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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ASQUITH REPLIES TO HUN CHANCELLOR'S RECENT SPEECH

Says Hollneg Misquoted His Words—Premier Said the Allies Intend to Establish Principle That International Problems Must be Handled by Free Negotiations on Equal Terms Between Free Peoples—We Have no Intention of Wiping Germans off the Map

REITERATED HIS DECLARATION OF NOV. 1914

The Allies Will Demand That Belgium Will Not Suffer From the Wanton and Wicked Invasion of her Freedom—Scores Germany's Inhuman Submarine Policy Against Both Neutrals and Belligerents

LONDON, April 11.—On the occasion of the Government reception to the visiting French Senators and Deputies at Lancaster House to-night, Asquith took the opportunity to reply to the speech, recently delivered in the Reichstag, by the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Those present included Earl Kitchener, Marquis Lansdowne, Sir Edward Grey, J. Austen Chamberlain, Walter Runciman, Lewis Harcourt, Viscount Bryce, A. J. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil.

The Premier, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," referred to Von Bethmann-Hollweg's claim to readiness on the part of Germany to negotiate for peace, and said: "The German Chancellor wants us to assume the attitude of a defeated to a victorious adversary. But we are not defeated; we are not going to be defeated," and he reiterated that the Allies were only prepared for peace on the terms of his declaration of November, 1914.

Asquith, proceeding, said: "The Chancellor first misquotes my language, then proceeds to distort its obvious meaning. The intention of Great Britain and France when they entered the war was not to strangle Germany, or wipe her off the map of Europe; nor to destroy or mutilate her national life, and certainly not to interfere with, to use the Chancellor's language, the free exercise of her peace-

ful endeavors. As a result of the war, we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by free negotiations on equal terms between free people, and that this settlement shall no longer be hampered, or swayed, by the overmastering dictation of a Government controlled by military castes. That is what I mean by the destruction of the military domination of Prussia; nothing more, nothing less."

Alluding to the fate of Serbia and Montenegro, following the similar fate suffered by Belgium, the Premier said: "We are in this struggle as champions not only of treaty rights, but the independent status and free development of weaker countries. Under the circumstances, cynicism could hardly go further than the Chancellor's claim that it is for Germany, of all powers, to insist, when peace comes, upon giving the various races a chance of free evolution along the lines of their mother tongue and national individuality. Apparently, this principle is to be applied, I suppose, on the approved Prussian lines, both in Poland and in Belgium."

Conceding that the Poles have had experience of German ideas and free evolution of this kind Asquith continued: "An attempt to Germanize Poland has been made for the last 20 years. This strenuous purpose was at once a colossal failure. Prussian domestic policy, and nobody knows this better than the Chancellor, for he had been one of its principal instruments, resulted in the wholesale strikes of Polish children against all attempts to force the employment of the German language. The barbarous floggings inflicted on them and the arrest and imprisonment of their mothers," continued the Premier, "form a black chapter, even in the annals of Prussian culture. It is with this record the Chancellor sheds tears over the fate, of which what he calls the long suppressed Flemish race, I wonder what the Premier care itself, thinks of the prospect the Chancellor opens out to it? The Chancellor says, 'After the war there must be a new Belgium, which must not be a Franco-British vassal,' but between whose people and the Germans who burned

their churches, pillaged their towns and trampled their liberties there is to be, in future, a collaboration of simple one. The Allies desire, and are determined to see, once again old Belgium. She must not be allowed to suffer permanently from the wanton and wicked invasion of her freedom. That which has been broken down must be repaired and restored."

Declaring that he would not waste words on the Imperial Chancellor's lame, half-hearted attempt, to justify the wholesale use of submarines for the destruction of lives and property, the Premier said: "As measures we have taken have been covered by the principles and spirit of international law as applied to the development of modern war. These have been carried out with the strictest regard to humanity. We are not aware of a single instance of a neutral life having been lost by reason of the Allies' blockade." Remarking that the German blockade of Great Britain had begun long before the British Order-in-Council of 1915, as shown by the sinking of the Dutch steamer, Maria, and the American sailing vessel, W. P. Fry, Germany's declaration of its submarine blockade of the United Kingdom was made in February, 1915. Asquith declared, "but it was not until March, 1915, that we adopted those measures against the German trade, which the Chancellor now suggests were the cause of the German submarine policy. I need not dwell upon the flagrant violation, which attend its execution, of the elementary rules and practice of international law, and common dictates and obligations of humanity. Up to this moment it is begun ruthlessly carried out against neutrals, as well as belligerents."

Battle Still Raging at Verdun

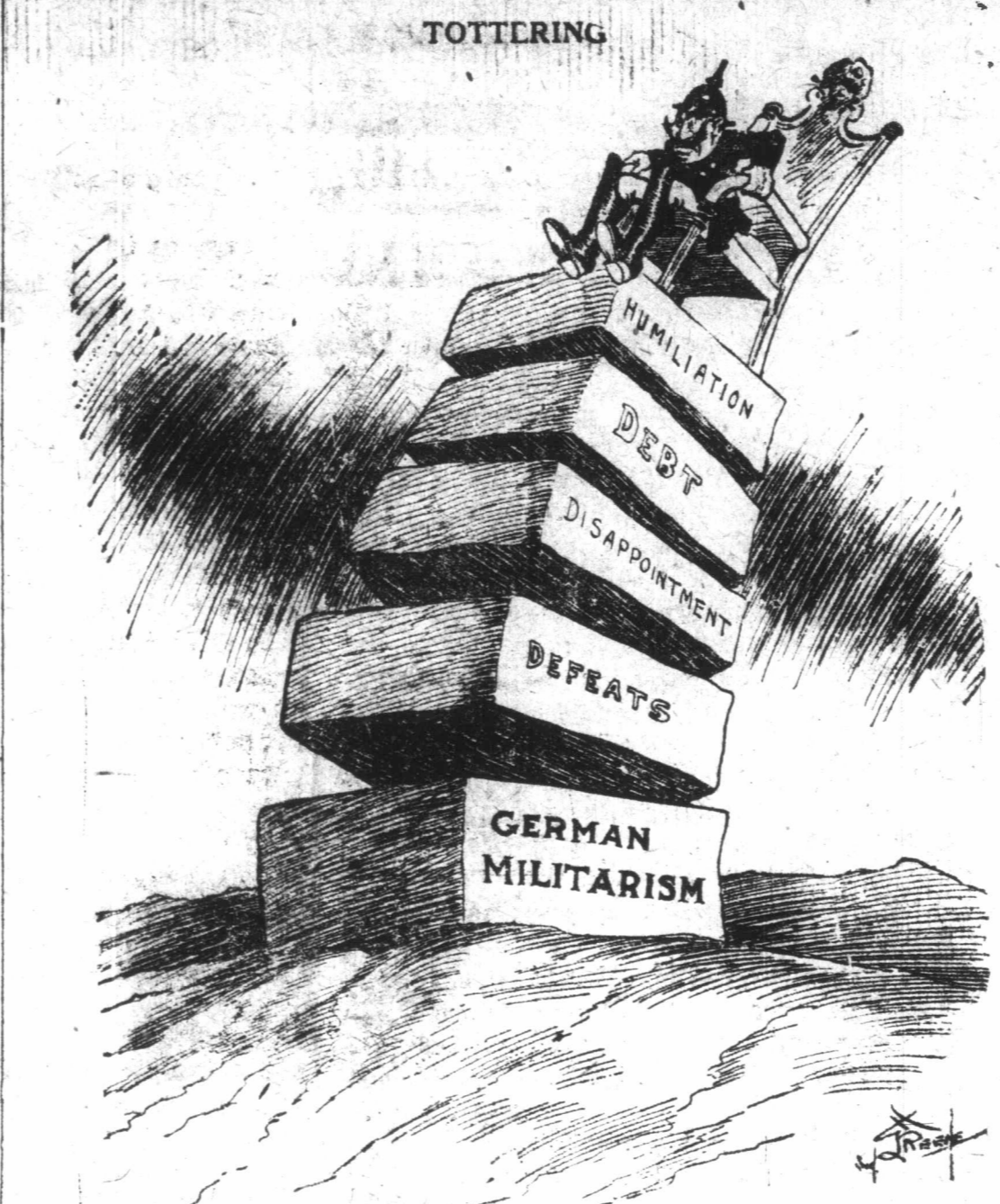
PARIS, April 11.—The battle around Verdun is proceeding with unabated fury.

To the west of the Meuse the bombardment is increasing in intensity. It was reported by a French official communication issued to-night that fierce German attacks were delivered against the French front south of Forges Brook, but though the Germans suffered serious losses, the French line between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres remained unbroken.

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N. Y. EVENING TELEGRAM

Liebknicht Once More Muzzled

Is Refused Permission to Address Reichstag on the Grounds That He Has Repeatedly Misused His Opportunity in Order to Injure Dignity of House

LONDON, April 11.—Dr. Karl Liebknicht, German Socialist, has again been refused permission to address the Reichstag, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. Refusal to permit him to address the Chamber came during a discussion on the second reading of the Bill providing for payments and compensation for disabled soldiers in a lump sum instead of by pension. When Liebknicht asked permission to speak, the President of the Chamber is reported to have replied: "I cannot allow you to speak on a Standing Order, because you have repeatedly misused your opportunity in order to injure the dignity of the House."

OVERNIGHT MESSAGES

German-Norwegian Trade Resumed

LONDON, April 10.—Germans, under protection of the new mine field, have resumed trade with the west coast of Norway, according to a despatch from Aalesund to the Times. The first steamer since the war began arrived at that Norwegian port last week, where it was loaded with fish and oil.

Seek An Increase In Their Wage

LAWRENCE, Mass., Apr. 10.—Two hundred operatives of the finishing department in the Arlington cotton and worsted mills went on strike to-day for an increase in wages, amounting to two cents an hour. A general readjustment of wages is demanded.

Guarantee to Belgium

LONDON, April 10.—The Havre correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says Great Britain, France and Russia have agreed to guarantee to Belgium the integrity of Belgian Congo, similarly to the guarantee for the integrity of Belgium itself.

Not Confirmed

OTTAWA, April 10.—The Militia Department has not yet received any confirmation of last week's German official claim that they had captured a mine crater from the Canadians at St. Eloi.

Suggests Using Interned Shipping

Lord Robert Cecil said Britain Will Give Careful Consideration To Any Such Proposal of Neutrals.

LONDON, Apr. 10.—Any proposal put forward by neutral Governments with the idea of obtaining immunity from capture for vessels owned by nations at war with Great Britain, in place of service by neutrals, will receive careful consideration from the British Government. War Trade Minister, Lord Robert Cecil, made this statement to-day, in response to a question in the Commons. He said the question of employment of vessels belonging to hostile nations, sheltered in neutral ports, was a matter for neutral Governments to decide. Before arriving at any decision the neutral Governments concerned, no doubt, would take into consideration that the destruction of merchant vessels by the Germans had the effect of diminishing the world's tonnage, and consequently affected the trade of neutrals, not less than the trade of belligerents.

French Jubilant Over Failure Hun Drives at Verdun

Latest Hammer Strokes By Germans Against French Have Failed—Prominent Military Critics Now Regard Operations Around Verdun As Trench Warfare

PARIS, April 10.—The Germans continued their attacks last night in Verdun region, east and west of the Meuse, over a front of 13 miles long from Hill No. 204 to Fort Douaumont. The War Office announcement of this afternoon says that in the fighting west of the River for the possession of Deadman's Hill, the Germans were repulsed, except on a front of 500 yards near Hill No. 29. East of the River, the Germans assaults gained no appreciable results.

PARIS, April 10.—The failure of the latest great hammer stroke of the Germans against Verdun has greatly encouraged the French Press and public, and confirms still further the general confidence felt in the ability of the high command. The attack is stated to have been the most determined of great blows delivered since the battle began.

PARIS, April 10.—Six prominent military critics of morning newspapers consider that the operations around Verdun have lost the character of a battle and have assumed the character of trench warfare similar to that on the general front. The Temps agrees with this view saying that the combats of Verdun resemble more and more those engaged in daily trench warfare at various points of the front.

GERMANS UNABLE TO BREAK FRENCH LINES AT ANY POINT

Crown Prince Take Advantage of French Evacuation of Bethincourt and Throws Several Divisions Against New French Position But is Unable to Break Through at Any Point—Germans Face Full Fury of French Fire and Meet Heavy Losses

FRENCH HOLD POSITION IN CALLETTE WOOD

In Pripst Marsh Region Germans Launch Attack by Boats Which Broke Down Under Russian Fire—Russians Repulse Several Turkish Attacks in Bitlis District

LONDON, April 11.—Without a pause, the German Crown Prince is taking advantage of the evacuation of the Bethincourt salient by the French. The occupation of that position by the Germans has thrown several divisions against the new French line, but, so far, it has been unable to break that line at any point. Bombardment on the whole front west of the Meuse is increasing in intensity on both sides. The Germans, moving down along the Haucourt-Bethincourt line, attacked the French positions south of Forges Brook. Here they had to face the full fury of the French guns, which cost them heavy losses. The French front, along a strategic sector extending from Le Mort Homme to Cumieres, remained unbroken. Further attempts at assault were arrested by the French curtain of fire. The French still hold their positions in Callette Wood, which has been the scene of heavy fighting, and against which German attacks are being directed daily.

From the Dvina River to the Lower Stripa, there has been sporadic fighting between the Russian and Germans. Considerable activity by air-men on both sides has also been shown near Komora. In the Pripst Marsh region, a German attack launched by means of boats, broke down under the Russian fire, while on the Lower Stripa the Russians captured a German trench and held it against counter-attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

In Asiatic Turkey the Russians penetrated the region of Diarbekr, in Armenia, while in the district of Bitlis several Turkish attacks have been repulsed. South of the Lake Urumiah region the invaders are apparently coming up with the Turkish main forces. Latest official reports are an-

Chairman and Vice-Chairman Resigned

LONDON, April 11.—Premier Asquith has accepted the resignation of Earl Derby as chairman, and Lord Montagu as vice-chairman, of the Joint Naval and Military Board for the Control of Aerial Service. nouncing engagements fought with large numbers of Kurds. The Kurds are supported by regular Turkish infantry.

British Prepare to Relieve Townshend

New Attack Will Be Made Against Sarrayat on the Tigris—Operations Have Been Greatly Hindered by Floods

LONDON, April 10.—Preparations are well under way for the next British attack in the attempt to relieve the army surrounded by Turks at Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia. This attack is to be made, according to the plans of the British staff, against Sarrayat on the Tigris, a short distance above Feleah, which recently was won from the Turks.

LONDON, April 10.—Lieut. Gen. Lake, commanding the British forces in Mesopotamia, reports that a British attack on the Turkish position at Sarrayat, on the Tigris River, just below Kue-el-Amara, failed to break through the Turkish line. This statement was given out this evening by the official Press Bureau. It says that no attack on Sarrayat was made on April 6th, as reported in a Turkish communication of April 9th.

Sir Percy Lake reports that the attack made at dawn on the 9th, failed to get through the enemy's lines, and that operations were much hampered by the floods, which are extending.

From the "Appam"

NORFOLK, Va., Apr. 10.—Lieut. Berg, the German prize master of the Appam, now lying in Newport News, to-day reported the vessel leaking badly, with four feet of water in the hold. Berg says that she was damaged by going ashore at Dakkar in Africa just before her capture by the German raider Moewe.

MERCHANTS, ATTENTION!

The popular Grocer, Mr. J. J. St. John, has recently received one of the DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES, of the latest type.

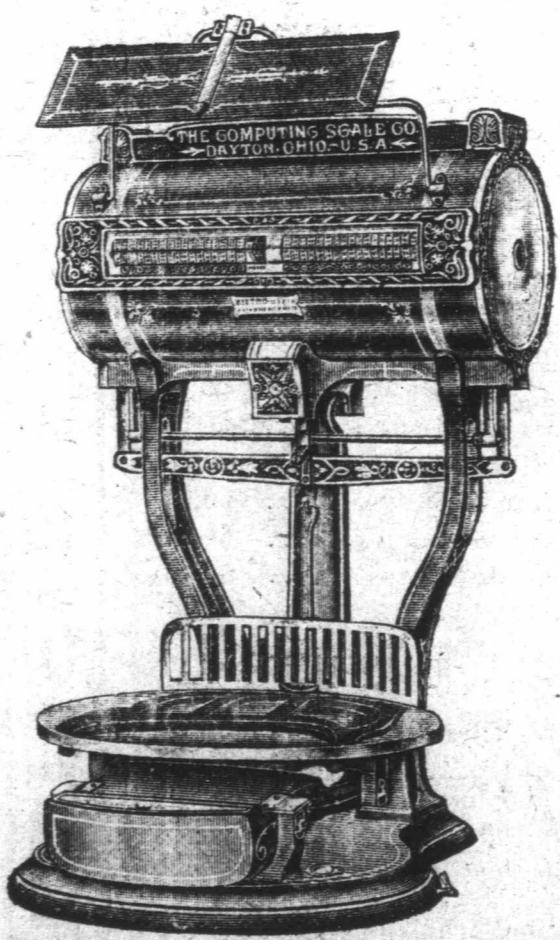

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VERDUN, WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLEFIELD, LOOKS PEACEFUL NOT A SOLDIER VISIBLE

Mighty Conflict Began February Definitely Won by the French, a British Observer Says—Rival Hosts in Hiding Keep Vigilant Watch.

With the French army beyond Verdun, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle)—A glorious Spring holiday—such was the very deceptive appearance of things at noon to-day when I reached a certain vantage point from which the battlefield was unrolled in a crescent of many colored hills before me. Throughout the vast amphitheatre, twenty miles wide and ten miles deep, not a single human being was visible aside from the little group of officers around me. Over there to the northwest lies the broad dark bank of Malancourt woods, which we know to be a busy hive of Bavarian and Wurtemberg grenadiers, sharpshooters, flammekiters and gunners. Beyond them on the horizon the queer cone of Montfaucou, along the Crown Prince's headquarters, is plainly visible. Passing eastward the two French bulwarks of Hill 304 and Dead Man's Hill block the view northward. Then across the wide and still flooded valley of the Meuse we scan a higher and more deeply indented plateau directly north of Verdun.

Through fieldglasses we can follow every rise and fall of these forever famous slopes—the longer shoulder of Talou in the bend of the river and behind in the Caures woods where the first avalanche fell, the Polivroumont block which runs back northeastward and then to our right the Haudromont woods. Douaumont Plateau, and Vaux woods of bloody memories, and in the whole panorama there is not visible a single human being. In the hollow behind us lies the ancient city of Verdun under a cloud of purple smoke that tells the old tale of Teutonic vengeance.

Not far away we are permitted to inspect one of the old forts of the Verdun circuit, not very old in years, but in a military sense nearly everything is old that antedates the present war. Outside the portcullis the archstone carries the motto, "S'en sevel dans les ruines plutot que de se rendre." (Let us bury ourselves in the ruins rather than surrender.) Brave old words! But the soldiers of France have not waited for any Boche professor to teach them. They have evolved for themselves a better kind of resistance and it is upon that that the victory of Verdun is based. We walk up the glacis, around the grassy parapets and through the interior court yards. Not a gun is visible.

Overhead several aeroplanes are soaring and westward I can count five of the anchored observation balloons, called sausages. Before us a network of communication trenches climbs up the open slopes, and although invisible we know it continues through coppices and forest patches toward the summits where geyserlike eruptions of earth mark the main stress of the artillery duel. The crest of Douaumont, in particular, is continually shattered into a crown of cloud and around it the succession gunflashes might be mistaken for accompanying muffled roar of helicopter signals were it not for the explosions.

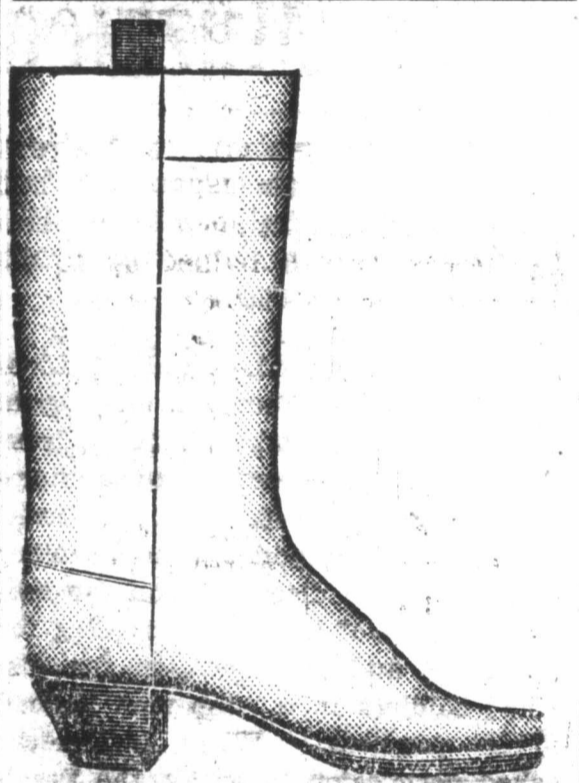
It is what they call a calm day on the front; that is to say, the daily toll of death and wounds and the daily strain of anticipation of these ills are limited to a few points where the pressure is seldom and little relaxed. There has been no infantry action since Wednesday, when the enemy made a slight advance from Malancourt Woods on to the hillock of Han-court. But the sunshine deceives us when it gilds this scene into a semblance of peace. Before and around and behind us, hidden away under ground and in less elaborate cover, half a million men armed with every ready device modern science can suggest lie in wait, each host watching for any sign of weakness on the part of the other. The preparations for a to-morrow, wrapped in mystery save to a few chiefs themselves, never for a moment cease.

Under its empty and smiling surface the bastion of Verdun is a vast human ant hill seething with multifarious labor. The war has gone under ground again in this sector, and that is the mark that the French victory is definite. It has gone under ground as though it could not bear the light of day, and if it emerge afresh it will be for a new and different battle, not the one that was declared on Feb. 21. Here or elsewhere it will certainly emerge, but I think more likely it will be elsewhere, further west.

Meanwhile there is a pause of relative calm. Let us suppose it to be more the German gunners read our party a little lesson which I may be forgiven for mentioning, trivials as it was. We had visited Verdun and after a motor journey among the hills had inspected an anti-aircraft gun-pit. The officer had explained calculation of distances and angles, putting the men through the various movements, though without actually firing. We had just left the place when to our great surprise these very guns began firing in earnest. Looking up, we watched bubbles of shrapnel smoke forming and dispersing, but could not see the enemy raider who was being aimed at. It became immediately evident, however, that if we could not see him he could see us and, having seen, had signaled his batteries, by wireless no doubt, supposing us to be more distinguished persons. Half a dozen shells came singing over our heads and burst in the wood 300 yards away. A seventh shell smashed up the ground within thirty yards and set us scuttling to cover like so many rabbits.

The only calm hereabouts that is completely unbroken is the calm of the French soldier, now generally a war-worn veteran and the best fellow on earth.

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" "Times" Office	29.00	" W. Messervey	60.00
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" A. Snow	30.00		
" 11 "Twillingate Sun"	3.00		
" Nfld. Exp. Co.	4.22		
" 12 Alph. Turpin	5.00		
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" 16 Jos. Dawson	15.00		
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" 3 Josiah Drover	24.00		
" 4 Walter LeDrew	25.00		
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" 9 Joseph Pennell	6.43		
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" "Rod & Gun"	1.57		
" Postal Telegraphs	6.68		
" 7 "Times" Office	5.50		
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" G. Rabbits	66.66		
" 18 "Star" Pub. Co.	1.00		
" "The Guardian"	1.60		
" R. N. Co. (fares)	23.20		
" John Clouston	2.50		
" Postal Telegraphs	1.72		
" A. A. Tel. Co.	.20		
" Dicks & Co.	4.50		
" M. Pike	.68		
" L. E. Emerson	25.50		
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" Y. T. Squires	5.88		
" Joseph Pennell	23.55		
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" Walter LeDrew	60.00		
" Wm. Messervey	60.00		
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!
Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.
ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.
Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END
Order a Case To-day.
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
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Job's Stores Limited.
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BRITISH
THE POWER OF PROTECTION
Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices
BRITISH
PROTECTION in Material.
PROTECTION in Style.
PROTECTION in Fit.
Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!
The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

DR. GRENFELL TELLS OF HIS LABOURS WITH MEDICAL UNIT IN FRANCE

Will Never Forget What He Has Seen—Work Done by American Medical Units Is Appreciated by British Officers

"I am writing to you probably for the last time from France from the headquarters of the _____ at _____ (unmentionable). I was given the opportunity to make a complete tour of the armies one, two and three, for certain reasons which I will not mention now. I have been all round one and two. It is most extraordinary to begin with to find so many unexpected people, especially army folk, who have been most helpful. The sights I have seen and the intimate knowledge I have gained of the workings of an army, especially the medical side of the battlefield, will be an asset as long as I live. From the Surgeon General and O. H. O. I've been shown courtesy and help. I little enough expected or deserved, it has been a wonderful experience. As I lay awake last night in bed, you can imagine one's emotions, as one watched the sky lit up by the star rockets of the fighting hosts, especially the Germans, which are far the brightest, and heard the roar of guns and the rattling of shells and then the endless darkness and silence—no lights. I have been permitted to go

even the Generals Colonels and other names fade as one dashes from one place to another in a motor, and each one is as kindly and hospitable as the last. I was in the Canadian trenches with Colonel Foster, but have neither seen or heard of the Newfoundlanders. I've resigned from the Harvard Unit and shall be in Newfoundland again soon and out of it all, though the Surgeon General offers me a commission as once. I feel I ought to stick to Labrador till winter anyhow, when I can still get a commission if I am needed for next winter. But I tell you it is hard to go out now."

All the leading medical officers of the British expeditionary force in France recently entertained the "Harvard Surgical Unit" on the occasion of its moving back into canvas for summer quarters.

Speeches were made by Colonel Sir Bertrand Dawson, medical consultant to the forces. Colonel Sir Almoth Wright, the world-famous pathologist, General Sawyer, Director General of the medical services; Colonel Fullerton, surgical consultant to the forces, and others.

From personal and constant experience of the professional work done by the United, they wished to put on record the high value they were bound to attach to its presence with the British force in the fearful war, but they especially wished to emphasize the further appreciation, felt by one and all of the fact that America, in service such as that of the Harvard and Chicago Surgical Units, is expressing her real feelings toward the Empire, and the principles for which the Allies are staking everything on earth that they hold dear.

Colonel David Cheever of Harvard, in charge of the Units, replying, said

THE NICKEL---MONDAY AND TUESDAY

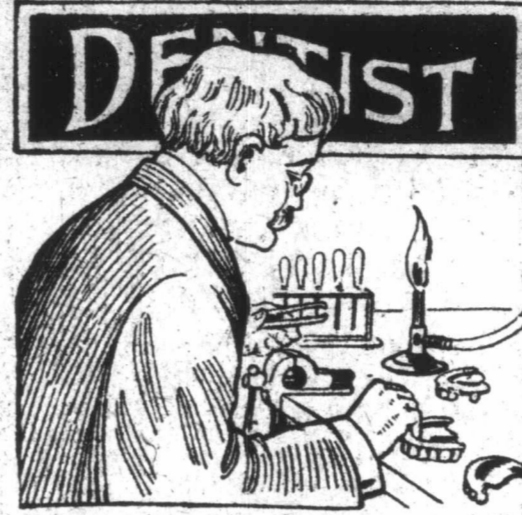
"THE GOLD DUST AND THE SQAW." "A DISCIPLE OF PLATO."—A Vitagraph comedy.

"DON CAESAR DE BAZAN."

A beautiful 4-part Kalem drama, featuring the Broadway favourites in a story of old Madrid.

"THOSE BITTER SWEETS."—A Keystone comedy.

Performances Throughout the LENTEN SEASON for the City RELIEF Fund.



ESTABLISHED 1891.

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

DR. A. B. LEHR, (The Senior Dentist) 203 WATER STREET.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

A BILLIE REEVES COMEDY TO-DAY.

"A STUDIO ESCAPE"

A Thrilling Society Drama produced in 2 Reels by the Selig Co.

"A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK"

An Edison Drama featuring Augustus Philips and Margaret Trussing.

"WHAT'S OURS"

A Melo Drama by the Vitagraph Company.

"THE NEW VALET"

A Roaring Comedy with Billie Reeves, the Celebrated London Music Hall Comedian.

Good Music and Effects.

A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.

COOPERS, ATTENTION!

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

R. CALLAHAN, Water St.

To Motor Boat Owners

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE undersigned, who holds Newfoundland Patent No. 209 on COVERS FOR MOTOR BOATS AND OTHER BOATS, is now prepared to license the use of same to fishermen and others requiring it. This covering can be put on a Boat in about two or three minutes and removed in less time. When on Boat no water can enter it, not even rain, except a small space at stern reserved for steersman.

All its attachments are specially adapted so they will not interfere in any way with twine hauling or any other work a boat might be used for. The covering can be made by any Boat owner.

A salesman will be on the road shortly with a model showing how covering is made and worked, from whom a license can be obtained for its use. This man will also visit the Northern Districts soon as navigation opens. For further particulars as to cost, etc., write or call on

F. F. DELANEY (Patentee) Station Agent, Spaniard's Bay.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

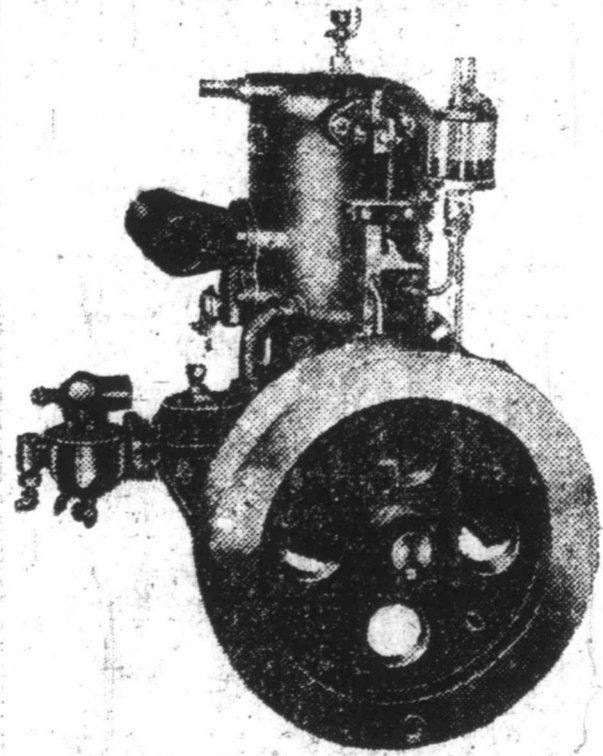
ACADIA GAS ENGINE CO., Ltd.

Largest Manufacturers of

MARINE ENGINES

IN CANADA

For Burning Gasolene, Kerosene, Crude Oils, Distillate, Etc.



Also Manufacturers of Vessels' Heaving Outfits, Hoists, Winches, & etc.

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Our Foundry is well equipped for manufacturing Brass or Iron Castings of every description at shortest notice. Catalogs, Prices, etc., furnished on application.

ACADIA GAS ENGINE CO., Ltd.

250 Water Street, St. John's.

Head Office and Factory, Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.

THE ROBERTS BARRATRY CASE.

The case of the King versus Nathan Roberts, Gilbert Roberts and Capt. Burgess was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday by Chief Justice Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood, and the following Special Jury: Patrick Walsh, foreman; Geo. Trainor, E. McLean, A. McKeen, Frank Martin, Fred Hayward, E. Sinnott, Jas. Edgar, William Flemming, Denis O'Brien, Geo. Noseworthy and Thomas Malone.

The accused were tried on two counts, conspiracy to cast away a schooner, and conspiracy to defraud an insurance company. Several witnesses were examined up to 6 p.m., when the Court took recess for supper, resuming at 7.30 p.m. When all the witnesses had been examined, the Jury was addressed by Howley, K.C. for the Crown, and Higgins, B.L. for the accused.

The Chief Justice having charged the Jury, they retired at 10 o'clock and at 11.45 came into Court. Foreman Walsh announcing that they had found Gilbert Roberts not guilty on either count, and Nathan Roberts and Earl Burgess guilty of attempts to defraud an insurance company.

Mr. Higgins, B.L. then asked to be heard in mitigation of sentence and an adjournment was taken till Friday, when sentence will be imposed.

SEALING SHIPS DISCHARGED

The Erik finished discharging her seals yesterday forenoon and the returns which were completed by the afternoon were: Total, 18,377 seals; value, \$52,462.48; nett, weighing 463 tons, 5 cwt., 1 qr., 17 lbs. gross; nett, 447 tons, 7 cwt., 11 lbs. The 185 men comprising the crew shared \$84.52.

The Florizel which finished discharging Saturday night turned out 42,359 young harps, 2550 young hoods, 165 bedlamers, 631 old harps, 776 old hoods; total, 46,481. The seals weighed 1196 tons, 12 cwt., 3 qrs., gross; 1154 tons, 13 cwt., 2 qrs., 1 lb. nett. The gross value of the cargo is \$136,308.65.

The MEN'S MISSION

The venerable Father Robert of the Passionist Order preached a very eloquent sermon at St. Patrick's Church last night on the Malice of Mortal Sin, the great offence it is to God, and the necessity of satisfying for it. The Church was crowded with men at the 8 o'clock and 7.30 morning masses and there are big congregations of men daily.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Mr. Hutchings, K. C., presided today, discharged 2 drunks and fined one up for the third time this season \$5 or 14 days, and another whose second offence it was \$2 or 7 days.

The Board of Trade yesterday had a report under date April 1st, giving the catch of cod at Jean de Bay and Beau Bois as 95 qtls. There is only one boat fishing and one arrival from the Western shore had 92 qtls. for 5 men.

TEMPLETON'S, HEADQUARTERS FOR HERRING NETS

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

ANCHOR BRAND.					ADVANCE.									
Cheap Grade.					High Grade.									
MESH	1/5	2/5	2 3/8	2 1/4	2 3/4	Total	MESH	2 1/4	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 3/4	Total		
30 Ran	8	6	10	9		33	30 Ran	5	4			9		
35 Ran	9	10	14	10	5	48	35 Ran	0	14	25	5	0	44	
40 Ran	18	30	40	20	24	132	40 Ran	10	25	55	40	20	150	
45 Ran	0	0	0	2	5	7	45 Ran	0	4	8	10	5	27	
50 Ran	0	10	20	30	30	90	50 Ran	0	20	60	68	20	168	
60 Ran	5	10	16	40	35	106	60 Ran	0	0	5	5	11	21	
					416					419				

Grand Total 835.

Place your order now before the prices advance.

ROBERT TEMPLETON, 333 WATER STREET.

IN STORE:
Absolutely
The Best
FELL'S
NAPTHA SOAP.
Try a few Boxes.
J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Summ Cuique."



"To Every Man His Own."

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 11, 1916

MR. MORINE

GOVERNOR DAVIDSON entertained Mr. Morine, The Premier, Mr. Coaker and a few other close friends of Mr. Morine's at luncheon to-day as a compliment to Mr. Morine, who will probably leave by this evening's express for Canada.

Mr. Morine hopes to return in July for a month's fishing and says he intends to pay an annual visit to the Old Colony and spend a month salmon fishing.

SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPLY

THE Government yesterday asked for \$124,000 Supplemental Supply, bringing expenditure for 1915-1916 up to \$4,276,105. This Supplemental Vote includes \$4,000 for Consolidation of the Law, \$5,420 for Census, \$7,000 for repairs to Public Buildings, \$1,800 for contingencies for Marine and Fisheries, \$1,500 for Premier's office contingencies, criminal prosecutions \$3,000, \$1,180 for Supreme Court, \$4,800 House of Assembly expenses, \$11,402 maintenance of Public Institutions, \$15,000 for Marine Charities, \$5,600 for the Marine and Fisheries Department, \$1,200 for the Department of Agriculture, \$3,000 for Customs Refunds, General Contingencies \$25,000—all of which is spent.

In General Contingencies A. A. Parsons is paid \$275 for services as Secretary Nomenclature Committee, which is a payment very few imagined. Mr. Parsons had received P. T. McGrath received another big grab of \$1500 for services to the Royal Trade Commission; what services were performed is not stated. This is probably the most contemptible haul from the chest during 1915, for no one will be satisfied that P. T. McGrath's work in connection with the Trade Commission was worth more than \$100.

The Bell Island Transportation Co. received no less than \$2800, as the Colony's guarantee on the investment in that trolley affair; last year a large sum was also paid. The Hr. Grace Dock Co. also received \$1885, as the Colony's part of the guarantee on that venture, which has turned out so badly. We understand the Government intend to amend the law dealing with these guarantees and will place one Director on the Boards controlling these Companies.

It appears that \$20,000 was taken from the Savings Bank some years ago and invested in the Hr. Grace Water Co. The Company pays no dividend these years and the Government is now compelled to pay \$804 interest on this unwise investment while the stock is not worth very much. The next move will be a Bill to raise \$20,000 to give to the Savings Bank to recoup it for the loss of this \$20,000.

The men who allowed the Savings Bank moneys to be used for such purposes should be compelled to refund this money or stand before the Bar of Justice and defend themselves for their conduct in using the Bank's funds for such a purpose.

DR. LLOYD

DR. Lloyd has taken over the suite of offices in The Gazette Building, lately occupied by Mr. Morine. He has purchased the office furniture used by Mr. Morine. This suite of offices are probably the best in the city, and it is pleasing to know that Dr. Lloyd is determined to forge his way to the top in the legal profession.

Three cases were placed in his hands yesterday. After the House closes he will devote his entire time to his legal duties and will be found at his office in The Gazette Building.

F.P.U. NOTES

THE F.P.U. now embraces 250 Councils with 22,000 members, and owns \$20,000 funds, 50 Halls and sites worth \$30,000.

Three thousand F.P.U. members are Shareholders in the Union Publishing Company and Trading Company.

One thousand members own shares in the Union Export Company; those Shareholders at present represent a cash investment of \$250,000 in those Companies. One gentleman in Montreal has agreed to take \$300,000 worth of shares in the Export Company and other Union Companies that will operate at Catalina. Another large firm with its head office at New York has applied for \$200,000 worth of shares in the various Companies of the Union. This is in addition to the \$300,000 investment by American capitalists arranged by Mr. Coaker while at New York.

The F.P.U. cannot permit outside capitalists to control the Union Companies and the amount of capital accepted from outside will depend upon the investments of Union members who must own 55 per cent. of all capital invested in the Companies.

Yet one "nobody" in St. John's imagines the F.P.U. is not strong and represents 17 per cent. of the electorate. Yet in 1913 16,000 Union votes were cast in Union Districts, as shown by the election returns; while 4000 more were absent and could not vote or were then under age. The Union's strength is to-day 50 per cent stronger than it was in 1913—in districts outside of where it was then organized.

The Union Party would to-day return 30 candidates if an election took place; but why wonder! There were Thomases 1900 years ago, and will be until the end of time.

HUGE GRAFT

THE Conservative party in Canada seems to have fallen on evil days; and murmurings within and denunciations without indicate that a rupture is by no means impossible. Like our own Assembly, the Canadian Parliament has been very strong on Royal Commissions; and since 1911 the administration has appointed 81 Royal Commissions at a cost of half a million dollars. This, says a Canadian exchange, explains why these are called Royal Commissions. We have had no end of such in this country; and evidently we are to have further commissions to help extricate the Morris Administration from the political mess which has been brewing for the last five years.

The present crisis in the Canadian House of Commons was precipitated by Mr. Kite, Member for Richmond, C.B., some days ago when he laid charges of a very serious nature against the Government. These charges implicate the Minister of Militia, Sir Sam Hughes, and in consequence of Mr. Kite's charges it is said that Sir Sam is hurrying back to Canada from England whether he went somewhat suddenly a short while ago ostensibly in the interests of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

The statements made by Mr. Kite are truly alarming; and if they are substantiated, the Minister of Militia and in fact the whole Conservative Party will suffer a huge moral, if not political

defeat. The central figure of the scandals is one John Wesley Allison whose whereabouts are at present unknown. Allison was sponsored by Sir Sam Hughes in Ottawa who introduced him to political friends as "my friend" Col. Allison, who has done splendid work for Canada and is saving the Empire millions of dollars!"

Shortly after the war began, Allison and one Eugene Lignanti, who had been previously leader of the Ritz-Carillon orchestra, formed a partnership for carrying on the purchase and sale of war supplies. A few months later, one Yeakum came into the partnership. The first contract into which they entered was with the American Ammunition Co.—an organization incorporated in the State of Virginia with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, and a subscribed capital of only \$1,000.

The directors named in the organization were simply dummies. Two weeks later, another contract was entered into with the International Arms and Fuse Co.—organized in the State of New York with an authorized capital of \$1,500,000, and a subscribed capital of only \$3,500. The officials in this organization were likewise dummies. The Canadian Shell Committee placed orders with these companies to the amount of \$23,000,000; and before a single fuse was delivered, so says Mr. Kite, cash was advanced to the companies to the extent of \$2,252,900. From these contracts Allison, Lignanti and Yeakum were to receive commissions to the extent of \$1,866,000. These contracts, it is asserted, and documentary evidence is produced to the effect, were endorsed formally by Sir Sam Hughes. Mr. Kite terms this ruse-off "blood money coined out of the agony of the Empire."

Nobody seems to know where Allison sprung from; but it is said that he has been connected with prominent Canadian business men and politicians for many years, acting as a "middleman" for them. The feeling against Sir Sam Hughes is very strong in Ottawa political circles; but it is quite possible that he knows nothing of the details of the transactions between the two companies and the Shell Committee. It is, of course, well known that shortly after the war began, there was a movement amongst Canadian Conservative members of Parliament to get rid of Sir Sam. There was serious trouble at the Valcartier Camp when some members of the Cabinet went to the camp to hold an investigation. The result was most of the charges made against Sir Sam were found to be true; but the Premier declared that they were small things compared with the "big" thing Sir Sam had done. There will likely be lively times when the Minister of Militia returns to Canada.

Now, in view of all this profiteering business which seems to be going on everywhere, would it not be wise for our local authorities to take the public into their confidence and publish a detailed statement of what our Regiments have cost to date, with a list of suppliers, contractors, travelling expenses, etc., for let it be known that there is a feeling abroad that a little ventilation of our own military affairs would have the effect of allaying a good deal of suspicion regarding the profiteering in this Colony. There is nothing like publicity; and the sooner this is done by the Morris Government the better for all concerned.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

gave notice of resolutions relating to the encouragement of shipbuilding and the providing of a bounty in relation to the same; also of resolutions relating to the establishment of a Newfoundland herring inspection board; also of resolutions dealing with the extension of privileges of the Railways, Marine Docks Act of 1913.

Municipal and Patent Bills were introduced and read a first time.

The House then went into Committee on Supply, and the Minister of Finance and Customs introduced supplementary supply as follows:

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY, 1915-16

Head II. Civil Government, \$21,283,941	Head III. Civil Government, \$21,283,941
Colonial Secretary's Office—	Colonial Secretary's Office—
Census Compiling, Printing and Binding..... \$5,420.94	Police Annals..... \$100.00
Consolidation of Laws..... 4,000.00	Registration of Jurors..... 300.00
Sealing Commission..... 13.00	Civil Criminal Prosecutions..... 3,000.00
Births, Marriages and Deaths..... 500.00	Public Works—
Public Works—	Supreme Court..... \$1,180.00
Contingencies..... \$500.00	Phil and Light, Constabulary Fire Department..... 300.00
Fuel and Light, Department Buildings, Outports..... 250.00	Forge..... 300.00
Insurance and Keeper Buildings, Channel..... 100.00	Maintenance Penitentiary..... 200.00
Repairs to Public Buildings..... 7,000.00	Finance Department—
Marine and Fisheries—	Magistrates Contingencies..... \$1,500.00
Contingencies..... \$1,800.00	Supreme Court Contingencies..... 750.00
Premier's Office—	Deeds and Companies..... 150.00
Contingencies..... \$1,500.00	Head V. Legislation, \$7,950,000
	Finance Department—
	Legislative Council..... 1,204.00
	House of Assembly..... 4,801.00
	General Legislation..... 1,945.00
	Public Works—
	Fuel and Light..... 200.00
	Head VII. Public Charities, \$26,102,000
	Maintenance Lunatic Asylum..... \$6,225.00
	Laundry Work, Lunatic Asylum..... 1,000.00
	Fuel and Light, Lunatic Asylum..... 1,900.00
	Maintenance General Hospital..... 435.00
	Salaries, General Hospital..... 552.00
	Maintenance Poor Asylum..... 1,920.00
	Salaries, Poor Asylum..... 700.00
	Maintenance, Fever Hospital..... 500.00
	Public Charities—
	Casual and Permanent Poor..... \$7,000.00
	Public Health, Outports..... 1,000.00
	E. R. C. No. 2, Pauper Relief..... 7,900.00
	Head VIII. Light Houses, \$26,402.00
	Finance Department—
	Contingencies..... \$500.00
	Marine and Fisheries—
	Maintenance..... 5,000.00
	Fog and Noon Gun..... 150.00
	Head IX. Agriculture and Mines, \$1,210,000
	Agriculture and Mines—
	Timber Inspection..... 510.00
	Forest Fires..... 700.00
	Head X. Marine and Fisheries, \$26,040,000
	Marine and Fisheries—
	S. S. Fiona..... \$16,000.00
	Enforcement Bait Laws..... 4,000.00
	Harbour Master and Boatmen..... 40.00
	Dredging..... 1,000.00
	Propagation of Lobsters..... 2,000.00
	Head XIII. Customs, \$3,000,000
	Refunds..... \$3,000.00
	Head XIV. General Contingencies, \$25,000,000
	Finance Department—
	This Amount..... \$25,000,000

YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE.

MONDAY, April 10th.

The House did not meet until 3.45 last evening owing to the Shore train, on which the Speaker and Chairman of the Committee were passengers, not arriving until late.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Downey from his District. A petition was also presented by Mr. Clapp from the fishermen of Current Island and St. Barbe, District of St. Barbe, asking for postal telegraph communications at Current Island and vicinity.

Mr. Targert presented a petition from Hant's Hr. asking for extension of railway to Old Perlican; also a petition from the inhabitants of George's Brook for a sum of money to construct a bridge at that place.

Mr. Jennings presented petitions from Twillingate, Moulton's Hr., Herling Neck and Fogo on the subject of a fog alarm on Cabot and Penguin Islands. These petitions were ably supported by Messrs. Cliffe and Halfyard.

Mr. Stone presented a petition from New Melbourne asking for a sum of money to construct a road in that settlement; also a petition from Charville for an allocation to build a wharf.

The following notice of questions were then given: MR. ABBOTT—I give notice that I will on to-morrow ask the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the amounts paid for surveying Labrador schooners in Bonavista District, and the names of persons receiving the amounts.

MR. ABBOTT—I give notice that I will on to-morrow ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing the amount paid by the Government toward the building of the public school at Grand Falls.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES gave notice of resolutions relating to the encouragement of shipbuilding and the providing of a bounty in relation to the same; also of resolutions relating to the establishment of a Newfoundland herring inspection board; also of resolutions dealing with the extension of privileges of the Railways, Marine Docks Act of 1913.

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Public Works—	Supreme Court..... \$1,180.00
Contingencies..... \$500.00	Phil and Light, Constabulary Fire Department..... 300.00
Fuel and Light, Department Buildings, Outports..... 250.00	Forge..... 300.00
Insurance and Keeper Buildings, Channel..... 100.00	Maintenance Penitentiary..... 200.00
Repairs to Public Buildings..... 7,000.00	Finance Department—
Marine and Fisheries—	Magistrates Contingencies..... \$1,500.00
Contingencies..... \$1,800.00	Supreme Court Contingencies..... 750.00
Premier's Office—	Deeds and Companies..... 150.00
Contingencies..... \$1,500.00	Head V. Legislation, \$7,950,000
	Finance Department—
	Legislative Council..... 1,204.00
	House of Assembly..... 4,801.00
	General Legislation..... 1,945.00
	Public Works—
	Fuel and Light..... 200.00
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	Casual and Permanent Poor..... \$7,000.00
	Public Health, Outports..... 1,000.00
	E. R. C. No. 2, Pauper Relief..... 7,900.00
	Head VIII. Light Houses, \$26,402.00
	Finance Department—
	Contingencies..... \$500.00
	Marine and Fisheries—
	Maintenance..... 5,000.00
	Fog and Noon Gun..... 150.00
	Head IX. Agriculture and Mines, \$1,210,000
	Agriculture and Mines—
	Timber Inspection..... 510.00
	Forest Fires..... 700.00
	Head X. Marine and Fisheries, \$26,040,000
	Marine and Fisheries—
	S. S. Fiona..... \$16,000.00
	Enforcement Bait Laws..... 4,000.00
	Harbour Master and Boatmen..... 40.00
	Dredging..... 1,000.00
	Propagation of Lobsters..... 2,000.00
	Head XIII. Customs, \$3,000,000
	Refunds..... \$3,000.00
	Head XIV. General Contingencies, \$25,000,000
	Finance Department—
	This Amount..... \$25,000,000

Head IV. Administration of Justice
\$7,880,000
Colonial Secretary's Office—
Police Annals..... \$100.00
Registration of Jurors..... 300.00
Civil Criminal Prosecutions..... 3,000.00
Public Works—
Supreme Court..... \$1,180.00
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Forest Fires..... 700.00
Head X. Marine and Fisheries, \$26,040,000
Marine and Fisheries—
S. S. Fiona..... \$16,000.00
Enforcement Bait Laws..... 4,000.00
Harbour Master and Boatmen..... 40.00
Dredging..... 1,000.00
Propagation of Lobsters..... 2,000.00
Head XIII. Customs, \$3,000,000
Refunds..... \$3,000.00
Head XIV. General Contingencies, \$25,000,000
Finance Department—
This Amount..... \$25,000,000

Recapitulation
Head II. Civil Government..... \$21,283,941
Head III. Civil Government..... \$21,283,941
Head IV. Administration of Justice..... \$7,880,000
Head V. Legislation..... \$7,950,000
Head VI. Agriculture and Mines..... \$1,210,000
Head VII. Public Charities..... \$26,102,000
Head VIII. Light Houses..... \$26,402.00
Head IX. Marine and Fisheries..... \$26,040,000
Head X. Marine and Fisheries..... \$26,040,000
Head XI. Marine and Fisheries..... \$26,040,000
Head XII. Marine and Fisheries..... \$26,040,000
Head XIII. Customs..... \$3,000,000
Head XIV. General Contingencies..... \$25,000,000
Total..... \$124,415,941

MR. HALFYARD—While the House was in Supply Mr. Halfyard again called its attention to the very unsatisfactory water supply of Change Islands and said that when we were in Committee on the estimates last week he drew the attention of the House to the reports of Dr. Brehm and Mr. Hall, the government engineer, on the water supply at Change Islands, and he (Mr. Halfyard) had read extracts from Dr. Brehm's report which set forth that the outbreak of typhoid at that place was chiefly due to contaminated water, and the dangers of annual or periodical outbreaks would remain unless measures were taken to give the people a water supply. Mr. Hall had furnished a map of Change Islands with the location of six wells, which in his opinion was necessary to give the required water supply and which would cost \$1400.00. The Colonial Secretary in his letter to the Secretary of the Board of Works, dated Nov. 22, 1915, said:

"The scheme would have to be left over till next year and it will be necessary that provision be made by the Legislature for the expenditure."
This evening, said Mr. Halfyard, we have the Supplementary Supply tabled and the Minister has read the additional estimates, but no provision has been made for the \$1400 required for to put into effect what the Public Health Officer and the Government Engineer recommends.

Mr. Halfyard asked the Minister of Finance, the Premier and the Colonial Secretary what they intended to do in the matter, and pointed out that we prided ourselves on patriotism, but true patriotism meant safeguarding the health and happiness of our people and making provision for their well-being.

The Minister of Public Works and the Colonial Secretary said that the matter would be taken up and provision be made to put into effect, the recommendation of Mr. Hall, so that Change Islands would have a pure water supply.

MR. HALFYARD asked the Government to lose no time in coping with the condition of affairs.

THE COL SECRETARY promised to have the matter attended to as soon as possible.

MR. COAKER asked the Premier if he intended doing anything towards providing the remaining four hundred old aged fishermen with a pension.

THE PREMIER promised to endeavour to meet the situation when the budget would be brought in. The Premier also promised the Opposition to give the vote for public works attention at that time also.

In answer to Mr. Coaker the Premier intimated that he did not expect the House would adjourn until after Easter.

MR. COAKER thought that the House should hold night sessions so as to allow the members an earlier opportunity of getting home to their business.

THE PREMIER

agreed to do so. MR. COAKER called the attention of the House to the fact that our soldiers were subjected to distressing inconvenience by reason of their pay not being paid to them while sick or wounded in hospital, and in many cases they are obliged to ask their relatives at home for money until they receive their pay. Mr. Coaker read a letter, in which it was stated that the relative of one of our soldiers who sent \$30.00 by cable to the soldier while in hospital and was charged the exorbitant sum of \$10.00 charges upon same.

MR. COAKER pointed out the grave injustice of allowing our troops to be treated in that way, and believed something should be done at once upon same.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that as the Postal authorities did not have the facilities for cabling money the matter was done through the Bank of Montreal and he supposed the expense of cabling etc. had cost the \$10.00 in question.

DR. LLOYD expressed the conviction that it was highly improper to charge the soldier with something which was not due to anything done by him but solely due to regimental regulations, and thought extra charges should be met by the Regiment and not by the soldier individually.

MR. COAKER thought that when money was due the soldier it should not be withheld from him, thus necessitating this extra expense for forwarding money as in the case just cited, and believed V arrangements were made with the record office the matter could be adjusted.

MR. CLIFF explained that pay was not stopped while the soldier was in hospital but was allowed to accumulate to his credit and thought that if the Colonial Secretary would take the matter up everything would be made right and believed the right course was to communicate with the commanding officer of the regiment, and arrangements would be made to have the soldiers pay given to him when he required.

MR. MORRIS thought it very proper to discuss the matter here and while he was not prepared to say where the blame should be laid he knew of cases where our boys were wounded and sent to hospital, and having no money of the time and no pay being made while in hospital he found himself penniless when he became convalescent. Mr. Morris joined Mr. Coaker, Dr. Lloyd and others in advocating that something be done at once to remedy the trouble.

THE COL SECRETARY promised to attend to the matter at once. The House then went into Committee on the Bill to Consolidate the Law relating to inflammable oils.

MR. COAKER pointed out to the Premier that some of the sections are very stringent, so much so that he thought it would be a hardship upon parties to comply. He referred particularly to the severe restrictions placed upon persons who have a small quantity of gasoline and other inflammable oils on their premises, and suggested that the Premier to give this matter every consideration before being passed.

DR. LLOYD agreed with Mr. Coaker and thought some well informed advice should be sought before passing this act.

THE PREMIER agreed with the Opposition Members, and the bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The House then went into Committee on an act respecting the continuing of a Volunteer Force in the country.

DR. LLOYD in speaking on the matter said that there was certainly, however, anxious to enlist, were never the less indispensable in the carry on of the service, particularly the cable service, etc. These men could not be regarded as slackers.

MR. COAKER thought that if badges were given to men who offered their services but failed to pass something should be done to guard against persons abusing this token of recognition, as men who may be physically affected may offer their services for the purpose of securing a badge.

DR. LLOYD moved an addition section exempting persons who may be in service and under obligation to masters or employers from any liability to an arrest or punishment in the event of volunteering while in such service, and providing that they may be re-instated if not accepted after offering their services to their country.

An amendment to Sections Two, Three, Four and Twelve of the Local Affairs Act was then introduced and received its first reading.

The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock this evening.

Cargo On Fire

Special Shipments of BRITISH and AMERICAN GOODS Arriving Daily.

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

HANDSOME BENGALINE DRESSES

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

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

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

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

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

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

THIS is a handsome Black, Grey and Silver wide-horizontal stripe. Waist finished with a deep pleated back belt, Mouslin De Soie sleeves, fancy white lace-collars, edge of wide full new skirt finished with 2-inch narrow-pleated frill. . . . Value \$45.00. Our Price. . . . **\$25.00**

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

IN Rose color, Cross-over deep roll-collar blouse, box-pleated front, new circular frill sleeves—double-puff skirt, Rose-hud at waist. Value \$45.00. . . . **\$25.00** Our Price.

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

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

HANDSOME BENGALINE DRESSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supports Mr. Ruby's Plea for More Extensive Use of Lime

Some Valuable Information for Our Farmers

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir—Recently in the public press I notice Mr. Ruby makes a plea for the more extensive use of lime by our farmers, and coming from such an eminent authority, such advice should be taken seriously. Mr. Ruby knows whereof he writes, and he has given concrete evidence that farming can be successfully carried on in this country. As an addition to Mr. Ruby's communication I recondense an article from the Journal of Agriculture of recent date.
"Lime has long been considered one of the essentials in crop production, and experimental stations in Canada have proven conclusively that soils which respond profitably to liming are very widely distributed.
"In case a soil is seriously deficient in lime, gypsum, or land plaster, may act as a direct manure; usually, however, its beneficial effect upon soils is due to its indirect action in liberating potash which was so locked up in the soil that plants could not make use of it.
"Lime is found in different forms available to the agriculturist.
"Phosphate of lime is found as bone, guano, apatite, and in the form of phosphate rock which is found extensively in South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee in the United States. The better classes of phosphate rock contain but small quantities of carbonate of lime, while others contain large amounts. The lower grade phosphates which contain a large quantity of carbonate of lime are particularly effective upon acid soils (such as our peat of muck soils).
"Superphosphates, which are prepared by treating phosphate rock and bone with sulphuric acid, have about one-third of their lime combined with phosphoric acid, and two-thirds with sulphuric acid. The lime combined with sulphuric acid is nothing more nor less than gypsum, or land plaster. Superphosphates are not recommended for upland soils which are deficient in carbonate of lime.
"Many kinds of lime readily available for agricultural use, among

which are caustic or burnt lime (quicklime) which should contain at least 90 per cent of actual lime; gypsum, in which the lime exists in the form of the mild sulphate; ground limestone and chalk, in which the lime is in the form of a mild carbonate; different kinds of marl, containing varying proportions of sand and clay and from 5 to 95 per cent of carbonate of lime; wood ashes, which contain from 30 to 35 per cent in the form of carbonate; limekiln ashes, containing about 40 per cent of lime, and waste lime from gas houses.
"Caustic or quicklime is the most concentrated, and consequently the most economical to handle. On account of its caustic properties it is more vigorous in its action than gypsum, limestone, marl, or wood ashes.
"The use of lime, however, should not be indiscriminate; and it is claimed that carbonate of lime by decomposition within the soil tends to produce scab in potatoes, provided that the germs of the disease are already in the seed tubers. In view of this caution should be observed in liming potato fields.
"Liming has been found to materially lessen the injury to turnips, cabbages, etc., caused by the disease known as "finger-and-toe", and "club-root."
"If manure and lime are mixed and ploughed under at once, the earth will arrest most of the ammonia found, for example, in stable or fish manure. If the mixture is exposed to the air, there will be considerable escape of ammonia into the atmosphere.
"Here I would remark that our people do not realize that the larger part of the value of fish manures is lost by allowing fish, herring, caplin, and other things used to remain uncovered. It is presumably not known by many that the "smell" caused after these begin to decompose is an indication that a great part of the ammonia contained in them is being given off into the air, and thus much of the labor of applying fish nature is time lost. All fish manure should be covered at once. Otherwise it is of very little value; only the (bone which is a manure. When wood ashes are a very small item) is utilized by the plied to the soil, the lime contained in them is in the form of oxide or carbonate, and not even all of this. People are not aware of the value quicklime, which reverts to the carbonate form on exposure to the atmosphere; so that fresh ashes have practically the same effect as quicklime in liberating ammonia.
Lime should be made readily available to our farmers; and they should be instructed in the economic use of it. Distributing it broadcast, as was done not long since by the so-called Agricultural Commission is a waste of public money. I know many instances in which the lime supplied

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Big Showing of American BLOUSES

The Latest New York Styles just opened.

Fine, White AMERICAN ORGANDIE Neatly Embroidered and Lace Trimmed.



Others in White Organdie and Voile, with dainty colored figure or stripe, 70c to \$1.75.



Black Sateen Cashmere and Poplin BLOUSES \$1.00 to \$2.50.

White SILK BLOUSES High and Low Neck, very smart. \$2.50 & \$3.00

MIDDY BLOUSES, A Nice Selection—Latest American Styles.

Steer Bros.

POSTAL MATTERS AT BAY ROBERTS

A Change Needed—Too Much Money Spent for the Service.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir—I thought I may take this opportunity of writing and acquainting you of the conditions of the Post Office here. In the first place before the new building was put here, the postman delivered the mail for the \$280.00. Now in the new building same man gets \$600 and also an assistant getting \$250, this is to say \$850 over and above when the same work was performed for \$280.00. In the second place the man who brings the mail from the train only gets \$380 for all the wear and work he performs. In the third place man they call the caretaker is getting a lovely salary of \$440 for, as you know, from the first of May to the first of October, and not one stroke of work is done by him. Now the \$400 over the \$400, we understand, goes for the cleaning of the building which we don't dispute, but it is easy to save \$300 out of the \$400.
Now Sir, don't you think this is unfair for the Post Office salaries at Bay Roberts to cost this country, \$1000 more than they had paid, since they came into power, with the coal and other expenses roughly speaking \$2000 a year. It seems as if the Government is not very close in saving money for the war.
Now Sir we would suggest to give the mailman more to the mailman and cut the caretaker, this would be savings \$340. We are not against any man getting a living but we like to see them earning their money. Hoping you will try and have those things adjusted as I know our members are not going to do anything.
BAY ROBERTS.
Apr 3, 1916.

MARINERS, ATTENTION

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Sir—I have the honour to enclose herewith, copy of letter received from Mr. John C. Andrews of Twillingate, which I would thank you to have published in your paper for the information of the general public.
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. W. PICCOTT,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries
Twillingate, Mar. 6, 1916.
A. W. Piccott, Esq.,
Department Marine and Fisheries,
St. John's.
Dear Sir—During one of my trips north last season, I had on account of heavy west wind, to pass east of

the Duck Islands, (said Island lying W.S.W. from Peckford's Isld.) and about one-quarter of a mile N. N. E. from S. W. Point, I discovered a large uncharted shoal of three to four fathoms. Speaking of this matter to another of our coasting captain, not long since, I find that there is no evidence of this shoal existing on his chart. I considered it my duty to acquaint you of the fact and have the public notified of the existence of said shoal.
Another rock is commonly reported to exist on a line drawn from the west point of Duck Island to the west point of Conper Island, also uncharted, about midway chart, sounding, giving depth 14 fathoms.
Considering these facts important for public notice.
Yours sincerely,
Sgd. JOHN C. ANDREWS.

Mr. Coaker's Remarks Anent Mr. Morine's Resignation

MR. COAKER—Mr. Speaker, I wish to express the regret of the members in the back benches on this side of the House to the fact that Mr. Morine has seen fit to make arrangements to leave our country and take up his residence in his native land, Canada. For several years he has been connected with us as our Solicitor and during that time we have worked very harmoniously together. I do not know any man in the Colony that has more sympathy with the ideas that I possess than Mr. Morine. There is no man in public life that I have ever discussed public matters with that is as much in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Fishermen's Union as outlined in the Bonavista platform than my Hon. Friend, Mr. Morine. On several occasions he has discussed matters of public concern with me and the only thing I regret is that circumstances have not permitted him to come into this House with us on the other side of the House in order to carry those objects and aims into effect. He is a sincere democrat.

When a boy I visited the House to hear the debate on Reciprocity between Sir Robert Bond and Mr. Morine. The great opponents of that day were Sir Robert Bond and Mr. Morine, and I remember remaining in this House until 4 o'clock in the

morning on that occasion to hear the end of the discussion. I did not agree with the politics of Mr. Morine in those days, as I was then a strong Liberal, but I admired Mr. Morine very much for his pluck in fighting hour after hour in defence of the principles which he advocated.

Again, when the Reid deal was before the House, I had the pleasure of occupying a seat outside the Bar and listening to that four-hour speech of his, and the brilliancy of that magnificent address is another thing which left a lasting impression on my memory. He is going now, and I suppose we shall never have the pleasure of seeing him take a seat in this House again; but he is going without fullest approval. He has not acted without consulting me in connection with the arrangements which he proposed to make, and he is leaving the country with the good will of the Fishermen's Union and of those with whom he has been associated on this side of the House. I know that his constituents of Bonavista Bay will regret very much the severance of the tie of so many years, and that their good wishes will accompany him in his new home in Canada.

We hope to hear of his great success in Canada, and many in this country will watch his career in his native land.

SEE BILLIE REEVES AT THE CRESCENT

Visit the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see Billie Reeves, the celebrated London Music Hall comedian in "The New Vale," one of the best comedies of the year. A thrilling society drama is "A Studio Escapade," a Selig production in 2 reels. "A Chip of the Old Block" is an Edison drama featuring the Edison stars, Augustus Phillips and Margaret Trussing. "What's Ours" is a Vitaphone musical play. A special musical programme has been arranged to accompany this big show; don't miss seeing it.

FUNERAL OF DR. THOMAS

The mortal remains of the late Dr. Thomas was laid to rest yesterday afternoon in the Church of England Cemetery. In the funeral cortege were Rev. Canon Smart, Drs. Fraser, Keegan, Brehm, Anderson, Chater, the members of the Masonic Fraternity and a large number of citizens. The undertaker was Mr. S. G. Collier and the service was conducted by Rev. A. Clayton.

REFLOATING "DESOLA" ABANDONED.

Yesterday, we learn, the report of W. Butler, diver, as to the condition of the "Desola" was rendering to those interested in the projected raising of the hull of the ship. It was very adverse to such a proceeding, as it shows that the bottom is practically eaten out of her, and could not possibly be so treated that the ship could be raised. The forward part is sunk in the mud 10 feet, and the bilges and part of the sides are eaten away also by the action of the acids which were in the cargo. It has, therefore, been determined to abandon the project.

WAS MISSING SEVEN YEARS

Saturday his relatives here had a letter from Mr. Thos. Roud, son of the late Capt. Roud, saying that he was in Egypt at the time of writing, and was with a New Zealand Regiment held to be ready to force the Turks. He left here seven years ago and in that period not a letter was received by his friends here who feared he was dead. He is very much alive but has travelled far and is now doing his bit for King and Country. Tommy is well known to all in the West End.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, must understand Plain Cooking, and be well recommended. Apply between 7.30 and 9 p.m. to MRS. H. E. COWAN, Rennie's Mill Road.—ap11,21

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

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

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

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers had Section and Swedish drills and the Non-Coms were instructed by Sgt. O'Grady yesterday. In the afternoon there was a route march and squads and rifle practice at the South Side Range. Some of the men also got their kit. There are now 3371 on the roll with the additional of the following:—

- Bay Bulls—Jos. Maloney.
- Twillingate—Samuel Pearce, Kegwood Ridout, Peter Rose.
- Port Leamington—Nelson Sherwin.
- Grand Falls—Thos. Ridout.
- Bishop's Falls—Lawrence Paul.
- North Arm, Botwood—Archibald Ball.
- Round Harbor, N.D.B.—John Squires.
- Little Burnt Bay—Reginald Kearley.
- St. John's—H. Bertram Bartlett, Sidney Cox, Harland Geo., Coultas, Wm. P. Taylor, Chas. Pearcey, Jno. Garland, Ford Winsor, Saml. Bennet, Jno. Mahon, Jas. Seviour, Sidney Bennett, J. J. Strang, Caleb Thorne, Lionel T. Duley.
- Top-sail Road—Eric Holden.
- Channel—Jas. Wm. Osborne, Victor L. Billiard.
- Renews—M. J. Jackman.
- Carmanville—Jno. T. Ellsworth.
- Leading Tickle, N.D.B.—W. Rowsell.
- Collier's Bay Cove, T.B.—Newman Branton.
- Bonne Bay—Jno. Gilley.
- Little Bay Islands—Fred Stone.
- Newtown, B.B.—Ernest Humphries.
- Fogo—Jno. Matthews.
- Badger—Wm. Jas. Maidment.
- Rock Hr., P.B.—Geo. Hooper.
- Bell Island—Rd. J. Ryan.
- Top-sail—Jno. J. Neville.
- Country Rd., Bay Roberts—Herb. Belbin, Wm. Mercer.
- British Hr.—Fred. Gardner.
- Musgravetown, B.B.—Jabez Stead.
- Scotland—Donald Forsyth, Duncan McLeod, Evander Campbell.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

LONDON, April 11.—Six new Brigadier-Generals were created yesterday:—W. J. T. Glasgow Gerard, F. Trotter, John P. L. Clarke, C. S. Wilson, Reginald A. Bright and William S. Evans.

IN THE ISLE OF MAN

LONDON, April 11.—Three German war prisoners were wounded yesterday by a sentry, in the Isle of Man, during a fight among prisoners. The men refused to disperse on the order of the sentry, and he fired into the crowd.

GERMAN INTENTIONS REGARDING VERDUN

PARIS, April 11.—The problem of German intentions regarding Verdun was answered yesterday by what a high military authority calls, "an attack on the largest scale since the beginning of the offensive. The same official says, "We estimate that nearly 10,000 men, including several fresh divisions, were flung in solid columns at the west of the Meuse salient in repeated assaults against each side, beginning almost simultaneously at dawn, after a night's tremendous bombardment. We figure that the attempt to rush this important position, their object being to capture Le Mort Homme, in order to render untenable the key to the sector of Pepper Hill and Douaumont, cost the Germans fully 30,000 men, of whom an unusually high proportion were killed, owing to their inability to succor save those slightly wounded."

LOCAL ITEMS

The Newfoundland Agricultural Board, per The Minister of Agriculture and Mines, begs to acknowledge receipt of One Pound Sterling, conscience money.

Messrs. Reuben Butler, William Mercer and Joseph Butler of Kelligrews came in by train yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the S.U.F. Grand Lodge, which met at their rooms in the British Hall last night.

The Marine and Fisheries Department yesterday had the following wire from Belleoram:—"The following vessels have arrived here from the Western fishery: The Winnifred with 800 qtls.; Effie M. Prior, 1250; Valoria, 600; Nahada, 500, and Allan F. Rose, 500."

Accompanied by Rev. H. Renouf, P.P. of St. Patrick's, two of the Passionist Fathers now here, Fathers Vincent and Columban, visited the Legislature yesterday. In the Assembly they were given seats inside the Bar of the House and in the Council Chamber to which they also paid a short visit.

Mr. Selby Hawkins, a former resident of Hr. Grace now living at Chelsea, Mass., recently sent Rev. Canon Noel a handsome Union Jack made of silk and which he requested should be placed in the school there. It is 5 by 3 feet and will likely be raised over the High School. The present is highly appreciated by the venerable Canon and people.

"SAM BLANDFORD" HERE; HAILS FOR 20,000

The S.S. Samuel Blandford, Capt. Wm. Winsor, arrived here at 12.35 to-day, hailing for the excellent trip of 20,000 prime seals, nearly all of them young harps. Capt. Winsor's report is practically like that of the other ships and she brings with her the key of the northern seal fishery for 1916.

LATEST!

War Messages.

Super-Submarine Seen in Black Sea

COPENHAGEN, April 11.—German submarines, larger and speedier than any previously seen, have appeared in the Black Sea, according to a Constantinople correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung."

"It Tastes, Smells and Looks Like Beer"

LONDON, April 11.—The Liqueur Control Board has discovered a new non-alcoholic beer, the sale of which will be pushed, as far as possible, in British public-houses. "It smells like beer, it looks like beer, it tastes like beer; the only difference is in the headache," says a statement issued by the Board.

In a test case a workman drank twenty pint bottles without becoming intoxicated. The new drink will be placed at the disposal of the Parliament Commons bar.

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LONDON, April 11.—Three German war prisoners were wounded yesterday by a sentry, in the Isle of Man, during a fight among prisoners. The men refused to disperse on the order of the sentry, and he fired into the crowd.

German Intentions Regarding Verdun

PARIS, April 11.—The problem of German intentions regarding Verdun was answered yesterday by what a high military authority calls, "an attack on the largest scale since the beginning of the offensive. The same official says, "We estimate that nearly 10,000 men, including several fresh divisions, were flung in solid columns at the west of the Meuse salient in repeated assaults against each side, beginning almost simultaneously at dawn, after a night's tremendous bombardment. We figure that the attempt to rush this important position, their object being to capture Le Mort Homme, in order to render untenable the key to the sector of Pepper Hill and Douaumont, cost the Germans fully 30,000 men, of whom an unusually high proportion were killed, owing to their inability to succor save those slightly wounded."

LOCAL ITEMS

The Newfoundland Agricultural Board, per The Minister of Agriculture and Mines, begs to acknowledge receipt of One Pound Sterling, conscience money.

Messrs. Reuben Butler, William Mercer and Joseph Butler of Kelligrews came in by train yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the S.U.F. Grand Lodge, which met at their rooms in the British Hall last night.

The Marine and Fisheries Department yesterday had the following wire from Belleoram:—"The following vessels have arrived here from the Western fishery: The Winnifred with 800 qtls.; Effie M. Prior, 1250; Valoria, 600; Nahada, 500, and Allan F. Rose, 500."

Accompanied by Rev. H. Renouf, P.P. of St. Patrick's, two of the Passionist Fathers now here, Fathers Vincent and Columban, visited the Legislature yesterday. In the Assembly they were given seats inside the Bar of the House and in the Council Chamber to which they also paid a short visit.

Mr. Selby Hawkins, a former resident of Hr. Grace now living at Chelsea, Mass., recently sent Rev. Canon Noel a handsome Union Jack made of silk and which he requested should be placed in the school there. It is 5 by 3 feet and will likely be raised over the High School. The present is highly appreciated by the venerable Canon and people.

FROM THE GULF

Messrs. Bowring Bros. had messages from the Viking and Ranger yesterday evening giving poor accounts of the sealing voyage there. It blew a hurricane from the N.W. with snow and frost and practically no seals were taken. It now looks as if the voyage there will be very poor.

STORMY ON THE TOPSAILS

Last night and this morning it again blew a hurricane from the N. W. with snow and frost. The drifts were piled in the cuts but the rotary is to-day keeping everything clear. The express was delayed for a short while as a result and will be due here to-morrow forenoon.

FELL OUT OF LAUNCH

As Bowring Bros. steam launch was coming across the Harbor from the South Side yesterday evening one of the men on her accidentally slipped overboard. He was rescued when the launch, after shooting ahead, ran back for him. He was chilled, however, and was very ill on coming to this side where stimulants had to be given him to bring him round.

THE MIDNIGHT THIEF AGAIN IN EVIDENCE

The midnight thief was again in evidence last night and this time operated at Soper & Moore's on the corner of Holdsworth Street and New Gower Street, grocers. The marauder effected an entrance by climbing a ladder at the rear of the building and getting to one of the upper windows wrenched off three iron bars, took out one of the large panes of glass, entered, and went pretty thoroughly through the premises. As far as we can hear he got away with only little money taken from the tills and some of the goods in the place. This party whoever he is a pretty slick one and leaves no clues for the police to work on.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, April 10.—Around Verdun violent fighting continues, the enemy making but little progress.

West of the Meuse the French decided to evacuate the Bethincourt salient.

East of the Meuse the French have made progress, specially between Douaumont and Vaux.

At St. Eloi the enemy recaptured one of four craters, previously taken by us.

Near Kut, advanced enemy positions have been captured, and our forces are preparing to assault the main Turkish position at Sannayat.

A considerable enemy force was surrounded and surrendered in the Arusha district, East Africa.

Russians report the Turks dislodged from their positions twenty miles east of Trebizond.

BONAR LAW.

LONDON, April 11.—A British official, issued to-night, says: "At St. Eloi our troops attacked and captured a mine crater remaining in German hands, and by a further attack succeeded in establishing themselves in German trenches running south-west from about the crater."

"To-day, there has been artillery activity about La Boisselle, Angres, St. Eloi and Ypres. There was some mining activity about La Boisselle, Roclincourt and Givenchy."

FRENCH

PARIS, April 10 (via St. Pierre).—West of the Meuse, bombardment continued with great violence during the night, particularly against our 304 Hill. An attack launched yesterday by the enemy during the evening in Mort Homme, and which has been repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy, enabled the Germans to penetrate on a length of about 500 metres in our advanced trench of 295 Hill. We have made about 100 prisoners. East of the Meuse there was very active fighting during the night on little wood called Fontaine St. Martin, east of Vacheranville. We have progressed in the enemy's boxways south of Douaumont Village. In Woivre there has been bombardment of villages at the bottom of the Meuse heights. It is confirmed that during yesterday in Verdun region the enemy made a first great attempt on a 20 kilometre front. Our adversaries did not obtain any important result, though the efforts made were great, and also the losses heavy, as piles of corpses in front of our lines abundantly proved. Nothing of importance on remainder of the front.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

WAR MESSAGES

5 More Steamers Are Torpedoed

All Were Unarmed—Three Of One Crew Missing—Total Tonnage Amounts to 19,251 Tons.

LONDON, April 10.—The sinking of three more steamships was reported to-day, all of them were unarmed.

Lloyds announces the sinking of the Silksworth Hall and Glenalmond. The captain and 30 men from the Silksworth Hall have been landed. Three men are missing from the crew of the Glenalmond.

A Reuter despatch from Malta tells of the sinking of the Yonne, formerly the Kastalia, which was sunk without warning. Crew rescued.

LONDON, April 10.—The Spanish steamer Santanderino, is reported sunk by torpedo, according to an announcement made by Lloyds to-night.

The same agency reports the British steamer Margam Abbey is sunk, and that the crew is aboard a steam trawler, which passed the Lizard bound for Falmouth. No report has been received concerning the crew of the Santanderino.

"Opened by Censor"

BERLIN, April 10.—The British censorship has now been extended to the mail of the American Embassy in Berlin. A letter addressed to a member of the Embassy staff has been received, marked "opened by censor."

A large part of the incoming American mail was opened in this way. Some of it is subject to great delay. A letter from the United States to the Associated Press Office in Berlin, January 7, arrived to-day.

Members of the staff of the American Embassy are suffering inconvenience owing to the confiscation of checks in the mail. One of the secretaries has been asked to make good an amount of an American cheque, taken by the French authorities from a letter.

Was Not the Work Of a German Sub

BERLIN, April 10.—The German in response to enquiries of the American Government regarding the Channel steamer Sussex, the steamers Englishman, Manchester, Engineer, Eagle Point, and Berwind Vale, will be transmitted to the American Embassy to-night or Tuesday morning.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL BILL

WILL MEET AT BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS Wednesday, April the 12th, at 8.15 p.m.

A. SOPER, (Convenor) W. SMITH, (Secretary)

LINEN SHOWER!

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

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

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

TOWELLINGS. White Linen Towelling 10c. and 12c. HOLLANDS. Finest White Hollands, from 11c. to 25c.

PILLOW COTTON. Extra Value, 40 and 42 in 25c. and 30c. BUTCHERS' LINEN. Very Fine, 40 and 38 in 35c. and 45c.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

attack on the Sussex, are absolutely certain that the Sussex was not destroyed by a German torpedo. Likewise, Germany denies responsibility for the sinking of the other steamers, evidence having been adduced in the investigation to show that no blame attached to Germany.

SHIPPING

The Kyle's express is due here about 5 p.m.

The schr. Duchess of Cornwall has arrived at Burgeo from Penambuco, making the run in 30 days.

The schr. Ian M. Zinc arrived yesterday at St. Jacques for the Smith Coy. Ltd., for Gibraltar, taking 3500 qtls. codfish.

The schr. Seth Jr. has been bought by James Baird Ltd. and will be used as a foreign fish carrier. She is a well found staunch vessel and will be a fine addition to our mercantile marine, conveying over 4000 qtls. codfish.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

V. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

TOO SOON!

IT is much too soon to put away your rubbers for another year. We will have wet, slushy streets for some weeks yet. It is unwise to wear broken rubbers at this season, first because of the ever present danger of wet feet, and second, because mud will soon work its way through your rubbers and ruin your boots. If your rubbers are broken or likely to break soon, it would be well for you to buy today a pair of BEAR BRAND Rubber Shoes. You will know them, because the "BEAR" is stamped on the shank, and because the lining is purple. Distinctive in every way. Bear Brand Shoes are health preservers and money savers.

Cleveland Rubber Co.

New Martin Bldg., St. John's, N.F. mar29,tu,fr,tf

St. John's Municipal Council

TENDERS

ADDRESSED to the undersigned, and Marked "TENDER FOR STONE," will be received until Friday next, 14th inst., at 4 p.m., for the supply of 4,000 TONS QUARRY SPAULS, viz:— 2,000 tons to be delivered at the West End Crusher; 2,000 tons to be delivered at the East End Crusher.

The Spauls to be delivered at the rate of approximately thirty (30) tons every day.

The Council is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, JNO. L. SLATTERY, Sec'y-Treas.

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

GUARANTEED PURE

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

M. A. DUFFY, SOLE AGENT. Agents Wanted.