



Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter  
**Squires & Winter,**  
 Barristers, Solicitors  
 and Notaries.  
 New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,  
 Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

**The United States  
 Growing More Pro-Ally  
 Says the Hon. James M. Beck.**

**Feeling Growing That Stars And  
 Stripes Should Be Beside Union  
 Jack And Tricolor—Asks Canadian  
 To Suspend Judgement On States  
 Till Next November.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—"There is an element of pro-ally sentiment in the United States which has grown with amazing impetus. It is that element to which I am proud and happy to belong, the element which believes that the Stars and Stripes should be beside the Union Jack and the Tricolor of France," declared Hon. James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States and the author of that unanswerable indictment of Germany, "The Evidence in the Case," to the largest gathering of members of the Canadian Club of Ottawa, on Saturday, ever known.

"The first opportunity of the American people to express in concrete form its moral judgment on this supreme struggle of civilization will occur in November next. Until then I ask you to suspend judgment," said Mr. Beck in his address, which dealt with the attitude of the United States in the war.

The luncheon was attended by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir George Foster, Sir Sam Hughes, Hon. Martin Durrell, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. T. W. Crothers, and other members of the Government.

**Pro-Ally Sentiment.**  
 Mr. Beck in opening his address declared that when the war had come like a bolt from the blue, despite their lack of opportunity for careful study of the causes of the struggle the American people had reached the conclusion that the allies were right. American pro-ally sentiment, said Mr. Beck, could be shaded into three subdivisions. In the first place there was that portion which was so stupefied by the horrors of the war, and was so geographically detached, that interest had become largely academic. There was that considerable part which believed that it should sympathize with the allies in their fight for freedom, but should not interfere in European affairs. There was a third element, of pro-ally sentiment, which had grown with amazing impetus, the element to which Mr. Beck belonged and which believed that the Stars and Stripes should be beside the Union Jack and the Tricolor of France. There were thousands of that opinion to-day, Mr. Beck asked his hearers to suspend judgement on the people of the United States for those things which they ought to have done or for those things which they had not done, until they could speak next November.

**Whose Humanity's Future Rests—**  
 Mr. Beck stated that there was a growing belief among the public that the future of humanity rested on the union of the two great divisions of the English-speaking people. He predicted that when world peace came Britain, the United States and France, and the other nations that upheld the ideals of liberty as against the ideas of a military absolutism, would command the peace of the world, because they would jointly accept their share of the burden of putting down anyone who attempted to destroy the life of a little state without resort to the arbitration of reason.

"The great, noble, significant fact," continued Hon. Mr. Beck, "is that never for a moment, so far as I know, did any responsible statesman in Downing Street or at Ottawa think for a moment that the United States would take advantage of Britain and strike a cowardly blow."

"The American people took the deepest and most affectionate interest in what Canada was doing, said the speaker, and their hearts beat warmly for France as well, that 'country transfigured with immortal glory and honor.' He closed with the prediction that the years to come would 'see outlined against the infalls blue of God's future these three great nations—Britain, France and the United States—upon the eternal foundation of justice and liberty.'

**U. S. Faces Real Submarine Crisis**  
 CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Under the heading "New Horror at Sea Seen by Viereck," the Chicago Evening Post prints the following:  
 "Warning of Germany's likelihood of sinking another big passenger liner without warning, regardless of the consequences to those on board, when they they be American, Englishmen or citizens of any other nation, was received at the office of the Post from George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Central Powers in the United States.

**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.

**THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END**

Order a Case To-day.  
**"EVERY DAY" BRAND**  
**EVAPORATED MILK**



**Job's Stores Limited.**  
 DISTRIBUTORS

**100 GOOD LOGGERS**

Are still required by  
**A. N. D. CO.**

For the Logging Camps at  
**Millertown & Badger.**

Wages Average \$24 and Board.

GOOD MEN STAYING TO  
**End of Chop**

Will be paid \$26 per month.

**TAKE TRAIN TO MILLERTOWN OR BADGER.**

**Woman Spy Sent To Jail for Life**

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The case of a woman spy who was recently sentenced to death, but whose sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life was announced in the House of Commons to-day by Herbert L. Samuel, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

The woman was found guilty in a criminal court, the Home Secretary stated. An appeal was dismissed, but the sentence was commuted. Her activities were discovered six days after her arrival in Great Britain, and her correspondence was intercepted in the interval between this time and her arrest. She was not a British subject.

This is the first time since the beginning of the war, it was stated, that a woman has been given so severe a prison sentence in England for espionage.

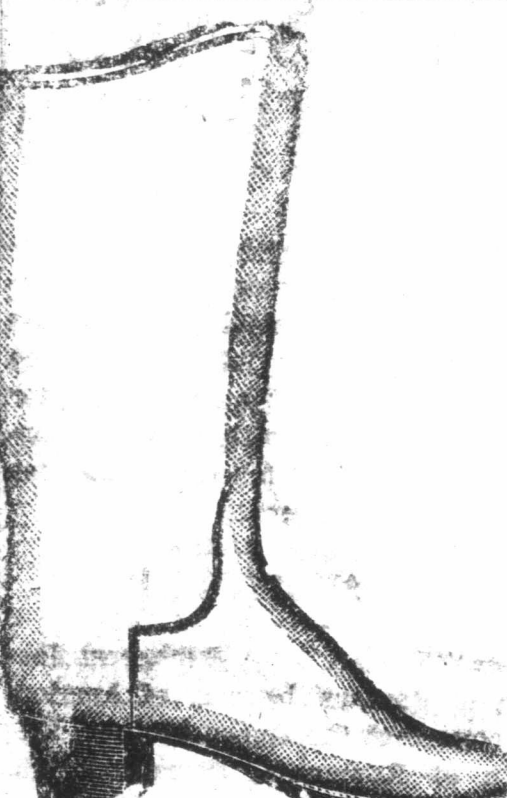
**Fox Ranchers Protest Against P.E.I. Fox Law**

CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 25.—At a large meeting of fox men of West Prince County held at Alberton yesterday the matter of fox taxation was discussed at length.

A resolution was passed unanimously declaring that the Fox Tax Act passed at the last session of the Island Legislature has been found difficult and undesirable and should be amended so that taxes shall be levied on the value of the increase on each ranch each year. At the Alberton meeting fifty fox ranchers signed a petition against the present law. This petition will be circulated throughout the Island.

The matter is to be taken up at the annual meeting of the Breeders Association.

**SEALERS!**



**TONGUE FISHING BOOT.**

Sealers get Smallwood's Hand Made Side-Seam Tongue Boots—Light, Warm and Comfortable. These Boots are made of the best, and softest Waterproof Leather, and are guaranteed not to hard.

**Tan and Black Leathers SKIN BOOTS!**

We have a quantity of Good Skin Boots—Black and Tan.

**F. Smallwood,**  
 The Home of Good Shoes.

**LARGE LABRADOR CODEISH**

**For Sale.**

Get Our Prices.  
**SMITH CO. Ltd.**

**Mines Change Routes of Vessels**

**Dutch Ships Get Good Patronage in South African Ports—Germans Sow Mines Off Mouth of the Thames.**

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The prevalence of mines in the North Sea is causing a complete change in the routing of Dutch shipping. Recently Dutch liners, bound for Oriental ports, gave up the Suez Canal route in favor of the Cape of Good Hope passage. This change has proven very successful, the Dutch at the Cape giving the liners good patronage, and the Dutch flag receiving a cordial welcome at Cape Town and other South African ports.

Dutch freighters bound for America are now advised to creep up the coast within the three-mile zone until a point is reached where they can cut across to the north of Scotland, instead of using the usual Atlantic Channel passage to the Atlantic. The Zealand Line, which has been maintaining a regular daily service between Tilbury and Flushing, has now reduced its service to three sailings weekly.

Dutch authorities recently discovered mines which had been causing disasters to their shipping off the mouth of the Thames. These mines were anchored and not of the usual floating type. The theory of the Admiralty here was that the Germans had new floating mines, which floated a few feet below the surface, but a mine which was struck by a Dutch ship yesterday, and which was recovered, shows by a German marking that it had an anchor which held it a few feet below the level of the water. The method of laying these mines has not yet been discovered, but it is believed that it is done by vessels flying neutral flags.

**A QUICK DIAGNOSIS**

A youthful physician had been summoned as a witness in a case which depended on technical evidence and opposing counsel in cross-examination asked several sarcastic questions about the knowledge and skill of so young a doctor.

"Are you," he asked, "entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?"

"Yes."

"Then I should like to ask your opinion of a hypothetical case. Were my learned friend, Mr. Banks, and myself to bang our heads together, should we get concussion of the brain?"

"Mr Banks might,"—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

**High Official is Ousted in Canada**

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—August E. Kastella, a native born German who became a naturalized Canadian in 1911 and was appointed superintendent of dredges in the Department of Public Works, has been asked for his resignation by Minister of Public Works Rogers. Kastella refused to resign to-day, preferring to be dismissed.

Since the destruction of the Parliament Buildings, Kastella's name has figured prominently in the newspapers. He has not sought to conceal his German sympathies, it is said, and his knowledge of Canadian harbors is regarded as a detriment to Canadian safety.

**HE CALLED THE BLUFF**

Two young women, entering a street car, found that there was only standing room.

"I'll soon get a seat," said one, in a loud whisper, to her companion, "Now, you see!"

She turned to a sedate-looking gentleman.

"My dear Mr. Green," she exclaimed, "how delighted I am to meet you! You are almost a stranger. Will I accept your seat? Well, I do feel tired. Thank you so much!"

"The man rose.

"Sit down, Jane, my girl," said he, as he courteously pointed to the vacant seat. "You're not often out on washing-day. You must feel tired, I'm sure! How's your mistress?"

**SECURITIES OFFERED IN GERMAN WAR LOAN**

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the new German war loan, which will shortly be announced at Berlin, will comprise two types of securities, those of the customary war loan at 5 per cent, and 4½ per cent, exchequer bonds sold below par and redeemed in series at par.

The right side of politics is the inside.

Success comes to the man who does not fear failure.

**Underskirts.**

**Ladies Underskirts selling at less than cost**

Ladies' Fancy.	Regular Price	70c.	Now	52c.
" "	" "	80c.	"	55c.
" "	" "	90c.	"	64c.
" "	" "	95c.	"	68c.
" "	" "	\$1.10.	"	76c.
" "	" "	\$1.20.	"	88c.
" "	" "	\$1.30.	"	96c.
" "	" "	\$1.50.	"	\$1.18.

**Moril Skirts**  
 Brown, Pink, Grey, Green, Black. From \$2.20 to \$2.70. **Now one price.** . . . . . \$1.60.

**Satin Skirts**  
 Saxe, Gold, Grey, Royal, Tangerine, Purple, Cerise and Black. Regular price \$3.20. **Now.** . . . \$2.20

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

**Special Value In Mercenized Poplin By the Yard**

WE have just received an extensive shipment of Serviceable, and Fashionable Mercenized Poplin.

Mercenized Poplin is a fabric made from yarns that are especially, chemically treated, so that the finished cloth very much resembles Grosgrain Silk—a stout, close-woven, fine-corded, dress material with a lustrous appearance.

It is ideal for making Women's Blouses, Skirts and Special Dresses.

Mothers will find it excellent for making serviceable, every-day Dresses for Children, and some handsome shades can be had in it for making **SPECIAL PARTY DRESSES FOR CHILDREN and Women.**

It comes in Plain Shades. Here are the colors that we can give you—Dark Green, Sky-Blue, Saxe-Blue, Pink, Royal-Blue, Navy and Marone, and Black, also White.

Now is the time to procure some for the Children's Party and Summer Dresses, and for that special outer-garment that you purposed having made for yourself.

Come in to-day and examine it. It will please you.

It is 27 inches wide and the price is low for such splendid quality.

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

**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.

**TINNED FRUIT and VEGETABLES.**

50 Cases TOMATOES, 1s.  
 50 Cases TOMATOES, 3s.  
 50 Cases TINNED GREEN PEAS.  
 50 Cases SUGAR CORN.  
 50 Cases PINEAPPLE, 1 and 1½s.  
 50 Cases APRICOTS, 3s.  
 50 Cases PEACHES, 3s.  
 50 Cases PEARS, 3s.  
 50 Cases EGG PLUMS.

**George Neal**  
 PHONE 264.

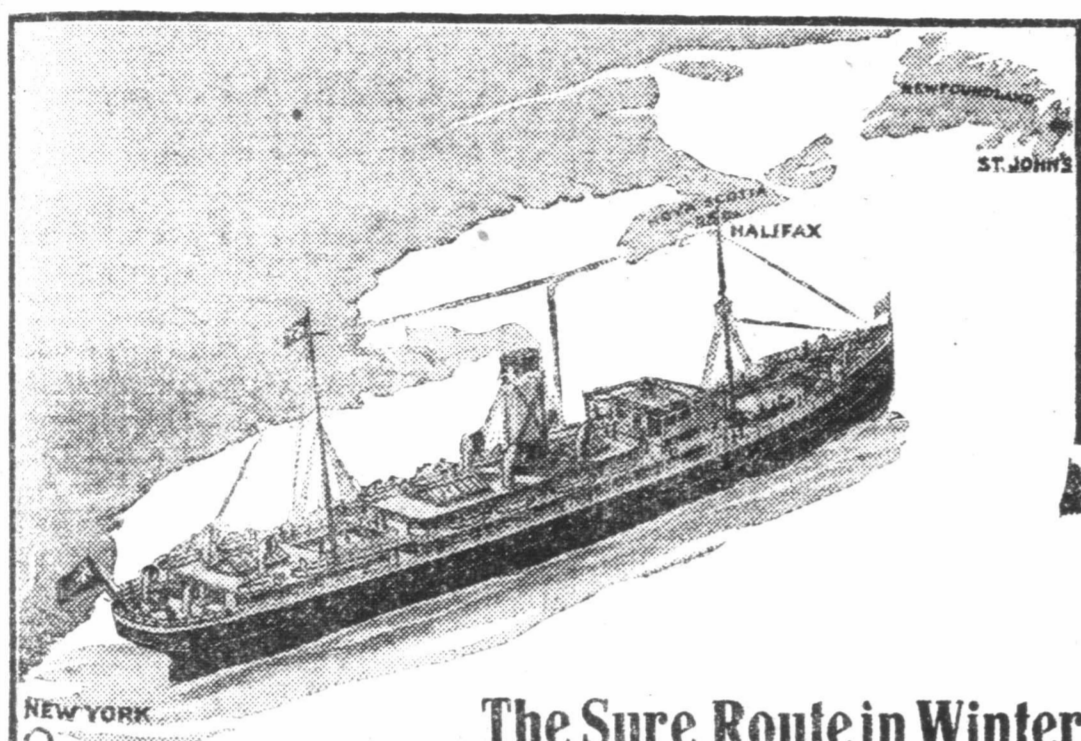
**Advertise in The Mail and Advocate**

**SEALERS!**

CREWS FOR THE  
**S.S. 'Neptune,'**  
AND  
**S.S. 'Sam Blandford,'**  
Will sign on Monday and Tuesday,  
March 6th and 7th.

**JOB BROS. & CO., LTD.**

**Red Cross Line**



The Sure Route in Winter

**S.S. "STEPHANO."**

Tickets issued to New York, Halifax and Boston.

**INTENDED SAILINGS.**

**FROM NEW YORK:** Stephano, March 9th.  
**FROM ST. JOHN'S:** Stephano, March 18th.

**Harvey & Co., Agents**

**THE SURVIVOR OF THE CHARGE**

The Survivor of the Charge—  
Look! There he lies—reposing on the plain—  
Headless of blood, of snow, of wind,  
of rain:  
Think, will he see again his native shores,  
And hear the voice of cattle on his moors.

He's left alone, of all the valiant men  
Who did that day to battle fierce advance:  
He's left alone of heroes who're unseen,  
Who'll fill some nameless grave in sunny France.

The night has spread its darkness o'er the scene,  
Over the corpses in which life has been,  
But now no sound will wake them from their sleep,  
Soon will the widows and the orphans weep.

They lie around him—friends and bitter foes  
Slain by the deadly bullet and the knife,  
Perhaps he'll number with them ere the rose  
Doth show its full-grown colours, brightening life.

Be not surprised if now he dreams of home,  
Now that the battle's o'er and he's above;  
Perhaps he recalls the last night there,  
When first his soldier's habits he did wear.

But time rolls on, and in another clime  
He sees the stars to shine between the clouds:  
He sees the sun with brighter rays to shine,  
He sees the sights which battle smoke enshrouds.

By fancy now he sees his native town,  
Its cliffs, which many times he's walked around:  
He knows the sports in which his chums engage,  
Whilst he against his brothers war doth wage.

He sees his fields all green with rolling grass;  
He hears his cottage sound with music sweet,  
And thinking thoughts like these, he feels a mass  
Of burning tears roll down his sun-burned cheek.

Away, away! Such thoughts as these can't last,  
Their nature makes his courage fail so fast,  
Hark! What was that?—the feeble trumpet's baww!  
Ay, ay, the bugler soundeth the Recall.

NEWFOUNDLANDER.  
Elliston, Feb. 23, 1916.

**BARONESS TOLD A STIRRING STORY**

Describes Her Flight From Battle of the Marne

QUEBEC, Feb. 21.—One of the most thrilling stories ever unfolded before a Quebec audience was that of Baroness Haurd, a brilliant young American woman, daughter of Francis Wilson, who spoke at the Knights of Columbus Hall, under the auspices of the Quebec Women's Canadian Club.

The Baroness, who is the wife of a French nobleman serving his country was introduced by Hon. Cyr. F. Delage. The Chateau Villiers, the home of the Baroness, and her husband, is situated between Paris and Soissons, almost on the border of the banks of the historic Marne, and she had the awful experience of being caught in the first German rush, and of being forced to flee for her life. Her simple, sincere story, told with all readiness of recent experience, keyed her audience up to a high pitch and brought the awful aspects of this war home with far more impressive force than the most graphic official despatches.

The Baroness made her lecture doubly interesting by throwing on the screen pictures of various passages of her flight across the River Marne, taken by herself with a kodak which she mistook for her jewel case, and thanks to this error the audience at Columbus Hall were brought to look upon the actual scenes. On Sept. 2nd, the Baroness received a message from her husband, pleading

Look at This Big Feature Programme at THE NICKEL To-Day

**"POMP OF THE EARTH,"**  
tenth powerful installment of that wonderful series.  
**.. "WHO PAYS?" ..**  
See who pays for this pitiful strife for earthly show?

**"CHARLIE CHAPLIN,"**  
in his great two-act Essanay comedy,  
**"THE WOMAN."**

DON'T LET THE CHILDREN MISS THE GREAT BIG BUMPER CHILDREN'S MATINEE SATURDAY. IF IT'S GOOD IN PICTURES, YOU'LL SEE IT AT THE NICKEL.

**German Bishops Lenore Belgians**

Will Make No Reply to the Joint Letter of the Later—Pope is Anxious to Avoid Controversies Between Nationalities.

BERLIN, (via London), Feb. 19.—The Koelnische Volks Zeitung says it can state authoritatively that the German Catholic bishops will not make a reply to the joint letter of the Bishops of Belgium, which recited instances of atrocities alleged to have been committed in Belgium, and recounted the grievances of the people of Belgium and proposed an investigation on the subject by the German prelates.

A despatch from Paris on Feb. 19 said that, according to Rome advices, the Cardinals and Bishops of Germany and Austria were preparing a collective statement in answer to the letter of the Belgian Bishops. This letter, dated Nov. 24, 1915, and signed by Cardinal Mercier and by the other members of the Belgian Catholic episcopate, was addressed to the Cardinals and Bishops of Germany, Bavaria and Austria-Hungary, and contained an appeal in the name of their common religion, for justice for the clergy and faithful of Belgium.

**Charges Against Four Ministers**

Members of Scott Government in Saskatchewan Are Accused

PREMIER IS INCLUDED

Alleged to Have Accepted \$1,500 Campaign Fund From Liquor Men

REGINA, Feb. 27.—Definite charges against four Ministers of the Scott Government were filed in the Legislature this morning by J. E. Bradshaw, member for Prince Albert. The Ministers named were: Hon. Walter Scott, Premier and President of the Council; Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Railways; Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General, and Hon. Archie P. McNab, Minister of Public Works.

The charge against Mr. Calder is that he was a party to having charges against licensees for infractions of the Liquor License Act withdrawn in consideration of political support. The charge against the Attorney-General is that he borrowed \$300 from the Metropole Hotel Company, a liquor licensee, as personal accommodation and the money was not returned until over a year later.

CONSCRIPTION NOT NEEDED

In Hamilton the advocates of conscription are urging the adoption by the government of their idea. Meanwhile, recruits for war service abroad are being accepted at the rate of a thousand a day, and battalions fit for the front are in barracks in various parts of the country, awaiting with eagerness the word to sail for England. To date every call for men from the other side has met with an immediate response. The facts being as they are, conscription does not seem to be needed in the Dominion as yet.

**THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.**

A BIG WEEK-END SHOW.  
**"THE FIGURE IN BLACK."**  
A Kalem Detective Drama, an episode of the Girl Detective series, featuring MARIN SAIS and PAUL C. HURST.  
**"THE JUQUAR TRAP."**  
A Jungle Zoo Wild Animal Drama.  
**"TWO BROTHERS AND A GIRL."**  
A strong Selig Western Drama.  
**"BUNNY IN BUNNYLAND."**  
A side splitting concoction of fun and imaginary doings of the well known and celebrated apostle of mirth.  
**BARITONE DAVE PARKS** Singing Classy Ballads and Popular Songs.  
**GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS—A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.**  
Send the Children to the Big SATURDAY Matinee.  
**EXTRA PICTURES.**

**SEALING CREWS**

**S.S. 'VIKING' and S.S. 'RANGER'** will be signed **THURSDAY and FRIDAY.**  
Ships will sail noon Saturday, March 4th  
The S.S. EAGLE and S.S. TERRA NOVA will sign crews on **MONDAY, March 6,** and **TUESDAY, March 7.**

**BOWRING BROS., LTD.**

**Italy's Position in the Great War**

**Dr. Roselli Tells How His Country Is Doing Its Part**  
**FEARED GERMAN DRIVE**  
**Action in Balkans Must be Taken by the Allied Powers Jointly**

Much light on Italy's "Peculiar Position in the World War" was shed by Dr. Bruno Roselli, of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N.Y., in an address at the weekly luncheon of the Canadian Club at the Cafe Royal yesterday.

Dr. Roselli in answering critics who thought that Italy should have declared war on Germany as well as Austria stated that as Italy's northern frontier was absolutely open, a declaration of war on Germany would probably be followed by one of those big drives such as had been engineered by Germany into Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Montenegro, and the undefended towns of Northern Italy would have been laid waste. He therefore contended that it was the part of wisdom for Italy to avoid such a calamity. As for the situation in Serbia, Albania and Montenegro, Dr. Roselli claimed that any movement in the Balkans would have to be made by the Allied Powers conjointly. If Italy went in alone on the west her forces would merely have to fall back as the French and British had done in the west, and probably with far more disastrous results, because the roads in Albania and Montenegro were practically impassable for a large force.

The speaker gave some insight into the history of the Triple Alliance from the Italian standpoint, and declared that it was the Central Powers, not Italy, who had been guilty of treachery. Italy's only ambition in Albania, he said, was to hold Avlona, at the mouth of the Adriatic,

which would give them control of that sea, just as the British controlled the Mediterranean through their command of Gibraltar. He gave a striking illustration of Italian feeling in the statement that the officers of the Italian navy knew that their men if asked to fire on a British cruiser would refuse to do so, because the people of the Italian seaboard, from whom the Italian navy was largely recruited, had for centuries looked on Great Britain as their best friend.

**The Promise of the Spring.**  
Dr. Roselli frankly admitted that Italy's position in the Adriatic was a peculiarly difficult one, and that Austria at the present holds the command of that sea. This was explained by the difference in the configuration of the respective coast lines. While the Austrian coast was marked by capacious rockbound harbors which would easily be made practically impregnable, that of Italy was low-lying, sandy and practically open to attack. He ventured the prophecy that when the Spring broke the Italian armies on the Austrian frontier would reap the benefits of their hard work on the Alpine heights, where they were encamped in many instances more than 8,000 feet above sea level.

**A SERIOUS QUESTION**

In a parish in Wales where very little English was spoken, a general meeting was held to consider the desirability of putting a chandeller into the schoolroom. Everyone seemed in favor of the idea.

"Do you think we ought to have one, Mr. Davies?" said the schoolmaster to a venerable parishoner.

"I agree to it," was the reply, "but there is one thing I wish to know. If we have a chandeller, the old bitton in Albania, he said, was to hold Avlona, at the mouth of the Adriatic, it?"



**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 now, 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.**  
Incl. m. w. f. eod

**GEORGE SNOW**

**SHIP AND GENERAL IRON WORKER AND MACHINIST**

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

**FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.**

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery. Large Stock of Material always on hand. Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.  
Note carefully the address:

**GEORGE SNOW**  
SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

\*\*\*\*\* HALLEY & COMPANY \*\*\*\*\*  
**—MERCHANTS—**  
**ELIMINATE YOUR PURCHASING TROUBLES**  
BY visiting us when you are in town, by doing so it will benefit your business and sustain our reputation for Service, Quality and Reliability;— Besides, it will make satisfied, repeating customers of you, and best of all sworn patrons.  
**THE SUCCESS OF OUR BUSINESS IS BUILT ON QUALITY OF SERVICE, MATERIAL, AND PRICES**  
If you need one of our Price Lists before you, phone or write us.  
**HALLEY & COMPANY**  
St. John's, Nfld.  
106-108 New Gower St. Leonard St., New York  
P. O. Box 786 Phone 722  
\*\*\*\*\* HALLEY & COMPANY \*\*\*\*\*  
H A L L E Y & C O M P A N Y

Troubles in your purchasing department hurt your entire business. The way to eliminate such a condition is to send your orders to us.

## JUST IN

73 Brls PLATE BEEF  
22 " PIGS' HEADS  
100 Pails LARD,

At Import Prices.

J. J. ROSSITER,  
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto : "Suum 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., MARCH 3rd 1916

### THE RECOUNT

JUDGE JOHNSON'S decision re the cost of the recount on Prohibition, which we publish elsewhere, places the expenditure upon the applicant who represent the Liquor interests.

How it could be possible to arrive at any other decision is known apparently by Judge Johnson, for he says, that but for the Statute, he would not have found that Mr. Vinnicombe was to pay costs.

Judge Johnson is becoming remarkable for the brilliancy of his judgments, and sooner or later the People and Court will have to make up their accounts; and one item that won't be forgotten, when accounting days come, will be the astonishing announcement that had the Statute not compelled Judge Johnson to hold the applicant for a recount responsible for costs, that his personal reasonings would have allowed him to release Mr. Vinnicombe from paying the costs of this recount.

### WILHELM THE PREVARICATOR

AS an illustration of the duplicity of the Emperor of Germany, we give the following excerpts from a prominent periodical published in the United States, which has just come to hand. If there be any who doubt the many stories of Hun atrocities we ask them to read these excerpts very carefully. They are the most patent evidence yet to hand of the duplicity of the canting Ruler of Germany on whose shoulders must rest the burden of the dreadful carnage which has been going on in European and other battlefields for the past eighteen months.

In the beginning of September, 1915, in a communication to the President of the United States, Wilhelm wrote:

"The Belgian Government has publicly encouraged the civil population to take part in this war which it had been carefully preparing for a long time. The cruelties committed in such guerilla war by women and even by priests, on doctors and nurses, have been such that my generals have been finally obliged to have recourse to most rigorous methods to chastise the guilty and prevent the sanguinary population from continuing its criminal and abominable deeds."

We wonder if President Wilson took Wilhelm seriously. If he did, Mr. Wilson must have neglected the study of the early history of the war. Even the man in the street would have regarded this as a colossal lie. Belgium had no knowledge of the machinations of Berlin; so it could not have been preparing for war.

Just recently there was published in the United States a letter addressed by the Episcopate of Belgium to the Episcopate of Germany and Austria, under date November 24, 1915, asking for the appointment of an impartial tribunal to pass upon the truth of these accusations; but this offer was not accepted, as Wilhelm feared the outcome.

On May 10, 1915, the German White Book circulated in neutral countries the following cowardly falsehoods:

"German wounded have been stripped and killed, yes and frightfully mutilated by the Belgian population, and even women and young girls have taken part in such abominations. Wounded soldiers have had their eyes put out; their ears, nose . . . fingers . . . cut off . . . in other cases German soldiers have been poisoned, hanged to trees, have had boiling liquid poured over them and been sometimes burned so that they endured death in atrocious pain. Such bestial proceedings . . . are contrary to the fundamental principles of the laws of war and humanity."

This beats anything we have read so far in the history of the war; and it bears the stamp of hypocrisy on its face. Imagine the Huns talking of the violation of the fundamental principles of the laws of war and humanity!—these miserable murderers of sucking babes and helpless women—these inhuman monsters who have brought havoc and destruction into the peaceful cities of the Midlands—these blood-thirsty ruffians who shot Nurse Carvell and sand the Lusitania.

### THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

A NATIONAL FISH DAY

MR. PAULHAUS, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Canadian Fisheries Association, has recently made an appeal to the Canadian people to have an Annual Fish Day, and suggests that the 29th of February of the present year should be a good time to inaugurate it. He tells just why February should be the month.

1. The month of February is in the sign of Pisces (The Fish).  
2. It is usually during this month that Lent begins (though this year it begins on one the latest dates in the Calendar, March 8th). Everybody, of course knows just what the Lenten season means to the fish trade, as most of our fish goes to Catholic countries where fish is of necessity the chief dietary during the Lenten time.  
3. At this period of the year stocks of all kinds of fish accumulate in great variety. It is also the period of cold weather when fish can be kept conveniently.

He suggests that Fish Day should not be merely an occasion on which to make speeches, read papers, and so forth; but that people should "eat fish, more fish, and plenty of it."

We need a little waking up as regards the more frequent use of fish as an article of diet. It is not only wholesome food; but at the present time it is the most economical item that can be taken into the household.

Whilst on this subject we may suggest to the Domestic Science people that they would kindly condescend to teach the means of preparing fish for table use. The use of the chafing dish and how to make veal croquettes and veal loaf

are all very well in their way; but we think it were better to cease chasing rainbows and get down to something practical. We don't believe in the fad anyway; but as we are paying for it out of funds that were better devoted to something practical, we suggest the above as a means of realizing something useful.

### PRESS COMMENTS

CANNOT STAND FAILURE

LONDON DAILY NEWS:—The doctrine of the election of Germany to create by blood and fire the kingdom of righteousness on earth can withstand many things. Ridicule cannot apparently shake the stout faith of a rumorless race in its idol; misery and suffering may, for a time at any rate, on harden it. But there is one thing which no variant of this degraded creed has ever been able to support, and that is failure. Let it become visible to the least willing to see it that the German empire has failed in its self-appointed task; that the attempt to "crucify humanity" has recoiled in blood and ruin on its authors, winning for them nothing but the abhorrence of mankind; and the whole fabric of false history, false science, false statesmanship and false fanaticism is already tottering. This kind does not go out easily; it will be many years before the once kindly, homely German peasantry can be expected to recover from the effects of the poison which their pastors and masters have given them for wine. But defeat will be the beginning of the exercism without which Germany now is clearly no place for any sane man, and for that very reason among others defeat is certain.

### AFTER THE WAR

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE —We shall recover quickly from the war, or linger for long in the doldrums, according as we can develop a new energy and seriousness in our people, a determination to throw away childish things, and to justify the sacrifices of the war by a new and more vigorous life after the war. The war has revealed to us that we possessed a large unused reserve both of man-power and of machine-power. We had not got anything like full value out of our brains or out of our machines. May we look for a new and more constructive kind of trade unionism, which, instead of seeking to guard its position by limiting output, will seek to increase both wealth and wages by raising output, while insisting on a fairer division of profit? If simultaneously we could get rid of the employer's prejudice against high piece-wages and the workman's policy of limiting output, we should remove the principal bar to a general increase of wealth and wages, and put ourselves in a position to recover rapidly from the war. We are not without hope that the end of the war will bring us a new compact between capital and labor for this purpose.

### THE REAL WONDER

LONDON ADVERTISER —The wonder is not that the parliament buildings and ammunition plants have been set afire within the last few days. The wonder is that Canada has assumed that these things would not occur. The bombers and the torchbearers have been Uncle Sam's special trial and tribulation; Canadians have watched for their horrors from across the seas. We thought the German murderer knew better than to come into this country, and we have been lax. Every newspaper story that suggested need for care has been sniffed at by officialdom. Col. Sherwood, head of the Dominion police, needs no criticism or "jacking up." He has been living in security, and he has merely reflected the general attitude. To-day he is straining

every nerve to get at the centre of operation. It is doubtful that a country can be protected from the bomb-thrower. Secret service men galore have not stayed the hands of Czolgosz, and no net is so fine that the criminal cannot slip through, because the net is a loose thing that opens and shuts to let the good people move freely. Canada has not developed the "look-over-your-shoulder" hotel spy after the German system. But every man should appoint himself a member of the secret service in these times. If he knows of suspicious or singular conduct, he should warn the authorities without delay and without fear of being sneered at. The police and military realize now that there is need for close surveillance. There are signs at Ottawa that the country will be protected as far as it is possible to protect it. The destruction of Canadian buildings is a challenge to the land. The most effective way to prevent its spread is to roll up a great animated answer—thousands of recruits from every part of the country.

### GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MARCH 3

ROBERT EMMET born, 1778. Mechanics' Society instituted, 187.

Capt. Pierre Feehan died, 1871. John Delaney, P.M.G., received news of his appointment of Fellow of Meteorological Society of London, 1873.

Pope Leo XIII. crowned, 1878. Collapse of Catholic Library floor, during visit of Star Society, 1878.

E. Dwyer Grey, Lord Mayor of Dublin, acknowledged receipt of £1,000 stg., from Bishop Power, for Irish relief fund, 1880.

E. Harvey cabled offer of chime of bells for C. E. Cathedral, 1880. The Pioneer, organ of Methodist Institute, registered, 1884.

Three-mile race, City Rink, for silver watch, won by Irving; time, 1:20, 1887.

John Power, Placentia, accidentally killed by a stone from railway cutting, 1888.

Admiral Cooper-Key died, 1888. Wm. Mugford killed at Brigus by the kick of a horse, 1890.

W. E. Gladstone retired from politics, 1894. The Daily News registered, J. A. Robinson, proprietor, 1894.

John R. Kearney, H.M.C., died, 1894. Rules of Assembly suspended, and the Reid Railway Bill rushed through its various stages, 1898.

Governor McCallum arrived first time, 1899.

### THE FIRST ROBIN

—By Edward C. Stedman—  
THE sweetest sound our whole year round,  
'T is the first robin of the spring!  
The song of the full orchard choir  
Is not so fine a thing.  
Glad sights are common; Nature draws  
Her random pictures through the year,  
But oft her music bids us long  
Remember those most dear.  
To me, when in the sudden spring  
I hear the earliest robin's law,  
With the first thrill there comes  
again  
One picture of the May.  
The veil is parted wide, and lo,  
A moment, though my eyelids close,  
Once more I see that wooded hill  
Where the arbutus grows.  
Hark! from the moss-clung apple-bough,  
Beyond the tumbled wall, there broke  
That gurgling music of the May—  
'T was the first robin spoke!

# U.T.C. F.P.U.

## UNION TRADING CO. SALE

### BARGAINS!

We are offering to the General Public some SPECIAL BIG VALUES at Extraordinary Low Prices. Look this List over and you will find something you need, and save your money. Watch "The Mail and Advocate" (the people's paper) FOR BARGAINS.

They say a dollar saved is as good as a dollar earned. So by purchasing goods from the Union Trading Co's Store you increase your income.

Hardware Specials	Dry Goods	Sealers' Supplies
<b>HAND SAWS</b> 16 inch Blade. For Household use. Sale Price, 18c. each.	<b>MEN'S COTTON TWEED PANTS</b> Special Value. \$1.05	Green River Knives. Belt and Sheaths. Tin Tea Kettles. Tin Boats' Kettles. Small Tin Pans. Mixing Pans. Overalls. Wool Socks. Wool Mitts. Brown Blankets. Wadded Quilts.
<b>STAMPED MIXING PANS</b> 10 Quart . . . 18c. each 14 Quart . . . 20c. each 17 Quart . . . 22c. each	<b>OVERALLS</b> In Khaki Drill, Cotton Tweed and Denims.	Raisins. Oatmeal. Tea, Coffee, Cocoa. Milk. Tobacco.
<b>STANDARD EGG BEATERS</b> Extra Strong. Only 9c. each.	<b>SPECIAL LINE MEN'S WOOL SOX.</b> Sale Price 40c.	Large Tin TALCUM POWDER for 9c.
<b>POTATO MASHERS</b> Made of strong wire. 8c. each.	<b>TOWELS SPECIALS</b> In White and Blue Turkish. Sale Price, 14c. to 35c.	25 Pair MEN'S JOB BOOTS. Good Boot to wear in rubbers. Sale Price \$2.10 up.
<b>Job Line CLAW HAMMERS</b> Only 16c. each Hammer.	<b>BLUE CHAMBRAY SHIRTS.</b> A Good Strong Working Shirt. Value 75c. For 55c.	
<b>Job Line ENAMEL PANS</b> 12c. each.	<b>SPECIAL LINE CHILD VELVET HATS.</b> 35c. each. See Window.	

## FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

# Reid-Newfoundland Co.

---

## ELECTRICAL

---

## THAWER

---

### For FROZEN PIPES.

**Quickest & Economical. Phone 240**

Advertise in "The Mail and Advocate" for Best Results

# Mr. Coaker Describes His Trip to Canada and United States

*Brings His Interesting Notes to a Close with a Graphic Description of New York as it is To-day.---Tells of His Visit to Many Old Historic Places in Boston, and Predicts for That City a Bright Future.---Expresses the Hope That His Notes of His Tour will Prove Interesting to the Readers of "The Mail and Advocate."*

(Continued from yesterday)

## CHANGES INTRODUCED WITH ENGLISH RULE

For many years afterwards, nevertheless, Dutch manners and customs lingered, albeit many radical changes were introduced with the permanent establishment of English rule. In appearance, too, New York soon became greatly altered, especially after the tearing down of the Wall Street palisades, in 1699, and the opening of new streets east of Broadway, as high as Maiden Lane—so named because in the first days a brook ran through it, in which the girls of New Amsterdam washed clothes. From Broadway to the North River, in the Fulton to Warren Street section with which this sketch is chiefly concerned, conditions remained much as before until the eighteenth century was fairly well advanced, although in the meantime an event had occurred that was to have important consequences, both to the Fulton-Warren Street section and to the city in general.

## HISTORY OF TRINITY CHURCH

This was the transfer of ownership of the old Company's Farm to the corporation of Trinity Church, which came into being in 1696 as the result of a law that the governor of the province interpreted to mean the establishment of the Church of England as the dominant church in New York. Up to then the Farm had retained its original status as a State reservation, although it had changed its name three times, being known as the Duke's Farm after the Conquest of 1664, as the King's Farm upon the accession of the Duke of York to the English throne, and as the Queen's Farm when Anne became Queen of England. Also, in 1671, it had been more than doubled by the purchase of a large farm adjoining it on the north. All this property was conferred on Trinity, first by a seven years' lease, and afterwards, in 1705, by a grant of outright ownership. Thus was laid the foundation for the immense wealth of the Trinity Church of to-day, which is computed at \$150,000,000.

Long years were to pass, though, before the Church Farm, as it was now known, brought in any considerable revenue. About 1720 the southern part of it was laid out in lots, a line of handsome trees was set on Broadway, and in the more northerly portion farming operations were continued by various tenants who paid but a few pounds' annual rental. After 1732, on the other hand, some impetus was given to its development for business and residential purposes by the establishment of a rope-walk, and still more by the transformation of the Fields from a pasturing ground to the principal resort of the people of New York for public meetings and celebrations.

## OLD RECREATION GROUNDS

In 1732, three enterprising citizens leased the ground, enclosed it for a park and bowling-green, and thus obliged the general populace to look elsewhere for a place for their more rough-and-ready ways of recreation.

Their choice fell, as was said, on the Fields, lying triangular-shaped

between Broadway, Chambers Street, and the old Boston Post-Road, which branched off from Broadway, at the juncture of the present Park Row. Here, henceforth, the King's Birthday, Guy Fawkes' Day, May Day and other holidays were observed with robust festivity; the merry-makers finding further opportunity for amusement in the taverns and "gardens" that as a matter of course were soon afterwards established in the neighborhood.

## FEW THEN THOUGHT OF NEW YORK OF TO-DAY

Not least among these latter recreation-places was one opened on the Church Farm. It was kept by a certain Adam Vandenberg, who seems to have been one of the most energetic and successful amusement-promoters of his day.

Not in his boldest imagings could he have dreamed of the New York of to-day, the perpetual roar of traffic, the Titan citadels of business, the myriads of men and women who daily hurry past the spot where Richard Brickell postured and the slack-rope dancer danced.

## SONS OF LIBERTY SETS UP HISTORIC POLE

And, in fact, not a few of the most momentous happenings in the life of Revolutionary New York took place across the road from Adam Vandenberg's inn and garden. It was there, on the Fields—or Commons, as they now were known—where the people had so long been accustomed to gather in holiday assembly, that they met in angry conclave to voice their wrath at the passing of the Stamp Act. It was there, a few months later, that they once more met to rejoice over its repeal. There, again, on June 4, 1766, the Sons of Liberty set up their historic pole with the inscription, "The King, Pitt, and Liberty!"—the first of the liberty-poles that served so well as symbols of the rising spirit of ardent and determined resistance to oppression.

Many were the armed conflicts that took place on the Commons over these same liberty-poles. Cut down by British troops, they were soon replaced by the "rebellious" citizens. More than once attempts at their destruction were frustrated by watchful guards. Not until ten years had passed, and, in September, 1776, the British troops had taken full possession of New York, did the last of the liberty-poles crash to the ground.

## CITY FIRE SWEEPED IN 1776

Temporarily, it goes without saying, the sad, grim war that followed put a check to the growth of New York. The city had, for that matter, already received a severe blow in the great fire of 1776, when nearly five hundred buildings, from Whitehall to Barclay Street, were destroyed. These included Trinity Church and most of the houses on the lower part of the Church Farm, although St. Paul's (built in 1765) and King's College (on Park Place) were saved. So, if it were still standing at that time, was Adam Vandenberg's house, for the old records expressly state that from St. Paul's the fire "inclined towards the North River (the wind having changed to southeast) until it ran out at the water edge a little be-

hind 792 feet from the street. It contains 80,000 electric lights. Its basement extends 37 feet below the street line. Its foundation start 115 feet below the street level and rests on bed rock. The building cost \$50,000,000.

This will enable our readers who have not seen New York to realize what sort of a place, New York City is.

Then there is old Boston with its reminders of days gone by.

## WALKS AISLE OF HISTORIC MEETING HOUSE

I visited the old South Meeting House building; that I often read of in boyhood days. I often lingered over the words of Whittier, contained in that blood stirring poem, where he says:—"So long as Boston shall Boston be, And her bay—tides rise and fall, Shall freedom stand in old South Church And plead for the rights of all."

How delightful I was to walk the aisle of that historic old Meeting House—the old South Church. As I stood where Adams, Otis Warren and other Britishers stood 145 years ago asserting the rights of Colonials under the British Constitution, I thought of the conduct of British statesmen who by their silly ideas of taxation compelled those splendid men to revolt against the Mother Country. Their sons still call England the Old Country—the Old Home Country.

In 1775 it was used as a riding

school by the King's troops. In 1876 this old church was sold at auction for \$1,350, to be removed in 60 days. Citizens who loved the historic spot and building made a public appeal for funds to purchase site and building. The site was then valued at \$400,000. The money was raised and the property was transferred to a Trust Board, and the old South Building House was saved. It contains many valuable relics of old time days.

Another historic spot is the old Town Hall, which was used as the City Hall in the days when Boston was a portion of the British Crown.

Another historic spot is the Faneuil Hall, which is now equal to a museum. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes hang side by side in this grand reminder of olden days.

How British, Boston still is. How they love the Old Home Land. Some of the descendants of the grand old Puritan families are yet lovers of Old England. Those descendants of the old families are splendid men and have become very wealthy, but they live modestly and give liberally of their great wealth to beautify Boston, found hospitals, improve parks, and erect public buildings.

BOSTON A CITY OF MONUMENTS  
Boston is a city of monuments. They meet ones eye everywhere.

1812 SEE SOME CHANGES IN CITY  
Nine years this new City Hall was in the building, and when completed, in 1812, the citizens, in the words of a guidebook of the period, proudly regarded it as "the handsomest structure in the United States; perhaps, of its size, in the world." Built mostly of native white marble, it remains the civic capital of to-day, justly admired for its stately symmetry, and venerated for its historic associations. All around it, too, there soon arose buildings of a better type than the neighborhood had previously known. Substantial hotels began to replace the rude inns and taverns, while the low, straggling farmhouses of earlier epochs gave way to splendid residences.

But now, fast on the heels of time came business; first to serve fashion, then to drive it out. New York, in a word, had really begun to grow—leaping in the fifty years after the Revolution from a population of but 20,000 to more than 200,000 inhabitants. The city now contains over 5,000,000 persons and the annual increase of New York exceed 250,000.

## AS SEEN TO-DAY FROM WOOLWORTH TOWER

The view from the top of the Woolworth Tower is without question the most remarkable, if not the most wonderful, in the world. The scenic and color effects with the sun shining on the multi-colored buildings surrounding it and on the water and land for thirty-five or forty miles in all directions make a picture impossible of adequate description.

Looking down from the top of the Woolworth building, as Mr. Coaker in company with Mr. Hickman did a few days ago, on the thousands of great structures, the wonderful bridges that span the East River, the beautiful parks, the great steamers berthed at the piers along the rivers, one realizes the grandeur and vastness of the metropolis. The serried peaks made by the giant buildings, towers, church steeples, all seem to contend with each other for the distinction of "highest and greatest." But above them all rises the Woolworth Building, calm and unassailable; covering 40 acres, 60 stories high, the top

The old part of the city is indeed an indication of the struggling days of 150 years ago. Boston within a few years will embody several of the adjoining smaller cities. It is now difficult to draw the line as to where Boston ends. Within ten years it would not surprise me to find Greater Boston a city of 4,000,000 inhabitants; but I must end those notes somewhere, and the sooner the better, for if I keep on recording my impressions and observations of this visit to Canada and America I will keep The Mail and Advocate busy for weeks.

I trust my notes will prove of some interest to the readers of The Mail and Advocate and members of the F.P.U., who always expect me to publish notes of my visits—whether local or foreign. This rule I hope always to observe, and is my only apology for writing so freely of this visit.

(THE END)

Plan to Follow Bryan Should He Fight Defence

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—William Jennings Bryan's contemplated tour of the country against the national defense movement will be bitterly opposed by the Conference Committee on national preparedness. A group of speakers was named at a meeting today who will be ready at a moment's notice to follow in the wake of Bryan.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

**J.J. St. John**  
**FLOUR, PORK, BEEF & OIL,**  
 Likely to go high.  
 We can save you  
 —To arrive—  
**FIVE ROSES**  
**QUAKER**  
**VERBENA**  
**ROBIN HOOD**  
 Very Croice Ribbed PORK.  
 Small HOCKS.  
 Choicest SPARE RIBS.  
 Best PLATE and N. Y. BEEF.  
 Everybody is talking of our  
**ECLIPSE TEA, 45c. lb**  
 as good as most 60c.  
 Silver-Ware ready to be delivered, so bring along your Coupons from Monday, 27th inst.  
**J.J. St. John**  
 Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

**THE**

**BRIDGEPORT**

**Motor Engine**

**THE MOTOR THAT MOTES**

SEND FOR  
 Full Particulars and Specifications  
 FROM THE  
**Sole Agents,**

**JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.**

