty towards those at home to see that they do not starve. There is a great battle, a battle against starvation going on in this Country. This is one of the best countries in the world containing some of the best men as has been often proved.

From what has been already said it would appear that this country is in a deplorable condition. I do not know whether to believe it or not. I was going to say I do not know who to believe. It is almost bewildering to a person without much education who has not spent 30 years in public life to know who or what to believe. It is a job to understand.

A Wonderful State of Things
 I would not like to say anything

Figures Adduced By Mr. Halfyard From Customs Returns for the Year Ended June 30th, 1913

Showing the Value and Duties on Imports of Wines and Spirits

Table with columns: Home Consumption, Value, Gross amt. received in currency, Duty. Lists various wine and spirit categories like Ale, Beer, Port, etc., and their respective values and duties.

Additional duty collected if same quantity imported since the taxes were increased by \$1.00 per gallon on the following: Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Rum, Wines Champagnes.

Railway Extras Paid The Reid Mtd. Co.

In reply to Mr. Stone's question re extras paid the Reid Mtd. Co. in connection with the Branch Railways, the Government tabled a statement showing that Reid had claimed \$689,050, and had been paid \$604,047.

The following is the statement tabled referred to above: In Reply to Question asked by Mr. J. Stone, M.H.A., in the House of Assembly on Order Form dated 20th April, 1915.

The following is a list of locomotives and other appurtenances which the Reid Newfoundland Company have and are providing for the Branch Railways under the Contract of 1909 with the Reid Mtd. Co.:

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Proceedings at the House of Assembly

FRIDAY, April 23rd, 1915 House met at 3.15 p.m.

Mr. Morine presented a petition from inhabitants of Pool's Island and neighborhood requesting the sum of \$250.00 for a local hospital at Valleyfield. This request was supported by Mr. Winsor.

Mr. Young presented a petition from Spaniards Bay for a road grant. The petition was supported by Messrs. Parsons and Picot.

Mr. Morine presented a petition from Sowerville, on the question of Telegraph Extension.

Mr. Stone presented a petition from Catalina, relating to cod traps.

Mr. Jennings presented a petition against a road and wharf in the district of Twillingate.

Mr. Cliff presented a petition from King's Point, Rattling Brook, and other places on the subject of appointing a mail courier for the district.

Mr. Abbott presented a petition from Bonavista requesting \$100.00 for a road.

Mr. Targett presented a petition from Sheppard's Cove and Lead Cove, for a breakwater, and was supported by Mr. Stone.

The Prime Minister tabled various reports and data bearing on the Fertilizer Project.

The Minister of Finance tabled reply to Mr. Jennings.

Mr. Morine gave notice of questions bearing on water powers in connection with the Newfoundland Products Corporation and other matters.

Messrs Targett and Abbott tabled questions on various matters and the questions on the Order Paper were then considered.

The act relating to the estates of deceased persons passed its third reading and was sent to Legislative Council for concurrence.

House then went into Committee of the Whole on Supply, Mr. Parsons, chairman.

The Finance Minister said that he had nothing more to add in connection with the Estimates to what he had previously said, and purposed proceeding with the rose.

Mr. Morine who had previously suggested that information should have been furnished regarding the financial position of the Colony, having due regard to the large amount of war loans, etc., with which we are now faced, again suggested that we should adjourn the consideration of the estimates until the Finance Minister give the House some indication of how we are situated as to the necessary findings for them.

Mr. Cashin said that he could comply or deviate from the usual course of procedure. The Hon. Member, Mr. Morine seemed to foresee something unusual that was going to happen, but he (Mr. Cashin) didn't know of anything. He was only doing what had been done all through. All the statements asked for were on the table.

Mr. Morine said that what he had done was perhaps unusual, well, we were faced to face with unusual circumstances—a big deficit—and present taxation the highest on record, and he thanked the Hon. Member for reminding him of the unusual course to consider whether we should go on spending as we have been without regard to how we are to meet our obligations or by knowledge of our financial standing practice the economy.

The Committee rose, reported some progress and asked for leave to sit again on Monday.

The Bill dealing with the management of the General Hospital was read for the first time and comes up for a second reading on Monday.

House then went into Committee of the Whole on the subject of Stamp Duties, as follows:

adopted. The time is now ripe for us that the circumstances call for.

Mr. Kent, Leader of the Opposition, wanted the estimates deferred. A number of the members of the House had been on Select Committees and had not had time to look at the public accounts. A statement of Finance should be on the table, giving us some status of our present position, and he thought it was only a reasonable demand.

Mr. Coaker, as Leader of the Union Party, wanted to know how long this frittering away of time was going to last. Most of the Union members were involved in the fishery and wanted to be off about their business and were here under a good deal of self-sacrifice. What are we going to do, it was only right that we should know just how the Government intend to meet their obligations. Mr. Coaker added that there were some particular grants that they would be negotiating over unless the Government gave sufficient and due information as to whether they could be afforded just now, and it was only just and proper that we should know how the Government were going to get the funds to cover Supply. They, the Union Members—had no desire to embarrass the Government or to delay the sittings of the House and hoped the Government would consider the suggestions.

Mr. Cashin had no objections to raise the Committee till Monday, but at the same time said they were not prepared to do anything more than answer any questions put and would not promise any statement.

Mr. Cliff thought that the request of Mr. Morine was a very just and reasonable one. Since last June nothing was known of the debt and the obligations. As far as he could see there was practically no reduction of any kind in the public expenditures and at a time like this we ought to give the question of finance every consideration.

Mr. Lloyd emphasized the responsibility of the Government. Since last June nothing was known of the debt and the obligations. As far as he could see there was practically no reduction of any kind in the public expenditures and at a time like this we ought to give the question of finance every consideration.

Mr. Morine thought the whole of the Stamp Tax Acts should be more fully considered as their meaning was open to grave doubts.

The Committee rose, reported some progress and got leave to sit again on Monday.

Messrs Kent and Grimes gave notice of questions.

House adjourned at 5.30 p.m. to meet on Monday at 3 p.m.

Notice of Question (1)—MR HALFYARD—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House (1) a statement showing the amount of money spent on Maloney's Bridge, in Harbour Main, Proper, for the year 1914, the amount spent on the bridge in 1913, and the parties who received the said amounts; (2) a copy of the returns of the main line grant from Harbour Main to Holyrood for 1914; (3) a copy of the returns of local road grants for Harbour Main Proper for the year 1914.

(2)—MR HALFYARD—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House, a statement showing the total cost of the Motor Ferry Service on Placentia Gut, including cost of landing piers, since its inception to date; the name of the parties who received any moneys on this account, and the amount received by each.

(3)—MR GRIMES—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House, a copy of the returns of two allocations, \$50 and \$25 made to Isaac Batten of Dock, Port de Grave District, for 1913-14.

MR WINSOR—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House (a) copies of all correspondence asking for changes of mail couriers in Bonavista District, 1912; (b) how many applications were received; (c) names of applicants; (d) how many new appointments were made; (e) who recommended the appointments; (f) the names of those where changes were made.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary's reply to a question of Mr. Winsor (April 19th) respecting mail courier, Bonavista District, 1914.

(a) There is no correspondence asking for change of mail couriers in Bonavista District.

(b) and (c) No applications known to have been received.

(d) Five new appointments were made in December, 1913.

(e) There is no record of any recommendations.

(f) Changes were made at Jamestown, King's Cove, Pinchard's Island, Shambler's Cove and Westleyville.

Expenditure at Conception Harbour and Collier's Cove

Table showing expenditure details for Conception Harbour and Collier's Cove, including items like William Keating, Michael Hearn, Patrick Brown, Bacon Cove, and various materials and labor costs.

Phosphoric Acid In Clay Soils

Many of our farmers on account of not being able to get much potash are only going to use 15 per cent phosphoric acid for potatoes. It is not poor judgment. In your opinion, is a complete fertilizer a paying investment in the long run to use on oats, treatment in the long run to use on oats, seeding to grass at same time. R.E.

Generally speaking it is not good judgment after using a complete fertilizer successfully for a number of years to depend entirely upon phosphoric acid. There are places where such would pay. This would be chiefly on heavy clay soils where some crop like clover can be plowed under. Such soils are naturally strong in potash, and would be most likely to give up a fair amount of that element for one or two seasons. The clover or cover crop would supply more or less nitrogen. Such soils are usually lacking in phosphoric acid, and thus the use of acid phosphate might be in such cases a wise plan of proceeding. It would not be safe to follow such a plan for a term of years unless we knew the soil was very strong in potash. Such a plan might answer fairly well for a crop like corn and yet fail with potatoes or oats. The reason for this will be evident when we consider the growing habits of these crops. Corn does not make the best growth in the late summer, when the ground is naturally warm, and except in case of a drought, is moist. At that time the organic nitrogen in the soil is rapidly made available and the corn may make use of it. There is not so great a necessity of using available nitrogen would not be likely to supply this, and thus a quantity of nitrate of soda might as well be added with the acid phosphate, whereas in the case of the corn, this nitrate would not be needed. Generally speaking, unless we are positive that our soil is well supplied with one or two, particular elements of plant food, it pays best to use a complete fertilizer, and by that we mean one containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and more than that, a complete fertilizer should carry at least two different forms of nitrogen.—Rural New Yorker.

Newfoundland Poultry Association

With a view to encouraging the breeding of pure bred poultry in Newfoundland, the following gentleman have consented to offer or sale stock, baby chicks, and eggs, at reasonable prices. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to any of the following for prices, when a pamphlet containing information as to housing, feeding, etc., will be supplied free of charge.

- List of poultry breeders and their contact information: J. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's; Howard Parsons, c/o Royal Stores, Ltd., St. John's; H. McNeil, McNeil St., St. John's; W. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's; C. J. O'Reilly, Long Pond Road, St. John's; F. Perry, 258 Hamilton Ave., St. John's; S. Emberley, 14 Wood St., St. John's; G. W. Gushue, 216 LeMarchant Rd., St. John's; Jno. Duff, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's; G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's; J. J. Kelly, 47 Monkstown Road, St. John's; S. White, 3 Freshwater Road, St. John's; R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's; P. J. O'Reilly, Long Pond Road, St. John's; S. White, 3 Freshwater Road, St. John's; M. McLeod, Alexander Rd., St. John's; John Duff, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's; H. McPherson, "Westerland," St. John's; S. Emberley, 14 Wood St., St. John's; R. W. LeMarchant, 216 LeMarchant Rd., St. John's; R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's; White Plymouth Rock; R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's; White Plymouth Rock; R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's; S. M. Walsh, P. O. Box 471; F. Perry, 258 Hamilton Ave., St. John's; G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's; H. McPherson, "Westerland," St. John's; Muscovy Ducks; A. E. Payne, 4 Cabot Street, St. John's; J. J. Kelly, 47 Monkstown Road, St. John's; Brown Turkeys; Jno. Duff, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's; Belgian Carneau Pigeons; G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.

that is not true or reasonable. But last year I understood the Prime Minister to say the country was in a flourishing condition. I was walking down Water Street this morning and a man said to me: "This is a wonderful state of things." I said "Why?" He said "the country is in such bad shape." I said: "Oh, no! That is not true, the country is flourishing."

I did not see how it could be bad when we were told by those who ought to know that it was flourishing. I could not believe the man on the street when a man of 30 years' experience in politics had said otherwise. Still the country is not in a good condition and one reason is on account of the war. We have to pay out some money on that account. But the war has not been on for two years. It has only been on a few months.

I do not think it is the war that has caused this deplorable condition. The reason is because of extravagance. I believe that if the men who are governing this country had the interest of the people at heart the country would not be in this condition. For years we have had good revenues and good fisheries. Despite this we are now in a financial crisis. What is going to happen if we have a poor fishery? Before we even thought of a war this country had to be taxed heavily. What for? Not because of the war.

We Are in For Bad Times.

I do not see how anyone can believe that the condition is due to the war. We know that it is not due to the war. We know that the reason is that so much money has been wasted round the country, and nothing is coming in from it. We are trying to live above our means. We have got in a hole and we are going to have a job to get out of it. If we could not steer clear of the hole in prosperous times we are not going to do much in bad times. The fishery last year was poor. The sealing fishery this spring is a failure so that we are in for bad times.

That reminds me of something a person said to me last year. He said: "You are the right man to have in the House." I said: "Why?" He said: "Because if the bottom falls out of the chest you will be able to solder it in again."

Previous speakers have mentioned the question of catways. They were supposed to have been built for \$4,000,000. That was the impression of the people. It may not have been the Prime Minister's impression, but it was the impression of that he gave the people. He only spoke of \$4,000,000. It is true that he did not mention rolling stock and extras, but the people did not know that, and it had to be told them that it was going to cost it is probable they would not have stood for it.

Has Not Yet Felt Worst of It? We have not yet felt the worst of these times. I wish we had. In a few days' time I suppose we shall know more about it, and what we learn the public at large will know as well.

I do not want to detain the House much longer. Others wish to speak after me, and as it is April this year when the House meets we do not wish to be kept here any longer than is necessary. The House should be opened in the winter, so that everyone can attend with least inconvenience. There are very few who wish it to be opened at this time of the year.

As I said before, if the business of the Government were carried on properly this country ought to be flourishing. It ought to be a flourishing country, and it is sad to find it in the deplorable condition in which it now is, entirely through extravagance.

Fake Stories of Jap Base

Washington, April 18.—Commander Nohs Iriwa of the cruiser New Orleans, reported to the Navy Department today that he had investigated the Japanese naval activity in Turley Bay, Lower California and found no indication of other than salvage work on the stranded cruiser Asama.

The Commander's report was sent by wireless to Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, who telegraphed it to Secretary Daniels.

Secretary Daniels had called upon Admiral Howard for a special report in view of press despatches telling of the assembling of an squadron of torpedoes established by the Japanese shore and of mines laid in the harbor. The Asama has been grounded since December and reports indicated that the presence of other ships siding in getting her afloat was being made the excuse for the establishment of a permanent base of operations.

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There is no monopoly of the sale of the latest model

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We import direct and have no connection with any other Engine house.

The Ferro Company have recently advertised big reductions in prices, and fishermen may depend on the same fair treatment that they have had from us in the past.

MONOPOLY means high prices and poor times as the fisherman has known in the past.

We import all our engines ourselves direct, and will supply engines in lots of One or One Hundred as in the past.

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GERMAN AND BRITISH BATTLE IN THE AIR

The Duels Continued for Hours, But No Machine on Either Side Was Brought Down --- Allies and Enemy's Trenches Only Few Yards Apart

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, IN FRANCE, April 23, via London.—The mud element which has so hampered both armies during the winter operations in France and Belgium now has practically disappeared along the British front. Dismal rainy days have been given way to almost unbroken weeks of sunshine, which has dried up the roads, trenches and lines of communication, making the soldiers' life a paradise compared with former conditions.

With the coming of clearer weather there also has been a marked increase in the number of aeroplanes

reconnaissance on both sides, as a cloudless atmosphere is just what the observers want. Half a dozen aircraft manoeuvred over Ypres all Saturday afternoon. The majority were British, attempting to bring down a German plane who was trying to spot batteries at the rear of the British lines.

The sky was unpecked anywhere except by the cotton wool flakes of bursting shrapnel, as anti-craft guns sought the fliers. Although the duels continued for hours no machines on either side was brought down. Living amid the ruins of the Cloth Hall and other structures, the population of Ypres, almost daily under German

shell fire, seldom turned their eyes Heavenward.

Broadly speaking there has been no change in the British front, trench warfare continuing along the whole line, with only a few casualties here and there daily.

The Associated Press correspondent, spending the afternoon in the British trenches at Plogsteert, less than 100 yards from the German line, found the contending armies comparatively inactive. The men, secure behind ramparts of sand bags, merely did some sniping occasionally, and now and then set loose a trench mortar.

Peering through a periscope no sign of a living human being could be seen along the German line, though now and then bullets whizzed from loopholes, either singling close overhead or striking the sand bags with a vicious thud. No man dared show even the top of his head. The danger was emphasized when the correspondent, thrusting the periscope higher than was necessary, drew a bullet which seemed almost to graze the instrument. Nearby stood a young British officer calmly firing through a loophole at an opening in the rival trench, aiming, loading and commenting on his misses, much as might a man at target practice.

This sort of thing has persisted for weeks, and generally describes the condition along the entire front. The

monotony is relieved only by such dashes as those which took place at Neuve Chapelle or the actions of the French, who are now engaged at certain places. Artillery both German and British, is keeping up only a desultory fire.

At one point, where the trenches are less than 200 yards apart, the correspondent saw three British shells fall in the German lines, one striking plumb in a trench and hurling debris high into the air. The Germans lately are using less artillery than the British, failing to reply even to persistent shelling, except where from their many observation posts they sight movements in the British lines.

German counter-attacks were stopped on Friday night.

Nationalization of Liquor Trade

London, April 18.—The fact that a rumored scheme for the nationalization of the liquor trade has not been denied by the Government, has led to something like a boom in whisky. Under the fear that spirits will be hoarded, many persons of a good class have bought in considerable stocks. Against this action there is already a very strong voluntary movement in favor of following the example of King George. Kitchener and other leaders of the nation, and several mass meetings are already announced to support restrictive legislation.

The Evening News claims to have authority for stating that the Government's scheme concerns England and Wales only, and that an expert estimate of the amount which would be expended for the expropriation by the State of the liquor industry places the figure around £300,000,000. The suggested basis of purchase is the Stock Exchange quotations on the securities of the concern before the war, or conversion on the basis of the profits for the past three years where there are no quotations of securities. The shareholders of the liquor industries will receive in return stock bearing interest of three or four per cent.

The views expressed by members of Parliament do not encourage hope that this scheme will go through, as even the Cabinet is lacking in unanimity on the proposal.

SEE IT RISING!

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F. P. U. and U. T. C. Motor Engines For Sale

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F.P.U. (4 h.p.) and U.T.C. (6 h.p.) Motor Engines

Those Engines are 2 Cycle, made by Fraser. We sold scores of those Engines last year which gave splendid satisfaction. Those now in stock are fitted with Brass Kero Oil Adapters, and Carburetors with all fittings for running. They are the same make as the Engine installed in the F.P.U. Motor Boat and work splendidly with kerosene oil fuel.

We have no large stock of those Engines and will not again handle 2 Cycle Engines, having decided to sell only 4 Cycle Engines after our present stock of Fraser's is sold. These Engines are new; not second hand Engines. Union members can secure them at last year's prices and terms. Send along your order promptly.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

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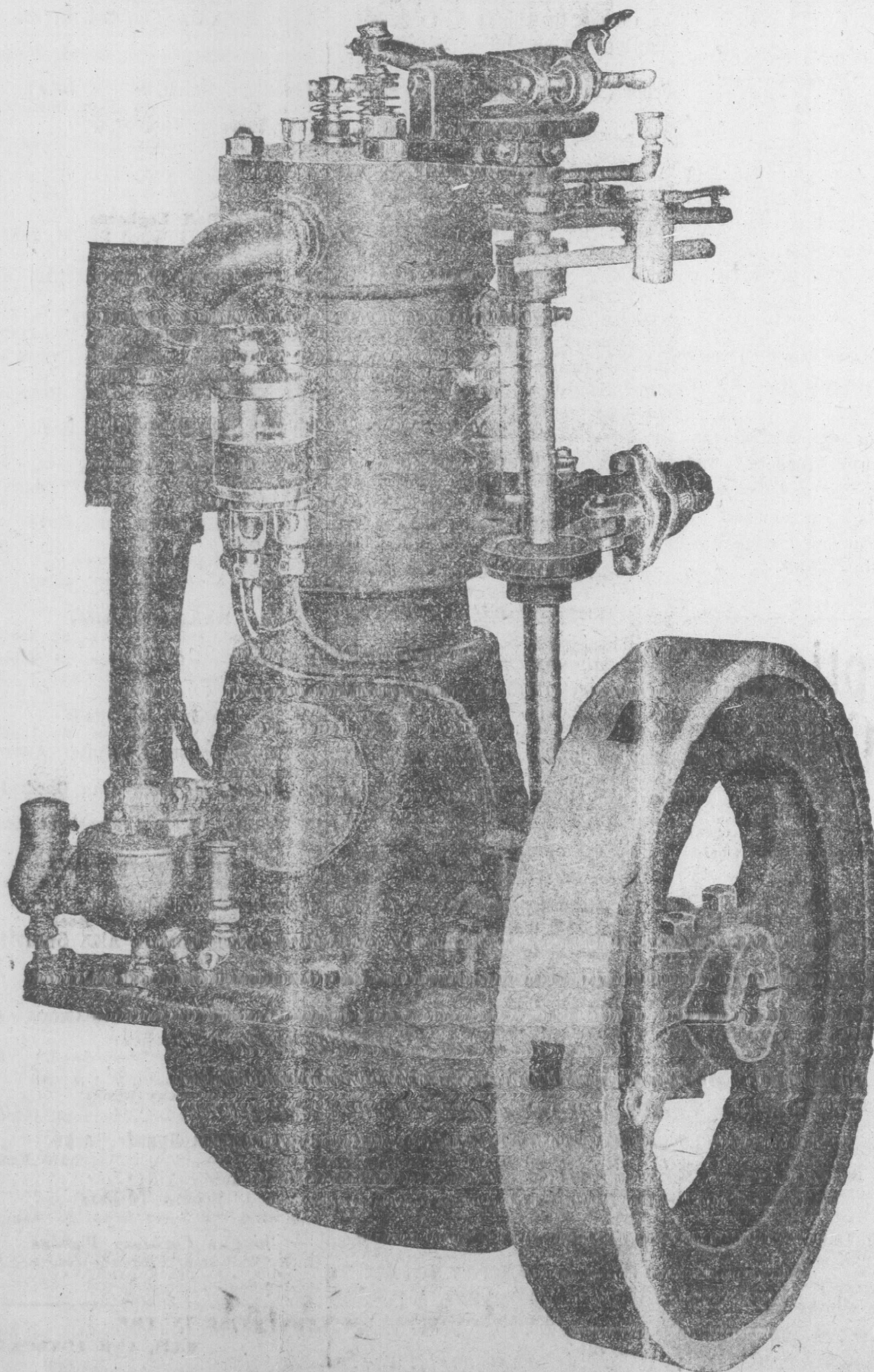
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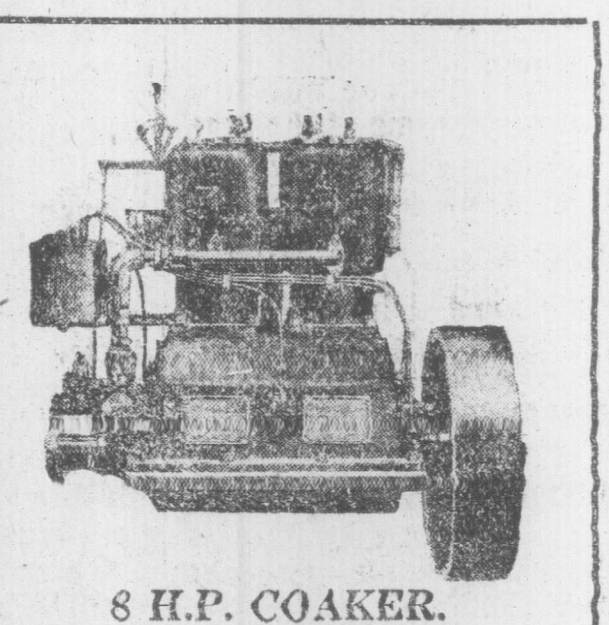


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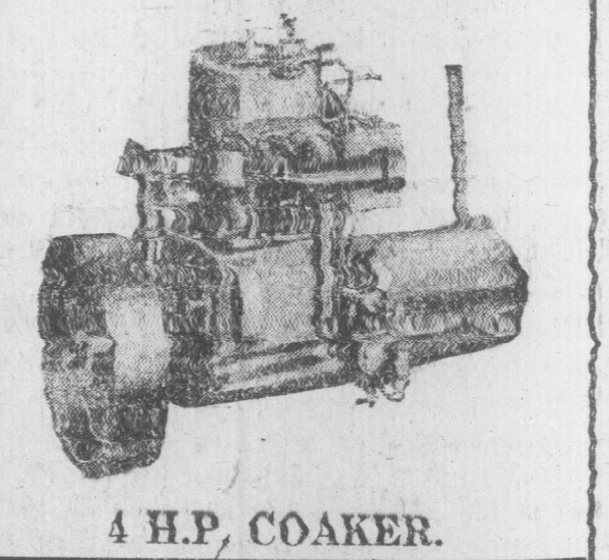
The "Coaker" 4 Cycle Engine can be operated on half the oil consumed by a 2 Cycle Engine. This Engine's power is equal to double the power of some 2 Cycle Engines. It is made for Fishermen's use and expressly for Trap Skiffs and the large size Fishing BULLIES. It is sold to Union Members at wholesale prices, all commission and middlemen's profits being cut out. We have contracted for the manufacture of 1000 of these Engines. We sell no engine but the "Coaker." We have them on exhibition at our wharf premises. We carry parts and fittings in stock. We will arrange reasonable terms of payment to meet the requirements of men unable to purchase for cash. WE GUARANTEE THE ENGINE. Write for particulars and terms, applying to Chairmen of F. P. U. Councils concerning this Engine. We confidently recommend the Engine as being of the very best make and material, of being exactly what is needed for the Fishermen's use and GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

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

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



8 H.P. COAKER.



4 H.P. COAKER.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd.

BARGAINS in High-Class New Hat Flowers

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS will be very fashionable this year, and will be profusely worn on Stylish Millinery.

The latest popular fad of wearing a neat bunch of Artificial Flowers on the left breast will gain in favour with careful dressers as the season advances. Many of our patrons have already adopted the newest fad and have made their selection from our vast stock of

5000 Artificial FLOWERS

We have just completed marking this lot, and amongst the five thousand are some beautiful bunches, sprays, and wreaths.

These were fortunate in securing at a bargain, and you are to have the benefit at Removal Sale Prices.

Here you can select splendid Hat Flowers—kinds that have a natural appearance, such as Mignonette, Carnations, Lilac, Jonquils, Sweet-Pea, Daisies, Violets, Sweet-William, Moss Roses, Full Blown Roses, American Beauty Roses and a variety of other flowers that only a botanist can rightly name.

The rich, artistic colourings and the particular arrangement of each spray, bunch or wreath combined with excellent qualities, will certainly appeal to lovers of Artificial Flowers, and cause a tremendous rush for these Bargains.

Come in and see what you can pick up for fifteen, twenty or twenty-five cents. You'll be pleased. Come early. Come to-day.

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

Easter Shoe Sale



Special Easter Footwear is now ready. The season's best models for Men, Women and Children.

High or low cut styles that any man or woman would be proud to wear.

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

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

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

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

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

We cordially invite you to come and see

The White Shoe Store 304 and 306 Water Street. S. B. KESNER, Prop.

A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS

To-day, April 21st. "PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality. Try a pound or two sliced our way. BANANAS, CELERY, TOMATOES. NEW YORK CHICKEN. NEW YORK SAUSAGES. NEW YORK CANNED BEEFS. LONG ISLAND DUCKS.

Fry's Cocoa

CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS. IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks. IRISH BUTTER, 23 & 56lb. boxes. "SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2lb. slabs. "SUSSEX" BUTTER, 56lb. boxes. Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES. 40 crates GREEN CABBAGES. 20 cases NAVAL ORANGES.

'Phone 379 W. E. BEARNS

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON MEXICO

"Armed intervention in Mexico by the United States should never take place. We who have the interest of the country at heart approve of the course of the present administration in withholding troops from Mexico."

This declaration was made on March 23 by Cardinal Gibbons. Just after his arrival from New Orleans, where he conferred with Archbishop Jose De Wu Y Mora of Mexico City on conditions in Mexico.

Carranza and Villa, Cardinal Gibbons declared, are not to be trusted and no one interested in the future welfare of Mexico wants to see either at the head of the country. There is another candidate, said His Eminence, who will soon be brought forward and who is the most worthy and the one who can bring lasting peace to the country. He preferred not to mention the name of the candidate at this time.

The Cardinal refused to divulge just what took place at the conference he had in New Orleans with the Mexican Archbishop, saying that it was "a closed book and had been taken up with the Department of State and an early settlement was looked for."

"It is true there is much internal disorder in Mexico," continued the Cardinal, "and this is to be regretted. There are about thirty dioceses in Mexico, each with a bishop, but I am informed that about twenty of these, with the Archbishop of Mexico City, have taken refuge in San Antonio, Texas. They have established there a seminary and will remain there until conditions become settled in their own country."

"None of us have any faith in Carranza or Villa. I have had full reports on both of them and they are not to be trusted. They are a disgrace to their country and I know that the people have no confidence in them. They have ruled with a mighty hand, and I have heard that Villa has perpetrated atrocious murders, but their rule seems to be near an end. I feel sure that the proper man will be elected if an honest election is obtained."

"Villa and his men have perpetrated the greatest crimes against the Catholic Church, and for no reason. That will all be taken up, though, through diplomatic circles, and I do not care to go into details as to what has been done."

Potato Flour Very Economical and Wholesome

People are waking up to this idea of using the potato to offset the high price of wheat. The Department of Agriculture reports an experiment in mixing potato meal with wheat flour in bread-making. The Austrian bakers are now compelled by law to use at least 30 per cent of this potato meal in bread. The bread made by the Department has been baked with all the way from 25 to 50 per cent of potato meal, the rest being wheat flour. The loaves with more than 30 per cent potato meal were not satisfactory. They were heavier than wheat bread, and less attractive in form. The bread is of dark colour and coarse texture. In making this bread, the imported potato "Bakes" were used, and also a meal made by slicing and drying potatoes and then grinding them into a fine meal.

It appears that in some cases housewives throughout the country are adding cooked potato to the wheat flour in bread baking. When just enough of this is used, it makes a good bread, moist, and one that will keep well; better in fact than whole wheat. Everywhere the increased use of the potato is being taken up. There are so many ways in which it can be used as food that it is quite easy to find from it a partial substitute for wheat flour. In addition to this potato bread, experiments are being made with drying and grinding bananas and also chestnuts. Some of these mixtures are fairly good, nutritious and wholesome. They are cheaper than pure wheat flour.

There was a law passed some 17 years ago which imposes a tax on every barrel of mixed flour, that is wheat flour which contains any other ingredient, and of course an attempt to put these substitutes on the market would run up against this law and tax. For that reason there would be some trouble, and delay in organizing a service of mixed flour, but it is hoped that this will be overcome.

The main point now is to interest the public in the increased use of potatoes in some form. There is a

THE MARTYRDOM OF POLAND

A Nation Divided into Three Sections, One Fighting Against the Other--It is Parricide, Fratricide and Compulsory Suicide--Men Go Mad as They Fight

Is it the death agony or only the birth pangs? is the question which every Pole throughout the world is asking himself as tragedy follows tragedy in the long martyrdom of our beloved nation, writes Ignace Paderewski. You have only heard the details of Belgium, he continues, but I tell you they are as nothing compared with what has happened in Poland.

The scene of operations in Poland is seven times larger than that of Belgium, and she has had to endure seven times the torture. Remember the battles of Europe are being fought in the east, not to the west, and while the tide of battle has reached a sort of ebb along the trenches about the frontiers of Alsace and Flanders, the great waves roll backward and forward from Germany to Russia and break always on Poland. Our country, in fact, is just as Belgium was called—the cock-pit of Europe—and it may now be called the battlefield of the world, if not of civilization.

Appeals to Humanity.

I have not come over to London, however, to speak of politics. Besides, there is even above the gigantic incursions involved the colossal standpoint of a common humanity in the name of every neutral and all the Allies alike. The whole world stands aghast and impotent before it, all amazed that it is at once the victim and the culprit.

It is only perhaps we Poles who have known to its utmost depths what this war has really meant. It is not only that there are ten million human beings on the verge of starvation, nay, actually perishing; there is worse than that. Remember that both Belgium and Poland are still under the yoke. The Russians it is true occupy some 15,000 miles of our country, but this is really nothing, for the Germans occupy five-sixths of it, and the desolation passes all comprehension.

As to actual battles, I can hardly speak of them. It is torture even to think of them. Only consider! Our one nation is divided as it were, into three sections, which are thrust each against the others to work out their own destruction. It is parricide! It is fratricide! nay, suicide! Compulsory suicide! That is what it is.

Listen to what it means to us all! I was told by a gentleman from Austria that an army doctor, a Pole by birth, who was deputed to go over the battlefields and verify identification marks on the dead bodies, found among the 14,000 dead hardly any but Polish names. He looked in vain for any others, and in the end went mad with horror at the thought of it.

Tragedy of Poland.

Another story that came to me the other day told of another case of the tragedy of Poland which is almost too terrible for the human mind to contemplate. The incident took place during a charge. Both armies had been ordered to attack and the Poles, as usual, were placed in the front lines. As they met in the shock they recognized. One poor fellow as he was struck through by a bayonet, cried out in his death agony, "Jesu Maria!—I have got five children!" "Jesu Maria!"—the words went straight to the brain of his conqueror as a dagger to the heart and killed his reason. Somewhere among the madhouses of Europe there is a lunatic. He is not violent, but he never laughs. He only wanders about with the words of his dying victim; while the feeling that ran silently through each breast with the same, Can Poland survive? Gratitude to Russia? Is it the death agony or is it but the birth pangs? To-day who knows? I only know the present and unless that present is saved the future is lost.

That is why I have come, no longer to charm the ear, but to beg for my countrymen. I speak not of art but of human life, and it is this that I plead for. The promise of Grand Duke Nicholas that Poland shall be a nation once again went straight to the very heart of every one of our 25,000,000 fellow countrymen. That one promise has been sufficient to change the whole mentality of the nation and fill

double purpose in this substitute flour at the present high prices, and also to create a needed demand for the large quantities of potatoes now left in storage.—Rural New Yorker.

their souls with new hope. It has cleared up any doubt that might have existed in the minds of the Poles in Austria and Prussia as to what it is that the Allies are fighting for, namely, the principles of nationality for which we have suffered, ah, how many centuries.

One thing which stands out prominently above everything else to-day, and which I feel that I must mention, is the wonderful self-control and behaviour of the Russians in Poland. It is wonderful, and it is just their grand, divine sense of pity for us all that wins every Polish heart over

So much is this recognized even in Germany that we have been assured by the authorities that all sums of money and gifts handed to us for that purpose will be scrupulously applied to the relief of the Poles. It is at once a work of piety and piety, one in which the whole world can and will join. The only question is, will we get sufficient help? Will even that help come too late?

It is in the great instinct of common humanity that I would make an appeal to the country which has been so generous to me in the past. It will not, I feel sure, be ungenerous when in my sorrow I plead on behalf of the future of my race.

CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE

Youths of Nineteen off to the Front, Jolly as if on Parade

Paris, April 12—Paris was enlivened to-day by crowds of conscripts of the 1916 class parading the streets to the strains of the Marseillaise, previous to departure to join their regiments in the centre and south of France.

Railroad stations were crowded with conscripts and their families. Street car lines running toward the stations carried singing and shouting bands, the youths being as jolly as if they were on for a picnic. These nineteen year old recruits show better effect of physical training preparation for their service in the army, and compare favorably with those of previous years. All appeared to be full of confidence and they departed without a sign of reluctance and regret.

BIG BATTLE IN MID-AIR

Thrilling Chase at High Altitude—French Aviator is Victor

Bordeaux, April 15.—The tale of an exciting chase in the air and a battle at an altitude of over 8,000 feet between a French aeroplane and a German Albatross machine, in which the French aviator was victorious, is related here by Lieut. Chambry, the observer on the French machine.

The pursuit began at Rheims, according to Lieut. Chambry, and lasted until the aircraft reached Chalons, an approximate distance of 25 miles. The German used over 100 quick-firer cartridges without doing further damage than to pierce the wings of the French machine. The eleventh shot fired by the French aviators caused the German aeroplane to fall, and on reaching the ground it caught fire. The German officers escaped injury, and were taken prisoners.

A considerable part of the better class of Chinamen in Manchuria can read and write English.

The population of the Russian Empire is now 147,000,000, of which the peasants number 100,000,000.

In the battle of Waterloo there were engaged 139,608 men, of whom 53,425 were killed or wounded.

FOR SALE

Schr. "GREENWOOD," 71 tons Built at Shelbourne, N.S. Sails and Rigging in good condition. Well found, in Anchors, Chains, etc. Apply to S. & G. BENNETT, Burin. or ROBERT TEMPLETON 333 Water Street.

New Millinery

OUR SPRING STOCK of Ladies' Hats Just to hand In the latest and up-to-date London Fashions. HATS TRIMMED AT SHORTEST NOTICE Also We have just opened our stock of Dress Goods Of very finest material and choicest patterns to select from. Our price are right as they were bought before the advance.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works, Halifax, N.S.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Order a Case To-day "EVERY DAY" BRAND EVAPORATED MILK. Job's Stores Limited. DISTRIBUTORS

Write For Our Low Prices

Ham Butt Pork Fat Back Pork Boneless Beef Special Family Beef Granulated Sugar Raisins & Currants and All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY St. John's, Newfoundland.

Civic Commission

Chairman Gosling presided at last night's meeting, Commissioners Harris, Ayre, McNamara, Bradshaw, Muljaly, McGrath, Morris, Anderson and Withers being present.

J. P. Blackwood, on behalf of J. P. McLoughlan, wrote re his client's property on both sides of LeMarchant Road, and asked if the Board had decided on any action.

The Engineer was asked to prepare a full report for next meeting. J. P. Blackwood for Capt. Joffe, wrote that his client was suffering damages to his property by reason of the condition of the sidewalk near his home, LeMarchant Road.

Reports from the Engineer and Rd. Inspector disclaiming Council's liability, will be furnished Mr. Blackwood. H. D. Reid, V.P., R.N. Co., asked if the Board intended renewing last year's contract for street watering.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Company in the matter. While on the question the dust problem was discussed in detail, and arrangements will be made for testing some oil already in stock, on the streets, while more will be imported for use in various parts of the city, during the season.

M. P. Gibbs, submitted particulars of land owned by J. P. Gleason, near Kent's Pond, through which it is supposed some water pipes pass. A full plan is necessary.

The Consolidated Foundry, wrote that they contemplated laying a concrete sidewalk and asked the Council for concrete blocks for the drain, which they would put down free of cost.

The request will be accepted. The residents of Central Street, petitioned for the extension of water in the street. Ordered to be done if sufficient pipe is in stock.

J. P. Kenny, Cabot Street protested against a catch pit being erected near his premises. Referred to the Engineer for enquiry.

Mrs. A. Taylor, 69 McFarlane St. asked compensation for windows broken by Council employees, while blasting some time ago. If the complaint is correct the windows will be replaced.

D. Whitten, South Side, complained of condition of street, which was dangerous in event of the fire companies being called out. The road will be repaired at a cost not to exceed \$20.

Jas. Ellis asked permission to repair steps leading to house, Southside East. They project in the street, and Mr. Ellis will be asked at what price he will sell the ground covered by them.

G. Hierlihy, 78 Monroe St. can build annex to house, if the Municipal regulations are complied with. Plans of proposed dwelling for W. W. Hills, Theatre Hill, were approved, subject to city regulations.

Mrs. E. Rawlins can repair house, Monkstown Rd., if the law is complied with. J. T. Martin asked permission to repair house 36 Casey St. Referred to the Engineer.

The solicitor wrote re the status of Mrs. Barrett, for land appropriated by the city in Hutchings Lane and Thomas Street. The records covering the matter will be looked up.

The solicitor also reported on the liabilities of the R. N. Co., in connection with their right-of-way for street car track. With passing of pay rolls, etc., the meeting adjourned at 10.30.

Enlisted

The following enlisted yesterday bringing the number of volunteers up to 1666. St. John's—Francis Hartley, Fred De Lacey, Eric Morris, Jas. K. Keary, Herber Bishop, Vere H. B. Holloway, Wm. Jos. Reid, Wm. Jos. Gladney, Upper Leland Cove—Lemus Coombes, Willis Lundrigan.

Tack's Beach, P.B.—Ernest Brown, Salmonier—Patk. McDonald, Burgeo—Chas. C. Guy, Gambo—Chas. Brown, Sylvester Golding, Wm. Ivany, Peter Sullivan, Bay Bulls Arm.—Herb Piercy, Portland, B.B.—Walter Rolls, Gidcon Lala, Jamestown, B.B.—Hector Moss.

A Correction

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—In the list of names forwarded by this Council and published by you some time ago on the petition asking for Keau's arrest, I note an error made in the name of Charles Osmond being included in those who signed the petition. The name should read Pharo Osmond. Kindly correct this please and insert it in your paper so as to make the matter all right. ANDREW LETHBRIDGE, Chairman Brooklyn Council, Brooklyn, B.B., April 15, 1915.

Capt. Franklin's Promotion Is Now Major.

Downing Street, 31 March, 1915 Newfoundland Confidential (2).

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential Despatch of 20th January on the subject of the employment of Captain W. H. Franklin.

2. I am informed by the Army Council that Capt. Franklin has now been promoted to the temporary rank of Major and that he has been attached to the 1st Battalion, 6th Warwickshire Regiment (Territorial Force), South Midland Division, which has proceeded on active service.

I have, etc. (Sgd. L. HARCOURT, Governor) Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., etc. His Excellency the Governor makes the following observations in relation to the above appointment:—

Major Franklin's special training with the 1st Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment and in association with the Staff of the XXVIII Division has afforded him admirable opportunities to qualify for Field Rank; so much so that on the favourable report of the Lieut. Colonel Commanding the st. Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Major Franklin has not only received (temporary) Army Rank as a Major but has at once been attached to a Territorial Battalion (the 6th) of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and has had the honour of being promptly despatched on active service.

I have had opportunities of learning how seriously and earnestly Major Franklin has devoted himself to his military duties and I have no doubt that, when the Army Council is designating the appointment of officers of field rank to the Newfoundland Regiment, the name of Major Franklin will be considered for the rank of Major in our own Regiment.

The term "temporary" in the "Gazette" appointments signified that the employment of an officer in the Army is limited to the duration of the War and merely distinguished those who have qualified as Volunteers for Army promotion from those officers who are making the army their permanent career.

Opportunities will no doubt arise for Volunteers to enter the Army permanently; but, unless their desire to join the Army as a profession is specially indicated, the Army Rank (as distinguished from their local Rank) is limited to the duration of their war services. (Sgd.) W. E. DAVIDSON, Governor.

Church Services Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 p.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Caley Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Jones; 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Induction Service; Preacher, Rev. Canon White.

Christ Church, Quiddi Vidi—Holy Communion on the Second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel—Even'g Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's West—Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 p.m. Other Services at 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

Brookfield School Chapel—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. METHODIST Gower Street—11. Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. D. Hemmeon. George Street—11. Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Memorial Service, Rev. Dr. Coperthwaite. Cochrane Street—11. Rev. Dr. Bond; 6.30, Platform Meeting. Wesley—11. Rev. D. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

St. Andrew's (Presbyterian)—11 and 6.30, Rev. H. Royle. Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas. At the Cookstown Road Church, Sunday evening, Elder Wm. C. Young, will speak on the subject of "Why the Unspeakable Turk has not been drummed out of Europe before this time."

SHIPPING

S. S. Argyle left Flat Island at 5 p.m. yesterday inward. S. S. Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques at 12.20 a.m. to-day.

S. S. Kyle due at Port aux Basques this afternoon. S. S. Sagona at Grand Bang at 7.10 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Roanoke leaves Halifax on Monday for this port. S.S. Mongolian is scheduled to leave Liverpool to-day, opening the Allan service to this port.

Several steamers to load ore for Middlesborough, England are due at Bell Island shortly. The Prospero will likely get away for Western ports this midnight, taking a large freight.

Bright. Olinda is now discharging molasses at Job Bros. & Co. and when finished will load codfish for Brazil. The Stephano arrived at Halifax at 5 a.m. and our Fourth Contingent of Volunteers leave for England at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

S.S. Adventure leaves to-day for Philadelphia, where she will have repairs made to her engines before taking up the Hudson Bay route. The S.S. Stegelburg has left Cadiz for this port with salt cargo for Balne Johnson & Co., and will probably be the first salt steamer to arrive.

The schooner Thersa M. Gray, Capt. Wm. McDonald, is now loading supplies at Monroe and Co.'s and will leave for the Banks to-day. She will call at the home port, Salmonier, for a supply of bait, on the way.

It is not yet known when the Stephano will dock for her annual repairs and overhauling. She is now running the service alone between this port, Halifax and New York and has all she can do to handle the freight offering.

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14, eod

SEALING NEWS Messrs. Bowring Brothers received a message from Captain Bishop of the Eagle last night saying that Capt. Barbour of the Bloodhound had wired the Eagle that the former's propeller was damaged, and that assistance was required.

The message further stated that the Eagle was standing by to render any assistance necessary. A message to Bowring Bros. last night from Captain Barlett of the Terra Nova, gave the ship's position as 30 miles W.S.W. of Grand Island, jammed, with the Diana and Viking 5 miles S.W. and the Erik 5 miles S.E.

You can buy cheaper coating, but you cannot get better than Elastic-Cement Roofing Paint. ap19, 21, 24

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH—The new Rector of St. Thomas's Church, Rev. Dr. Jones, will preach at the morning service to-morrow. The induction will take place at the evening service.

GEORGE STREET—On Sunday evening in George St. Church a Memorial Service for the late Hon. John B. Ayre will be held. The Rev. Dr. Coperthwaite, an ex-pastor of the Church, and who for many years has been intimately connected with the deceased, will deliver the address. The service begins at 6.30.

COCHRANE ST. (College Hall)—The services on Sunday will be of a Missionary character. The Rev. Dr. Bond will preach in the morning, and he will also address a special meeting of the Sunday School in the afternoon. The Missionary Meeting will be held at 6.30 in the evening. Hon. R. A. Squires will be the chairman, and Rev. Dr. Bond will deliver the address. Special music has been prepared for these services. Visitors will be cordially welcomed.

WESLEY—If you go to Wesley Church on Sunday evening, you will receive a hearty welcome; enjoy a bright service; and hear something to interest you on the subject of Prohibition.

St. George's Day At Springdale St.

The pupils of Springdale Street Commercial School assembled at 9.15 a.m. yesterday on Gilbert St., in front of their school, the only playground available, and lined up with their Boy Scout Company and loyally saluted the Union Jack hoisted over the main entrance. Then, at the opening, addresses on patriotism and the day were given by the Principal and Rev. A. G. Stamp, M.A., after which patriotic songs were sung, including "The Isle of the Free," concluding with "God Save the King."

In the afternoon the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of the School assembled and marched countrywards under their respective leaders, carrying out the valuable principles of the Order. The Boy Scouts organized at the school about two months ago is doing good work under the direction of the Principal as scoutmaster, and Master Gordon Phillips, assistant scoutmaster, who particularly deserves credit for the efficiency to which he has brought the Company, and in whom the official representative in Newfoundland, Mr. Murdoch, has every confidence.

W.C.T.U. Re-union

The members of the W.C.T.U. held a very pleasant re-union at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Hunter, last evening, when the members met to welcome back again their President, Mrs. J. S. Benedict, after an absence of some months. Mrs. Benedict had met in the United States many of our W.C.T.U. workers, and had been given a hearty welcome from them as representing Newfoundland.

A meeting of the W.C.T.U. workers will be held on Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock in the Girls' Room of the Institute, Water Street, when any ladies who wish to connect themselves with this Society may do so.

In connection with the Temperance Rally and March, the Union ladies wish to thank all who have helped in any way to make it a success, the ladies who were present in the Casino, the speakers, those who sent banners and flags, and last, but not least, the Press which was most courteous and generous.

G.F.S. Prize Winners

Following is the list of prize winners who received their awards at the annual of the Girls' Friendly Society Thursday night:— Scripture—1st, Georgina Verge 2nd, Louie Hamlyn; 3rd, Viola Coaker.

Plain Work—1st, Ethel Brown; 2nd, Sarah Duffett; 3rd, Elsie Stone. Purificators—Jesse Thomas, A. Williams, Millie Roberts (equal).

Writing—1st, Ethel White and Sadie Hiscock; 2nd, Eleanor Dowden, Lizzie Gilbert, Maud McNeven, Maggie Dalton, Selina Bartlett.

Application at Reading and Writing Class—Bertha Bryant. Attendance—Viola Coaker, Lizzie Andrews, Sarah Duffett, Elsie Stone, May Barnes, Millie Roberts, Annie Crewe.

Longest time in one situation—Rebecca George, Ethel Brown. Bonus on Savings—Lizzie Gilbert, Ida Priddle. The donors of the prizes were Lady Horwood, Mesdames Bolt, Bowring, Clift, F. Carter, Clarke, Davey, Gray, Gosling, A. O. Hayward, F. W. Hayward, W. C. Job, R. B. Job, P. Knowling, H. Rendell, White and Pye; Misses Branscombe, G. Horwood and M. Rowe.

MR. ROSSLEY has been asked by scores to put on the 1st and 2nd Contingents leaving for England. It can be seen for the last time at ROSSLEY'S East End Theatre.

C. M. B. C.—The Class will meet on Sunday in the Synod Building at 3 p.m. The address will be given by W. H. Goodland, Esq., who will take for his subject, "Incidents in the life of a Great General." Arrangements for the Annual Conversation and the closing of the Class for the current session will be made during the meeting. There will also be a meeting of the Committee to finalize the work of the session and to arrange for the resumption of the distribution of literature among the seamen visiting port.

If you want a good enjoyable show, see Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Locke in their great international sketch, representing England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales—at ROSSLEY'S.

Prospero Arrives

The S.S. Prospero, Capt. Joe Kean, arrived from western ports, 6.15 last evening. From the time of leaving here, almost up to when port was reached again there was continuous fog, the thickest ever experienced by any person on board the ship. Going west Capt. Kean was on the bridge practically the whole time until Channel was reached, and on the return passage conditions were not much better. The Prospero brought a small shipment of freight and a number of passengers including Rev. H. Renouf G. W. Penney, J. Harris, J. Studley, J. Mathieson, L. R. Foote, H. Ascott, Mesdames Dr. Hogan, P. St. Croix and child, and M. Walsh and 21 in second class.

Rossley's Theatres

Last night hundreds were unable to gain admittance at Rossley's to witness the splendid performance of Mr. Ballard Brown and dainty Madge Locke, artistes of repute. Miss Madge Locke, as an all-round artiste, has no equal. Her scene from Richard the Third, Shakespeare's favourite character, was applauded to the echo, also her portrayal of Madge Wildfire, from Tenneyson's novel. Her glorious voice, her dainty costumes, all bespeak the great artiste, while Mr. Ballard Brown is the finest singer that has ever been here, and the encores and applause last night was simply deafening. The competition was a huge success, twelve competitors entering. Mr. McGrath got first prize for Irish jig, Ennis Clark, second and Mr. Bailey, third. The others can compete again next Friday.

This cosy little theatre in the West End is crowded tonight to see the beautiful pictures exhibited. Special features—both domestic and comedy. The Elliot series of pictures are expected soon. Be sure and see them.

At the Casino

The usual large audiences attended the performance of "Captain Alvarez" last evening. To-night will be the last opportunity of seeing this thrilling story of the Argentine, commencing Monday evening and being repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday night's the great story "Mr. Barnes of New York" will be shown in six reels—featuring Maurice Costello, the popular Vitagraph star.

At the Crescent

The "Wiles of a Siren" and the war film "Quartrill's Son" are two fine pictures now showing at the Crescent picture palace. Extra pictures at matinee to-day. Send along the young folks and go yourself at night.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent." ap12, tf

A messages yesterday from Mr. T. Soper, of Channel, to the Board of Trade stated codfishery prospects were fairly good, but operations had been hampered of late by unfavorable weather and scarcity of bait. During the last week six schooners returned from the grounds with 400 quintals each.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble. ap14, eod

The express arrived at 9.30 last night, having been delayed owing to road condition. Head Constable Peet and four constables with the prisoners convicted for violating the sealing agreement arrived by the express.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12, tf

Twillingate, April 23.—The Sons of Temperance despatched on Wednesday a first petition of over 700 names, the result of two days' Twillingate canvass to stop the liquor traffic during the war.

Circulars have been mailed every cleric and officer in the Colony, and a cyclone should strike the Assembly by the end of April.

There is much regret over the death of the truly honourable John Ayre. J. D. S. BARRETT.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12, tf

WEATHER REPORT Toronto (noon)—Northerly winds, fresh during day, fine and coal to-day and on Sunday. Cape Race (noon)—Wind E.N.E., strong, fine and clear; nothing in this morning. Roper's (noon)—Bar. 29.65; ther. 38.

LOCAL ITEMS

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets. ap12, tf

The weather along the line to-day is: Wind N. W., strong, and dull; temperature 18 to 42 above.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14, eod

Mr. Geo. Penney, of Ramea, is now in the city on a business trip. Mr. George C. Harris, of Grand Bank came passenger by Prospero last evening.

Rev. Father Renouf is at present in the city. S.S. Florizel sails at 4 p.m. for New York direct, taking considerable freight and as passengers, Mr. G. McGuire in saloon and 10 in second class.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12, tf

FOR SALE—Schooner "King Ed. VII., 35 Tons. Well found, in Anchors, Chains, Sails and running gear. Schooner in first class condition for the fishery. For further particulars apply to R. STONE, White Rock, T. B., or GEO. KNOWLING, St. John's. ap23, 61d

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

WANTED—A. A. or 1st Grade Experienced Male Teacher for Springdale. Salary \$270.00. Apply with references to Chairman. ap120, 51, eod

WANTED, to hire or purchase, a Schooner (60 tons). Send particulars to P. H. COWAN, St. John's. ap119, 21, 24

WANTED—Two Experienced Packers for Dry Goods Department. Apply THE ROYAL STORES LIMITED.—ap23, 2i

WANTED—By Married English Lady (Presbyterian) with one child 14 months old, situation as Housekeeper or position of trust. Apply ABC, this office. ap17, 6i

NEW MOLASSES Just Received 2 Cargoes First Runnings BARBADOES MOLASSES Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels Fancy and Grocery To Farmers: JUST ARRIVED 100 SACKS PERUVIAN GUANO 'PHONE 647 STEER BROS. COAKER ENGINE CAN'T BE BEATEN SAYS FISHERMAN. Mr. W. F. Coaker, M.H.A. Dear Sir,—Just a few lines concerning the Coaker Engine that I purchased from the U. T. Co. this spring. I have used this engine all the summer without any trouble or difficulty; it really works like a clock. We had our traps twelve miles from the schooner and that engine used to go there twice a day for a month, making its forty-eight miles a day back and forth, and used to tow another trap boat with her, which made a difference of about seven miles in forty-eight, so she actually ran fifty-five miles per day while at Belle Isle. At Mugford's Harbor she averaged about thirty-five miles a day from the 14th of August to the 10th of September. I would not change this engine for any other six horse power engine on the market, either for speed or simplicity of operation. I passed motors this summer up to nine horse power. I haven't seen one to go with her this summer. I advise all who want a good strong and reliable engine not to refuse the Coaker Engine, for she is certainly the best on the market. ELIAS KEAN.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate