

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 47.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

## France, Russia, England, Serbia and Belgium All Of One Mind

### Respecting Reprisals Against Germany, Austria and Turkey

#### Foodstuffs And Cotton To Be Made Absolute Contraband

Asquith to Make Clear Britain's Reply to American Note

It is Now Clear That Ships Reported Sunk by Mines Were Victims Submarine Attacks

London, Feb. 27.—France, Russia, Serbia and Belgium are said by British officials to be in absolute accord as to reprisals to be made against Germany, Austria and Turkey in retaliation for German submarine campaign.

Britain was in conference with the Allies concerning the reprisals before the receipt of last Note making informal representations and looking to the discontinuance of submarine activity and admission of foodstuffs to Germany for her civil population. While it can be authoritatively stated that the nature of the reprisals has not been agreed upon absolutely as yet, Britain and her Allies have decided upon the main points, which will be announced on Monday by Premier Asquith and a statement for the Press simultaneously, with submission of the position of all opponents of Ger-

many and neutral countries, whose trade is so vitally affected by present naval methods.

Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador from the States to Britain, and the British Foreign Office have refrained from discussing the terms of the American Note, but the Foreign Office intimated that the probable statement from Premier Asquith on Monday will not be a direct answer to the American Note, but the long-promised elucidation.

Intimation was made by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and other Cabinet members that reprisals against Germany would doubtless be necessary. There is every reason to believe that Britain fully intends to make all foodstuffs for Germany absolute contraband, thus cutting off movement of ships to German ports and making export trade by sea impossible.

Great interest is being shown by British Press and public in the probable treatment of cotton under new system of reprisals. The belief seems to be general that cotton and food will become absolute contraband.

British officials are now persuaded, they state, that several ships which were first reported as having been destroyed by mines, were victims of submarines.

## Bombardment Of Dardanelles

### Operations Continue—Heavy Fighting on the Niemen

London, Feb. 26 (official).—The Admiralty reports the bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles renewed yesterday. All forts at entrance of Straits successfully reduced and operations are continuing.

The French Government reports progress in Champagne maintained. The enemy's stations, trains and concentrations have been effectively bombarded by aeroplanes.

The Russian Government reports heavy fighting on the Niemen and in Northern Poland.—HARCOURT.

## David Beatty Admiral

Admiral David Beatty, although but forty-three years of age, has seen a lot of fighting, having had experience in Egypt and China. In the former country he won the praise of Kitchener by getting gunboats over almost impossible narrows and then bombarding Dongola.

## St. Michael Mission

The services at St. Michael's Mission Church during Lent on Sundays will be as usual.

On Fridays—Children's Service at 4.15. Evensong with Sermon and Intercessions at 7.30.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

## FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT SUNK BY AUSTRIAN MINE

Paris, Feb. 26.—The French torpedo boat Danube has been sunk by Austrian mine at Antivari, Montenegro; 38 perished.

## Russians Report Successes

Petrograd, Feb. 26 (official).—According to supplementary information our successes in Przasnysz region (northern Russian Poland) during Feb. 24th and 25th and the night of the 26th, were extremely important, the Russians courageously shattering the resistance of the Germans.

With rifle and bayonet, we progressed vigorously, the enemy retiring along the whole front, abandoning prisoners, cannons, machine guns and commissariat.

During Feb. 24th and 25th we captured 30 officers, 2,600 men, 7 cannons, 11 machine guns, a huge quantity of equipment and supplies.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, 26 February, 1915.

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A. President F.P.U. St. John's.

Sir,— I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of even date enclosing a Petition signed at the recent F.P.U. Convention at Spaniard's Bay.

I have referred this Petition to my Ministers for consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, W. E. DAVIDSON, Governor.

## OF INTEREST

Mr. James Murphy, that indefatigable laborer among dusty tomes, has furnished us with some interesting particulars of a ship that was damaged by contact with an iceberg and put in here for repairs some thirty-six years ago. This incident is brought to mind by the Mongolian's mishap.

In 1879 the Gulon liner Arizona struck an iceberg when 240 miles off the coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 46 deg. 13 min. N.; long. 47 deg. 05 min. W.

Considerable damage was done the ship and a large portion of the berg remained in her bows. She had a goodly number of passengers on board, among them being the late Walter Greave.

The Arizona was one of the largest ships afloat at that time. She was 5,400 tons, 464 feet in length and 46 feet in breadth.

Daniel Condon, the well-known shipwright of those days, successfully repaired the ship in a temporary way, as she lay at the Wharf of Shea and Company.

She sailed for Liverpool and made a splendid run across.

The weather along the line to-day is:—Wind S.W., light and dull, and raining in places. The temperature ranges from 12 to 46 above.

The local train arrived into the city on time. Amongst the few passengers who came to town were H. Windsor, R. Pope and Jas. Cash.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

## 10,000 Strikers In Clyde Shipyards

Hold up Munitions of War Urgently Needed—The Strikers Demand Increase of Four Cents an Hour

London, Feb. 26.—Through Sir George Askwith, Chief Industrial Commissioner, the Government sent an order to-day to thousands shipyard engineers on strike on the Clyde, that they must resume work on Monday, as important munitions of war, urgently required by the Army and Navy, are being held up.

The strikers demanded an increase in wages of four cents an hour.

## RATS

London, Feb. 26.—The Evening News publishes a despatch from Rotterdam, saying that owing to the shortage of food, the German authorities have ordered the expulsion of 500 Chinese.

A strong force of Netherlands police has been sent to the frontier to prevent these men from entering Dutch territory.

Complications are expected, the correspondent declares.

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## Stephano Arrives

The Red Cross liner Stephano, Capt. Smith, arrived at 10.30 a.m. to Harvey & Co. The steamer left Halifax on Wednesday, and off Cape Race her route was diverted towards the leaky Mongolian by wireless instructions from the owners and the Government.

Capt. Smith, on learning of the Allan liner requiring no assistance—she having a convoy—returned to this port. She brought a full general cargo and the following passengers.

From New York (in saloon)—Mrs. Clifton Smith and Mrs. (Dr.) A. Lehr; Messrs. J. S. Ayre, A. T. Wood; (2nd cabin)—Mrs. J. Maher and 5 children, Miss K. Griffith; Messrs. G. Klip and J. Little.

From Halifax (in saloon)—Miss H. M. Davidson; Messrs. E. B. Marshall, A. B. Limham, W. Griffin, G. Coats, R. E. Charlton, J. Browning, J. L. Williams and H. T. ell; (in 2nd cabin)—Miss W. Ishop, Messrs. H. J. Fardy and M. Roche.

## WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Strong winds with rain to-day. Sunday, strong winds and moderate gales, shifting to west and north, turning colder with snow flurries.

Roper's (noon)—Bar. 29.30. Ther. 40.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

## A GERMAN SUBMARINE DESTROYED

Cardiff, Feb. 26.—A German submarine is believed to have been destroyed on the coast of North of Wales; wreckage washed ashore to-day.

## Aviator's Daring Flight

Paris, Feb. 19.—A daring flight made the night of February 8, by the aviator who brought down six projectiles in the vicinity of Ostend, is recounted in a note given out by the War Office this afternoon.

The aviator left his station at 9.40 p.m. in a violent west wind. His first projectile landed on what appeared to be a number of munition and supply wagons near Middleterke.

The aviator then flew to Ostend, and let fall three bombs on the "casino" building. The violence of these detonations caused consternation among the enemy, who flashed their searchlights on the departing aviator. Later two more bombs were hurled on a barracks to the west of Ostend.

Searchlights found the French aviator soon after this, and German machine guns were fired at him, but without success.

During his return flight the French aviator's machine touched the waves along the coast line.

Guided by the lights of the aerodrome at Furnes, the lieutenant finally landed safely at 10.20 p.m., having been gone forty minutes. The distance from Ostend to Ostend is fourteen miles.

## SKATERS RACE

The race between Messrs Squires and Hackett, and which is to take place in the Prince's Rink on Monday night, promises to be very interesting.

Last season Squires was champion, though the race between himself and Mr. Hackett was a close finish.

## Torpedoed In English Channel

Dieppe, Feb. 27.—It is reported here that a British merchant ship has been torpedoed in the English Channel off St. Valery.

A torpedo boat destroyer has gone out from Dieppe to the assistance of the British ship.

## Several Bodies Picked Up

Christiania, Feb. 27.—Several bodies wearing naval uniforms were found to-day in wreckage of a submarine washed up near Christiania, and there is no further doubt that the wrecked craft was the famous submarine, U9.

All her crew of 25 men are believed to her perished.

A scrap of paper—was its surface blank?

Or was there scrawled across it something fine.

Writ by a starveling poet of no rank Without the wit his flash of wit to sign?

Or was it just the crumpled word "to-night"

Flung from her casement window to the lawn,

Crowning its snatcher in the world's despite

Its happiest of mortals—till the dawn? Held it a note of music by Mozart.

Or beauty caught immeshed by magic line?

Was it a cubic missive of New Art, Or one which sweetly bade us "Come and dine?"

'Twas none of these—for on its face was stamped

The word of Kings, and all mankind may see

To keep its pledge a million men are camped

While crumpled ships stand guard on every sea;

To break its pledge 'twas twisted as a taper,

They singed a world who lit this scrap of paper.

## German Submarines In Irish Sea Compel Liners To Keep To Port

### Causes Big Sensation In Maritime Circles—Americans In England Must Pine In Exile Till Danger Is Past

London, Feb. 26.—Successful operations of German submarines in British waters have resulted in the issuance of secret orders for all transatlantic liners to remain in port until further notice, according to reliable information secured here to-day.

This news caused a sensation in Maritime circles when it became known. Officials of steamship lines, comment on the order and the Admiralty maintained its customary reticence, but reports are in circulation that British naval authorities have secured information that a fleet of submarines has succeeded in reaching the Irish sea and is lying in wait for big liners.

Pending revocation of order no Americans can leave for the United States from English ports, those wishing to return to America can do so only by going to France and if they do this they will risk their lives in the English Channel.

## Germans Again Bombard Arras and Soissons

Paris, Feb. 27.—Germans again bombarding Arras and Soissons as he result French troops concentrations in those cities. The big German mortars have done terrific havoc at Arras and a great part of the city is in ruins. Despite rainy, foggy

weather, the work of the heavy mortars is still in progress there. Considerable amount of French artillery has been placed at disposal of Belgians, who are shelling German lines near Ostend. Infantry fighting in forest North of Verdun has cost Germans heavily. Further to the South in the Meuse Valley near St. Mihiel the French have repulsed with heavy losses the attempts of Germans to retake some of ground they lost.

## Britain's Big Submarine Gun

New York, Feb. 27.—Britain's reply to German submarine warfare is "Powerful gun that will spread shrapnel with deadly force beneath the water" said Rev. Canon James C. Hannay, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on his arrival on the Baltic.

Canon Hannay came over at the request of friends in this country to lecture on Ireland and the war. One gun has already been finished and completion of others is being rushed day and night. He added, the people in Britain feel certain that Germany has established a base for her under sea fighters on Irish sea.

Furness Withy boat Graciana will be next direct boat from Liverpool, sailing about April 7th.

## What F.P.U. Councils Have Intimated re Bowring-Kean Outrage

BONAVISTA—"Bonavista Council convened last night (Friday) unanimously endorse your position re Kean and strongly condemn Bowring's deception and defiance."

MORETON'S HR.—"We are with you a solid unit in this fight to protect the fishermen's interest against such wrongdoing as caused the loss of 78 of our fellow countrymen last Spring. We strongly back demand for Kean's arrest. Let the Government refuse to do so if they dare."

FOGO—"Our resolve is to back you with all our strength in this Kean-Bowring matter. Kean must be punished for his conduct last Spring. Whatever you do we will stand by you. Right must prevail."

WINTERTON—"Winterton will support any measures taken by Spaniard's Bay Convention regarding Bowring and Kean. If Morris don't arrest Kean as Conception Bay has demanded, he will be to blame if Kean goes to the ice, and God pity any Grabbal candidates coming to face Trinity Bay in the future."

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WAR NEWS AGENCY.

## NOTES AND REFLECTIONS BY GENERAL BOOTH

I see that some of the enemies of religion have announced that the war demonstrates the failure of Christianity. All this awful carnage, this blind fury of brute force, this ghastly ruin and death prove, it is said, that the Christian faith has practically failed in the very nations which have longest professed it—which, indeed, are actually called by its name, the Christian Nations! It is now seen to have no real influence, or, at any rate, to have lost any influence it ever had, and to be of no moment in human affairs! Jesus Christ is a back number! Christianity has failed!

Well, now, it is strange perhaps, but this idea would not have occurred to me. I feel something of the awful horror of this war. I think that I realize the power of the influences which have led up to it, the tremendous consequences, good or bad, or both, which must flow from it which ever way it is ultimately decided. I see what a huge sacrifice of human life it already involves. I see how it must add to the cup of human care and sorrow for at least a generation to come, if the world lasts so long. I see also, alas! all round, in each of the countries concerned, increasing bitterness and hatred, even among the professed followers of Jesus Christ, against their enemies, instead of the love and pity and forgiveness towards them which He enjoined. I see all this; but whether I view it from the standpoint of the nations or of the churches, or of the individual citizen, I should scarcely have come to the conclusion that Christianity had any responsibility for it all. Failure there has been—and very serious failure—but we can hardly see in it the failure of Christianity.

And what failure the Socialists have to admit. Their theories—so excellent in discussion (and in execution), so admirable as views, as soon as the storm bursts in upon us, are pressed on others—vainly to be pressed on others—vainly, for the world was Socialism so highly organized or so powerful Germany, while the national army of France was said, I believe correctly, to be a vast seed plot for its doctrines. Nowhere had its votaries spoken more brave words than in these two countries, about their ability and determination to unite the democracies of Europe and without the assistance of Christ, or, indeed, of God at all, make war impossible! And yet when their theories came to the test of actual trial they disappeared—lock, stock, and barrel—and have become scarcely more than a fitful memory. The house which they had reared with such labor and so much shouting was built upon the sand; and the rain descended and the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon that house and it fell and great was the fall of it. If it were not so sad—because much that the Socialists desire is splendid and beautiful, and many of them are sincere and generous, even if mistaken, folk—if it were not so sad, it would be laughable.

I need not spend a moment in declaring that Christianity has no blame for this failure! It is self-evident.

No, it is not Christianity that has failed. Christianity has not been tried. To mention only one matter, for my space is gone for this time. Of which of the nine or ten nations engaged in this war can it be said that it has acted towards the rest of the world on the supreme law of Christianity, the law of love—the law which says, "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them?"

Yes, failure there has been—that is patent. The Governments have failed! Without exception they have all declared again and again that the worst thing that could happen to their respective peoples would be a European war. I do not recall the name of a single statesman of any consequence (unless it be in Turkey), for the last thirty years, who has not loudly professed that peace was the most precious possession and interest of all! And yet they have undoubtedly failed to pre-

serve it. But this failure is surely in no way to be laid at the door of Christianity. The whole machinery of international relationships is arranged and worked on purely human principles. Diplomacy is without God. How many of the great diplomats ever make any reference to Him or His will for man—until perhaps war breaks out, and then they want to drag Him in as an ally in the dreadful business! They do not even invoke the name of Christ, or make any allusion in their despatches and conferences to Him or His teaching or His claims. I do protest, therefore, that their failure to promote the friendliness of nations and the peace of the world cannot be put down to the account of Christianity.

The Military Parties—the people who are all for big armaments, and for big taxes on the working mass of the population to pay for them—they have failed. The whole world can see now what a doubtful proposition it is—that the best way to preserve peace is to prepare for war! The people who have been piling up the guns, adding ship to ship, and running into millions with the soldiers—all the time increasing the burdens of the poor and telling us that was the way of peace—theirs is perhaps the greatest failure of all! To their credit be it said, however, that, right or wrong, they never appealed for support to Christianity, or, indeed, to any other religion, that I know of, except it be Mohammedanism—so that it is not even suggested that their failure is to be set down to the teachings or spirit of our meek and lowly Master!

The Educationalists and Scientists have failed. Their exquisite theories of knowledge as a refining power over the human heart—how they are wrecked in one week of war! Teaching men, training them, as it is called, to think for themselves—as though God had no thoughts about them that mattered!—has it not been vaunted for years as the remedy for those awful elemental passions of the degenerate heart which we have just seen sweep like a flood over a large part of the world? What a failure is there! But one cannot hold Christianity responsible for that! A considerable part of the world of scholarship and science has done its utmost during the last thirty years to destroy all faith in Christ and His teaching, so that unbelief of one sort or another is at this moment entrenched in all the great seats of learning the world over. It is abundantly clear that the failure of the educationalists to lift the world above these appalling strifes and enmities cannot honestly be attributed to the doctrine or practice of the Christian Faith.

And the Humanitarians—have not they failed! Their great hope for the world has been that the kind feelings, dispositions and sympathies which belong to human nature, if only they are encouraged and suitably tutored, will soften and subdue and purify that which is hard and cruel and vicious in mankind. In other words, they proclaim that man can improve himself—that, after all, there is no actual need to seek help from his Maker, even supposing that he has One. They do not want any King or Temple. They see no need for either a Saviour or a sacrifice. As for loving God, the first great Commandment, it is quite sufficient to love your fellows. Well, their notion that love, flowing out of hearts improved after this fashion, will bring calm and peace wherever it passes, that it will change the deep-rotted evil of the fallen human spirit, has indeed met with a rude shock. To state it moderately, their theory has broken down. We see now that men, leaning upon man, is leaning upon a broken reed. That unless he gets help from God, all his self-reforming, self-subduing, self-raising schemes are destined to complete and irrevocable failure. To put it in a word, men left to themselves are worms—and all flesh is grass, and all the beauty thereof is as the wild flower—grass which to-day is and to-morrow, with all its goodness, withereth and fadeth for ever.

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### WILL DRINK ICE WATER

The Parliament of Iceland, thirty-four of whose forty members are elected by popular suffrage, has passed a measure forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors. All the remaining stock in the Danish dependency has been exported.

## THE BATTLE CALL

(From the Moose Jaw News.)  
Over the world I have called you,  
Even in the still of the night;  
Speeding my message about you,  
With bugle and sabre-bright;  
Searching the uttermost corners,  
Forgotten parts of the world,  
Bidding you come with your war-paint,  
Bidding your flags be unfurled.

Mothers, first, I have need of,  
It is you who must pay the price;  
You who shall fashion the altar  
Bringing your sacrifice,  
Out of the strength of ages,  
You with your stalwart sons,  
You can keep the weaklings about you,  
I want of your strongest ones,  
Bring me the years of your labor,  
The son you have cherished from birth,  
Yes, you have fashioned him bravely,  
He's not with the best of the cart.  
Back in the years of his play-time,  
You taught him at dusk to pray;  
Well, I shall make him a soldier,  
And use him, perhaps for a day.

Cities shall fear at my message,  
Start at the sound of my drum;  
As the echoes ring over the house-tops  
Bidding the strongest to come,  
Out from the store and the courtroom,  
Each household shall give of its best,  
You can keep of your old and palsied,  
I demand as my own—the rest.  
Men who are strong for the battle,  
Men who are strong for the fray;  
Men who are keep for the tray;  
Who will fight with the world 'gainst them,  
Who will not be drowned in a day;  
Men who are strong in their manhood,  
Men with their courage high,  
Who will fight in the last long battle,  
And smile when they have to die.

So, with my bugle I call you,  
Will you answer the soldiers' roll?  
I shall have need of your bodies,  
God will take care of your soul!  
So fasten your armor about you,  
Forward! Quick march and away!  
Farewell to our loved and before us  
The marching, the fighting, The Day!

## ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

### Makes Report on Condition Belgium—State of That Country Without Parallel in History

New York, Feb. 18.—Belgium's population has been reduced by about 600,000 as a result of the war and her condition presents a situation without parallel in history, says a report issued to-night by the Rockefeller Foundation from its War Relief Commission sent to investigate the effects of the war upon non-combatants. It is the first report from this Commission, which went to Belgium last November. After detailing how means of transportation, communication and banking exchange have been destroyed, commerce and industry paralyzed, homes and other buildings laid low, the agricultural districts devastated and the food supply virtually cut off, the report says: "Yet if one is to understand the Belgian problem, it is perhaps necessary to emphasize, not the destruction of a few hundred thousand, but the suddenly enforced inactivity of a strong and healthy nation of 7,000,000."

After stating that there are 320,000 Belgian refugees in Holland, and 100,000 in England, the report says that the number of people who are still in Belgium, but who have been driven out of their homes, has not yet been estimated. The army, it says, has drawn off 250,000 men. Of the destruction of homes and property the report says: "We found people living in cellars under the ruins of their homes; in lofts over the cowsheds; saw children that had been born in hen coops and pig styas, and learned of one man who considered that he was doing well when the population of his poultry house was reduced from 22 to 18 refugees."

Regarding the agricultural situation, the Commission found that autumn planting has somehow been done, and that it is conceivable that Belgium may continue to raise most of her own potatoes, fruits and fresh vegetables. In connection with the destruction of houses and property, the report says that no estimate can be obtained of the total, either of the military requisitions and levies, or of the destruction of property, but that this total must be enormous.

## J. J. St. John

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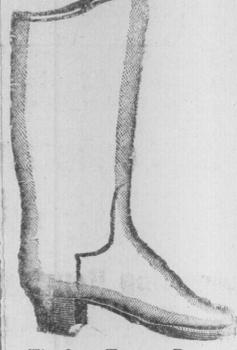
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On and after to-day the Parlors will be open each weekday from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m.

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From St. John's: "Stephano," March 2.  
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## LETTERS OF INTEREST

From Mail and Advocate Readers

### TIME FOR UNION MEN TO PROVE THEIR METTLE

For Years You Have Toiled to Produce This Great Organization—It is Now Being Tried Enemies Think They Can Defy Us—Let Us Show What We Can Do

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)  
Dear Sir—We are more than surprised at the revelations contained in your issue of Thursday, the 18th inst. We considered the matter of Abraham Kean and his connection with the seal-fishery as settled and settled satisfactorily, but we again see it crop up, this time in a most disgraceful and unbecoming manner.

The firm of Bowring Bros. has decided to ignore the requests and decisions of the F.P.U., unanimously adopted at the Catalina Convention last fall. Do they realize the challenge they have made to the 20,000 men that comprise the F.P.U.? Do they believe the men that comprise the Union are not serious in this matter? Do they think that they did not give this awful disaster of last spring serious consideration?

Do they think that when they resolved in Convention that Kean should not again command a ship to the icefields that they were not going to stand by that resolution? Do they think that the Union is not ready to abide by what ever decision President Coaker reached? Do they think that the men that form the F.P.U. won't fight and die, if necessary to uphold the honor and prestige of their organization?

Do they think that President Coaker is going to allow them to kill, and kill with impunity, the results of seven years of hard and incessant toil? Do they think that the men that are under the banner of the F.P.U. and are at Coaker's back are going to watch the slaughter without using their power, and using it to the utmost of their ability to prevent it?

Do they think they can fight, and fight successfully, the physical and moral ability of 20,000 united workmen? Do they think that Kean is worth more to them than the support and patronage of the fishermen? Do they think they can oppose the F.P.U. and carry on a successful business in Newfoundland? Do they think they can enlist any sympathy or support by upholding and endorsing Abraham Kean's conduct in connection with this Sealing Disaster?

Union Friends! the time has come for you to prove your mettle. Our good ship the F.P.U. has come through the troublesome waters of the past seven years, unscathed. We have seen attempts time and time again to beach and destroy her, but all to no avail. When she was only poorly manned and her sails and rigging in poor condition she could evade and elude her enemies. What chances have they of injuring her now, when she is fitted with the best and is spick and span from truck to keelson? We have fought and won the domination and controlling power in our Island home. We are not going to allow Bowring Bros. to snatch that power from us.

The agents of the firm here have seen fit to treat with contempt and deceit the request and decision of our President. These agents must be made know that when they scorn President Coaker they scorn the bone and sinew of the country. Trust to President Coaker to lead you wisely in this fight. Abide by his instructions and have no fear of the outcome. This is but another chance that Divine Wisdom has given us to prove that Right and that the Will of the People must prevail.

FOR UNION SAKE.  
King's Cove,  
Feb. 20, 1915.

### UNION DAY AT PINCHARDS ISLD.

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)  
Dear Sir—We held our annual parade on the 5th. We marched to the church and had a splendid address from Rev. Phillipson. We marched around the Island and as we marched the echo came back from the air, three cheers for the friends, also three cheers for our worthy President Coaker.

On our return to the schoolroom, the ladies had a grand tea prepared for us. Rev. Phillipson also took tea with us, and spent most of the evening.

After tea the young folk had some games, and some of our Friends gave us some songs.

We received the sum of \$24.48. At the close of the meeting the National Anthem was sung and then three cheers were given for our King and President. We hope he may live long.

We of Pinchard's Island Council say, Mr. President, go ahead, we are at your back ready to fight your cause and bear you out come what may. We say now you are the only man that ever tried to help the poor, down-trodden fisherman of this country.

PETER HOUNSELL,  
Pinchard's Isld.,  
Feb. 12, 1915.

### WEDDING BELLS

Cramm-Benson  
Tuesday, February 16th. Hatcher Cove was the scene of a very happy marriage, when Mr. Joseph Cramm, and Miss Emmelina Benson, of Hatcher Cove were united in the bonds of holy matrimony. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. C. Winsor, in the presence of friends of the bride and bridegroom.

The bride was very prettily dressed in pink satin, with hat to match. The bride's cousin, Mrs. Elib Blundon, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. William George Blundon acted as best man.

After the ceremony the happy couple went forth to the home of the groom where tea was served.

We wish the young couple much joy, happiness and prosperity.

### Mr A. Targett On Destitution

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)  
Dear Sir—Please allow me space in your paper for a few remarks in regard to destitution on the South Side of Trinity Bay.

I may say, sir, I wrote Sir E. P. Morris, also Colonial Secretary, about this matter, but there has not been much done as yet. I know of a family who have not enough flour to last one week.

To my mind, sir, it is high time the Government took steps to relieve the starving people. The Government can find money to raise salaries and find pensions for able-bodied officials, but when it comes to the poor it is little they can do for them. As far as I can understand there is no flour on the South Side of the Bay to be bought.

I think, sir, it is time that the branch railway was in working order to Heart's Content, now that it is there and we have to pay for it, I think we should be getting some return for the money, if that were possible.

I trust the Government will get a move on very soon.

A TARGETT,  
Hant's Hr.,  
Feb. 23rd, 1915.

### Doing Their Best At Long Beach

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir—I have been looking over your paper quite a number of times, and have seen a word from nearly all the outports, except Long Beach, and I thought I would write a word from this place to tell you how things are looking.

Well, I think things are going along fine, so far as I can see. There are quite a number of Union men here, and they are trying their best to help Mr. Coaker.

Some of our Union men are gone to answer their country's call. There are six gone from Long Beach. Now what little settlement around this Island can beat Long Beach. There are only seventeen families here, and out of that there are six brave lads gone to fight for their king and country.

We pray that God may spare those dear lives and bring them home safe once more.

Wishing the Union every success.  
UNION BOY.  
Long Beach,  
Feb. 19, 1915.

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What? Why! The Mail and Advocate circulation, that's what. Second to none best at present. Bear this fact in mind when advertising!

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

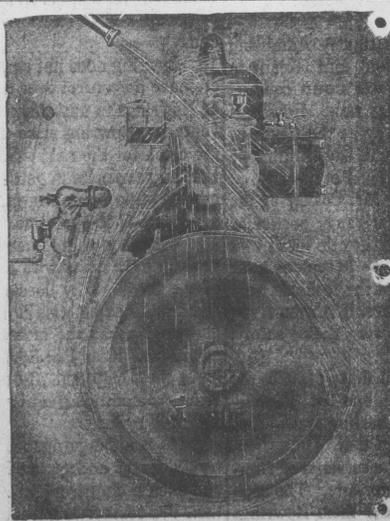
We have no large stock of those Engines and will not again handle 2 Cycle Engines, having decided to sell only 4 Cycle Engines after our present stock of Fraser's is sold. These Engines are new; not second hand Engines. Union members can secure them at last year's prices and terms. Send along your order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

### The Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

Feb. 4th, 3rd, 4th.

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Test shown in photograph was made to prove that "Perfection" Igniter is absolutely waterproof. We challenge any engine manufacturer in the world to produce an engine with an ignition system that will stand a similar test. Every part of the ignition system was submerged in water and engine continued to run, showed the same power and speed as when running perfectly dry, proving beyond any doubt our claim AN ABSOLUTE WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.

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# Toilers Final Fight For Liberty

## Spaniard's Bay Convention, February 24th, Demands the Arrest of Kean on Charge of Criminal Negligence

### KEAN A DANGEROUS MAN MUST BE KEPT ON SHORE

#### Kean a Dangerous Master, Who Enticed the Crew of the Newfoundland From Their Ship—Bowings Don't Ship Sealers Nor Pay Their Wages, Hence Sealers Are Partners in the Sealing Venture

### ENTITLED TO BE CONSIDERED RESPECTING APPOINTMENT CAPTAINS

#### Where Are Kean's Three Sons Who Were Once Sealing Captains—Kean and Munn's Pigheadedness in Defying Wishes of Sealers Compels the People to Demand His Arrest on Charge of Criminal Negligence

When Mr. Coaker, speaking on behalf of the sealers and fishermen of this Country, demanded of Bowring Bros. that Abram Kean should not go master of a sealing steamer this Spring, Bowring Bros. told Mr. Coaker that they sent his letter to the Liverpool firm to be dealt with by that firm.

Whilst the Liverpool firm were considering the situation, John Munn deliberately withdrew Joseph Kean from the Florizel and put Abram Kean in his place.

Mr. Coaker's letter demanded that Abram Kean should not go to the ice in the Stephano or in any other steamer.

John Munn, intending to trick Mr. Coaker and the sealers, which trick he now seeks to effectuate, induced Mr. Coaker to believe that the Liverpool firm would give the answer. Munn's letter shows that.

Before the Liverpool firm gave their answer—which was satisfactory—John Munn, foolishly and yet stubbornly, took it upon himself to secretly appoint Abram Kean to be master of the Florizel.

His conduct at once renders him objectionable to the sealers who are justified in resenting it. His methods are offensive to good breeding, such as he claims for himself but does not exhibit. His apologists claim for him that he is justified in acting as he did because it is his or his firm's private business. We shall see about that presently. If Munn, himself, is thinking that way, and is not led by the nose by Water Street advisers, then he is welcome to the reputation which such tricks merit.

The Liverpool firm decided, in answer to Mr. Coaker's demand, that Kean should be withdrawn. John Munn protested against it although he had left the decision to them. Munn got his way. The Liverpool firm retracted their decision when they learned that Munn had secretly appointed Abram Kean.

The duplicity of Munn or the Bowring firm cannot be justified. But their stupidly stubborn determination to send Kean to the ice in the face of events as we all know them can only be explained by the supposition that Munn must have been led by the nose by others.

Bowring, having announced this most damning decision, shrivel into the seclusion of a tarnished prestige, and say, "It is our steamer, and we'll send what captain we like in her!"

Is that so? Are they entitled to say that? Admitting it is their steamer, have they the right to put Kean in charge? That is the question which Kean's own conduct last year makes necessary to be answered now. Bowring and Munn have answered it the same way as the Germans would. Whether or not we have the right, says Munn, we are going to send Kean. Well, have they? Let us see!

Always remember this, that neither Mr. Coaker or the sealers have insisted, or even asked, that any particular captain should go. They have asked and they do insist that Abram Kean shall not go. Why? Because 78 sealers, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, died at the icefields, who would not have died, as the sealers believe, if Abram Kean had taken some degree of precaution for their safety. That is why.

Mr. Coaker and the sealers do insist that of all the masters sailing out of Newfoundland, one of them—Abram Kean—shall not go in charge of a sealing crew. And they are perfectly justified in insisting on that.

The crew of a sealing ship are not the servants of Bowring Bros. They are partners in the adventure. The sealing agreements are well known, and under them Bowring pay the crew no wages. The crew come under the discipline of the master and as it is a joint adventure the crew have a right, and ought to have the right, to object to a dangerous

man who is thrust in authority over them.

It does not stop there. The crews of other ships have learned by experience what it is to have a dangerous man at the icefields in another ship. The crew of other ships have seen Abram Kean entice the crew of the Newfoundland to travel five miles to his own ship and then leave them in a storm on the ice to get back the best way they could. Seventy-eight of them never got back. Abram Kean rescued—none. Abram Kean did not leave them there intentionally. He is not that kind of man. But the circumstances under which he put the men on the ice that day, and then steamed away, instead of standing by them in the storm, are sufficient to have imbued him with some of the humility of the old patriarchs, about whom he lectured the other night. Instead of showing humility even whilst the bodies of those men—victims of the Kean catastrophe—were being sent home his letters to the press, giving us some nigger religious anecdotes, exasperated the sealers almost beyond enduring. His mind runs very easily to Biblical characters for his own justification. 'Tis a weakness he has. The Lord forgive him!

Kean left those men on the icefields that day under conditions of weather that only a master blinded with the pursuit of seals would have left them in—an Arctic storm. When was life so cheap? When did a master commit such an outrageous blunder? Motives of Great Men! 'Tis sickening to have such a master exhibit such contrasts.

It is not the motives of great men that concerns us so much as the motives of the twenty thousand fishermen and sealers—Kean's own kith and kin—who have given their reasons why Kean has lost their confidence, why Kean's conduct has made him unfit to command a crew of men at the icefields, why Bowring's conduct in attempting to force Kean upon an unwilling people in the face of Kean's calamitous record is most indecent.

Bowring Bros. should remember that those 78 men died heroically—not in the glory of war, but the victims of a calamitous blunder of Abram Kean, the master appointed by them. Do they seek a repetition of disaster by forcing this man upon a people who will not have him?

In the light of these facts have not the men of other ships a right to say that dangerous men shall stay at home? No man can foretell what blunder or what catastrophe Abram Kean would be liable to commit or be responsible for if he went in charge of a crew again. In the light of his first record it is UNSAFE for him to have command of a sealing ship. The men have moral right on their side as well as other rights and Bowring and Kean will do well to give heed to them.

There is one aspect of this awful disaster which should not be lost sight of. It was in the power of the Morris Government to have directed a Marine enquiry. It was the duty of the Government to have appointed a Judge and two Master Mariners to hold a Marine enquiry immediately after Kean arrived. They did not do so. Kean has been a friend and a violent agitator for the Morris Government. Probably that is why no Marine enquiry was held.

The consuming conceit of Kean may take advantage of that for a time. But the Bowring should not presume too much, nor assume rights in defiance of the people. Presumption and German methods will not avail them in the end.

Bowring does not ship the sealers on wages. The owners have no control over them. The sealers are not servants of Bowring in any way. They are partners in the sealing venture. Bowring risks the fit out and gets two-thirds of the catch for the risk. The sealers risk losing six weeks of time and expenses in getting to St. John's and out of pocket money while preparing for the voyage. Consequently the adventure is co-operative.

Why then should not the men who are partners in the venture have a say with regard to who shall be the master of the ship? Why does the steamer owner claim the sole right to do as he wish? Is the claim a proper one? The Bowring asked the men to sail in the Florizel with Kean as master. Kean last Spring enticed one crew of men to leave their ship and 78 of them died. What is to prevent Kean from enticing other crews from ships the coming Spring?

He is a dangerous man as his enticing cost the Country 78 deaths and 11 life cripples last Spring—only 89—and such a dangerous man is the one Bowring, through their two featherweight local directors, says must take command of the Florizel.

Is it any wonder these men representing the sealers, who recently assembled at Spaniard's Bay rendered a ver-

dict of guilty against this dangerous man and petitioned the Crown through the Governor to have him arrested and tried for criminal negligence?

Kean has no right to sail as master of a ship, and the sealers have a perfect right to protest against such a man sailing as master. Bowring does not pay their wages as sealers, and they give their time—seals or no seals—therefore they are partners and should have a voice in the matter.

Other sealers are also concerned, for as Kean enticed one captain to send his crew from his ship some six miles and then placed them on the ice in a blizzard, he may become crazy enough to do the same again; therefore, every crew's welfare is apt to be endangered by this dangerous man if he sails again as master.

Kean has had his feathers cut this Spring. His long cherished plans for over-running the northern patch of seals by ships commanded by himself and his sons have been demolished. A few years ago Kean and his three sons sailed as commanders of sealing steamers at the front. This year the three sons have vanished as sealing captains and Kean if he goes will come back, wishing he had never seen a seal.

The People are asking where are Joe, Natan and Wesley, sons of Abram, who once commanded sealing steamers? Yes, where are they? Come Abram, where are they and thou?

Kean rejected the peaceful, reasonable and moderate proposals of the Northern people as regards his own punishment and instead of showing his deep regret and confessing his unfortunate and dangerous conduct on March 31st he defied all and sundry, wrote all sorts of fairy yarns to the press, and copper-fastened the peoples indignation by appearing recently on a lecture platform in a church and preached a political sermon aimed against the man who is the servant of the people and their leader in all matters of public concern.

The committee under whose patronage the sermon was delivered, have or did more to injure Methodism in the Northern outports in one hour than the 50 parsons will undo in 5 years. It is the first time in the history of the church, when a committee appointed to raise church funds deliberately invited a man whose actions had aroused a whole country to the highest pitch of indignation to deliver a lecture in their church basement upon a subject that they should have known would prove a desperate political effort.

They have had their little piece of music and now, it will take some weeks of explanation on the part of the church ministers to explain to the Northern men why the good old Methodist Church at St. John's has been permitted to fall away from its high ideals and become involved in a struggle such as this country has not before witnessed.

While Kean was preaching at Wesley Church, his fellow countrymen convened at Spaniard's Bay was signing a petition to the Crown asking for his arrest for criminal negligence in connection with the death of the 78 poor chaps that perished on the icefloe last Spring.

Had Kean expressed proper regret and possessed sufficient discretion last Spring to keep his tongue still and his pen inactive, public opinion would not have so readily condemned him. He preferred, however, to bull dose the public with yarns, and nigger stories, and entered into a discussion with all and sundry, that created a feeling that showed he was a fool as well as a commander that could rest with ease concerning actions that caused most of the men on his own ship the most intense worry during that fatal night for Newfoundland March 31st last.

He enticed the crew of the Newfoundland to leave their ship, he took them on board of his ship, he placed them on the icefloe in the face of a brewing blizzard; he then found conditions of weather sufficiently serious to cause him to start immediately to pick up his own men, and shortly after in the face of one of the biggest blizzards the country ever experienced he made himself believe that the men he had turned out on the ice an hour previously were alright and would reach their own ship, and he would not as much as inform the ships in his vicinity of what he had done, although to do so only meant opening his mouth.

To think of those things is enough to drive men mad. Some of those bereaved fathers and mothers have gone well nigh mad over the thought that their loved ones were left to perish after enduring two nights of the most excruciating torture, surrounded by four powerful ice breakers fitted with wireless telegraphy that could have rescued all within three hours after the blizzard broke had Kean given the word.

(Continued from day to day)

### Feeling Aroused Over Kean Affair

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir,—My feeling have been aroused by the action of Messrs. Munn & Bowring in letting the F.P.U. in relation to the Kean matter. If the majority of sealers are against it, why do they persist in putting Kean in command of the "Florizel"?

I have an idea of what it is to struggle and fight your way over four or five miles of rough ice against a storm, and I can imagine the awful horror of two nights on the ice in a blizzard. It is terrible to think that there are actually men fighting to get in command of a ship this year, a captain who last year put men out on the ice in a storm to travel miles for seals and then four or five miles to their own ship, and who turned away, picked up his own men and turned in for the night in comfort, without informing any other ship of what had happened or even making enquiries on the following day. Anyway, I think he has a big nerve to take Joe's ship among whom there has never been any complaint. I do not think Capt. Kean realises how the people have turned against him, and if it will mean a strike this spring I think he would be a wise man to stay in St. John's, where most of his friends are.

It is not with pleasure that I write this letter. Capt. Kean has been a friend to me, but he has also been false to me, and for this I forgive him. I write because I love peace and fair play. We believe the great British Empire loves peace, and yet she has to fight for Right, and I believe if the sealers fight, it will be only for Right. I would rather go and shake hands with Captain Kean with a forgiving heart than help to take him ashore from a ship by force. Mr. Coaker referred to Reid's guns and the Government backing Munn and Bowring by calling upon the Volunteers. I am of the opinion that there would be some crooked shooting done by our Union boys if they were called upon to take a stand against the F.P.U.

Where is the man who has been doing so much for the prosperity of our country for the last three years? Where was he at the close of a bad fishery? Where was he when the Reid put off their employees, and cut the time of others, and gave two thousand dollars to the Patriotic Fund? Where is he that he does not see that the men in Trinity Bay get paid for the railway ties which they have cut to keep hunger from their doors? We have no need to ask why the House was not opened and this work attended to at the proper time, but we shall not forget it when the voting time comes round again. We shall put a man in power then who will look after the country's interests instead of using the toilers to get thousands of dollars to be spent outside of Newfoundland.

Stand by Mr. Coaker, fishermen, the man who never turns his back to you. ONE INTERESTED. Catalina, Feb. 20, 1915.

### Spaniard's Bay Convention

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Dear Sir,—I wish to make a few remarks regarding the Convention at Spaniard's Bay on the 24th Feb., which proved a grand success. We had delegates from St. John's to Bonavista, numbering about 75.

The meeting was held in the L.O.A. hall and a large number of Union men from the different Councils of Conception Bay were present as visitors. Matters brought forward were ably discussed by the Council, which I believe will be a benefit and a blessing to the fishermen of our country. I believe that this F.P.U. movement will make our toilers and fishermen men of unity and strength for the betterment of our Island Home.

Wishing the President and Union every success. K. GOSSE, Chairman Local Council.

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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 Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., FEB. 27, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Not Charity  
But Labor

TO the plain simple man—and let us say here, that is the man who tramples on precedent and disdains red-tape and who takes his logic from his warm heart and lets its promptings guide him, who is the true promoter of his country's welfare—it is exasperating to notice the dalliance and procrastination of those who are by virtue of their office the best able to come to the aid of the needy. Now, by "the needy" we do not mean the permanently distressed, but the hard working tradesmen and laborers who find themselves in want of employment, and who are suffering want, not because of any fault on their part, but because they are unable to find work to do. Now, there are many ways in which work can be found, and if our civic authorities would but rise to the occasion, like men, and permit their hearts to lead them, and let their formalities for the nonce be relegated to the region from which a warm-hearted man rarely ever finds it necessary to invoke it.

Those "high brow" investigators that precedent and form like so well to introduce upon the stage at such times as these do little good, and are often offensive to the very people who are most sensitive to any prying. They come with their lofty airs and pretty condescension to the homes of the poor, and their very presence reeks of pride.

Now, it is not organized charity that is wanted, but good honest labor, and for this there is no need of any prying and investigating.

Just let the Civic Government, as we have said before, rise to the occasion and see if they can find some work for our army of idle men to do.

If they are too stiff and formal to do this, and have not warmth of heart to make them superior to all precedent and cold business calculations, let them have the goodness to resign and give better men a chance to grapple with the situation.

"There are to be found a thousand men here to-day who are every bit as capable as they, and less hide-bound, and who have courage enough to take hold of this affair with warmth and sturdy grasp. We could make suggestions as to what forms of labor could be found for willing men to do but who shrink from wasting any warm-hearted suggestions on chilly souls. The labor is needed, its necessity is highly imperative, and it is the duty of the city to find it, when its citizens are in want.

In the name of Heaven do not let anything that may be done be in the nature of givings out. Do not degrade our honest people by even a hint of charity. Work, honest work, manly independent work, is what is required, anything else savors too much of being down-and-out, and is sure to demoralize our honest workers. Many there are who would rather die than be the recipients of charity, if they had no one but themselves to consider. But then there are men with families, men with mothers, wives and children looking to them for food and shelter, and it would be bitter as wormwood to them to have to submit to charity.

Back Again

This morning Sir E. P. Morris arrived into the city by the express, and the public view his arrival with interest, if without enthusiasm.

Morris has returned and the people are on the qui vive to see what his next move will be. He comes from a pleasure trip, and from the circle of aristocratic greatness, into a city where destitution and want and many ills are known. He comes to the people whose wish it was that he should be their own. He comes to a people who gave him power and position and prestige, and he finds them poor and wanting of those goods in which he is so rich.

Morris has arrived and the people look to him now for action. Too long have they been satisfied to listen to and accept his honeyed promises. Too long has bluff succeeded and Morris cannot expect the public, accommodating as they are—to be deceived much longer. Morris is at the head of affairs. What is he going to do now?

His fairy-tale stories or his bluff, or his promises will not do now. The people—his own people—have completely turned against him, and are they to be blamed??

Where was Morris in our darkest hour? Where is he to-day when the hour is equally as dark, and public

affairs are in a state of blackest disaster?

Yes, Morris has arrived, and the game of bluff shall be continued from the point where he dropped it previous to his departure on pleasure abroad. Poor old Terra Nova!

THEIR FLAG MUST BE RESPECTED

The State Department Warns England That the Lusitania Incident Must Not be Repeated—The Government of the United States Would View With Anxious Solicitude Any General Use of the United States Flag by British Vessels

Here is the Note sent to Ambassador Page at London to be presented to the British Government:

The Department has been advised of the declaration of the German Admiralty on February 4 indicating that the British Government and on January 31 explicitly authorized the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels, presumably for the purpose of avoiding recognition by German naval forces. The Department's attention also has been directed to reports in the press that the captain of the Lusitania, acting upon orders or information received from the British authorities, raised the American flag as his vessel approached the British coast, in order to escape anticipated attacks by German submarines. The press reports also contain an alleged official statement of the Foreign Office defending the use of the flag of a neutral country by a belligerent vessel in order to escape capture or attack by an enemy.

Assuming that the foregoing reports are true, the Government of the United States, reserving for future consideration the legality and propriety of the deceptive use of the flag of a neutral over in any case for the purpose of avoiding capture, desires very respectfully to point out to his Britannic Majesty's Government the serious consequences which may result to American vessels and American citizens if this practice is continued.

The occasional use of the flag of a neutral or an enemy under the stress of immediate pursuit and to deceive an approaching enemy, which appears by the press reports to be represented as the precedent and justification used to support this action, seems to this Government a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent Government for its merchant ships generally to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented with hostile warships. The formal declaration of such a policy of general misuse of a neutral's flag jeopardizes the vessels of the neutral visiting those waters in a peculiar degree by raising the presumption that they are of belligerent nationality, regardless of the flag which they may carry.

Constant Menace to the Lives and Vessels of American Citizens.

In view of the announced purpose of the German Admiralty to engage in active national operations in certain delimited sea areas adjacent to the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Government of the United States would view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters. A policy, such as the one which His Majesty's Government is said to intend to adopt, would, if the declaration of the German Admiralty be put in force, it seems clear, afford no protection to British ves-

sels, while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens.

The Government of the United States therefore trusts that His Majesty's Government will do all in its power to restrain vessels of British nationality from the use of the flag of the United States in the sea area defined in the German declaration, since such practice would greatly endanger the vessels of a friendly Power navigating those waters, and would even seem to impose upon the Government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels in case of an attack by a German naval force.

You will immediately press upon His Majesty's Government the grave concern which this Government feels in the circumstances in regard to the safety of American vessels and lives in the war zone declared by the German Admiralty.

You may add that this Government is making earnest representations to the German Government in regard to the danger to American vessels and citizens if the declaration of the German Admiralty is put into effect.

Wilhelmina's Cargo—Gt. Britain's Reply To American Note

At the Time of Seizure England Had Intelligence That Germany Had Declared All Flour and Grain Imported, Deliverable Only to Certain Organizations Under Government Control—Subsequent Decree Came Too Late

London, February 22—The British Government announced today that it had decided that the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina should be held for the decision of the prize court.

This announcement was made by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. It seems to make clear the purpose of Great Britain to declare all foodstuffs for Germany contraband, as well as to foreshadow other reprisals. In his Note, Sir Edward Grey, after reviewing the German methods of warfare and denouncing them as absolute violations of all international usages, says:

"The German Methods. "If, therefore, His Majesty's Government should hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband, or to take other measures for interfering with German trade by way of reprisals, they confidently expect that such action will not be challenged on the part of neutral states, by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rest on their forming an integral part of that system of international doctrine, which, as a whole, their enemy frankly boasts the contention to disregard, so long as such neutral states cannot compel the German Government to abandon methods of warfare which have not, in recent history, been regarded as having the sanction of either law or humanity."

Under Govt. Control. Great Britain's reply to the American Note on the Wilhelmina case, which was handed to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, follows:

"The communication made by the United States Ambassador in his Note to Sir Edward Grey, of the 16th inst.,

Briefs

One of the officers who escaped from Holland disguised himself as a woman.

A "clerical error"—arresting Cardinal Mercier.

Why is the latest destroyer like a dog of war? Because it's a K9.

Liverpool licensing magistrates have decided to reduce the compensation levy to one-fifth as a war concession.

German Sentry—"Who goes there?" Turk (a tattered and very battered figure)—"A friend, curse you!" "Punch."

Mr. and Mrs. Gillart, caretakers of Bangor Corporation sea baths, have five sons, nine nephews, and a brother-in-law on active service.

From January 9 until the 14th, 63 mines were washed ashore in Holland and were destroyed by the military authorities.

"War is a sovereign remedy for neurasthenia," writes a corporal serving in the French Army. And, it may be, for every ailment in the medical list.

The soldiers at the front are said to be badly in need of covers for their rifles, as owing to the wet it is sometimes found impossible to open the bolt.

the cargo of the Wilhelmina to the prize court is justified. The German Government have in public announcements claimed to treat practically every town or port on the English east coast as a fortified place and base of operations. On the strength of this contention they have subjected to bombardment the open towns of Yarmouth, Scarborough and Whitby among others. Of the same ground a number of neutral vessels, sailing for English ports on the east coast, with cargoes of goods on the German list of conditional contraband, have been seized by German cruisers and brought before a German prize court.

Cannot Work Both Ways. "Again, the Dutch vessel Maria, having sailed from California with a cargo of grain, consigned to Dublin and Belfast, was sunk in September last by the German cruiser Karlsruhe. This could only have been justified if, among other things, the cargo could have been proved to be destined for the British Government, or for armed forces, and if a presumption to this effect had been established owing to Dublin or Belfast being considered fortified places or bases for armed forces.

"The German Government cannot have it both ways. If they consider themselves justified in destroying by bombardment the lives and property of the peaceful civil inhabitants of British cy-n towns and watering places, and in seizing and sinking ships and cargoes of conditional contraband on their way thither, on a ground that they are consigned to a fortified place of base, a fortiori His Majesty's Government must be at liberty to treat Hamburg, which is in part protected by fortifications at the mouth of the Elbe, as a fortified town and base of operations, and supply for the purpose of article 34, of the Declaration of London.

Can Have Test Case. "If the owners of the cargo of the Wilhelmina desire to question the validity in international law of the action taken by order of His Majesty's Government, they will have every opportunity of establishing their case in due course before the prize court, and His Majesty's Government would in this connection recall the attention of the United States Government to the considerations put forward in Sir Edward Grey's Note to Mr. Page of the 10th inst., as to the propriety of awaiting the result of prize court proceedings before diplomatic action is initiated. It will be remembered that they have from the outset given definite assurance that the owners of the Wilhelmina as well as the owners of her cargo if found to be contraband, would be equitably indemnified.

"There is one further observation to which His Majesty's Government think it right in the present connection to give expression. They have not so far declared foodstuffs to be absolute contraband; they have not interfered with any neutral vessels owing to their carrying foodstuffs, except on basis of such foodstuffs being liable to capture

if destined for enemy forces or Governments. In so acting they have been guided by the general principle, of late universally upheld by civilized nations and observed in practice, that the civil populations of countries at war are not to be exposed to treatment rightly reserved for combatants. This distinction has to all intents and purposes been swept away by the novel doctrines proclaimed and acted upon by the German Government.

The Baby Killers. "It is unnecessary here to dwell upon the treatment that has been meted out to the civil population of Belgium and to those parts of France which are in German occupation. When Germany, long before any mines had been laid by the British authorities, proceeded to sow mines upon the high seas and by this means sunk a considerable number of not only British, but also neutral merchantmen, with their unoffending crews, it was, so His Majesty's Government held, open to them to take retaliatory measures, even if such measures were of a kind to involve pressure on the civil population not, indeed, of neutral states, but of their enemies. They refrained from doing so. When subsequently eight towns and defenceless British subjects, including women and children, were deliberately and systematically fired upon and killed by ships flying the flag of the Imperial German Navy; when quiet country towns and villages, void of defences and possessing no military or naval importance, were bombed by German airships, His Majesty's Government still abstained from drawing the logical consequences from this form of attack on defenceless citizens.

Britain to Take Measures. "Further steps in the same direction are now announced, and, in fact, have already been taken by Germany. British merchant vessels have been torpedoed at sight, without any attempt being made to give warning to the crew, or any opportunity being given to save their lives. A torpedo has been fired against a British hospital ship in daylight, and similar treatment is threatened to all British merchant vessels in the future, as well as to any neutral ships that may happen to be found in the neighborhood of the British Isles.

"Faced with this situation, His Majesty's Government consider it would be altogether unreasonable that Great Britain and her Allies should be expected to remain indefinitely bound, to their grave detriment, by rules and principles of which they recognize the justice, if impartially observed as between belligerents, but which are at the present moment openly set at defiance by their enemy. If, therefore, His Majesty's Government should hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband, or take other measures for interfering with German trade by way of reprisals, they confidently expect that such action will not be challenged on the part of the neutral states by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rests on their forming an integral

"Down With The Kaiser"

There is little doubt that but for prostrate Belgium next door Holland would long since have been fighting with the allies against the Kaiser. For years the Dutch have feared German aggression. They have regarded the network of strategic railways built up to the frontier line with suspicion, and they have resisted the persistent efforts of Berlin to secure control of the Dutch ports, waterways and banking organizations. The army of Holland, 400,000 strong, has been kept full mobilized ever since the war broke out, and it will be sent against the Kaiser's legions in case of any overt breach of neutrality.

The people of Holland know that if the Germans were to succeed in permanently annexing Belgium, their own country would be swallowed next. Hence it is that, while the Dutch are "very neutral," their whispered slogan is "Down with the Kaiser." The London Chronicle says that Dutchmen and their wives and families have gone Tipperary mad. Go where you will, from crowded cities to remote villages, you hear the tune sung, whistled, played. In crashing chorus in the music-halls, in the tinkling notes of the street organ, in the shrill insistence of the schoolboys' whistle, the compelling quick step new and fearful life. The Dutch sentry hums it at his frontier post, the Dutch boatman swings his oar to its rhythm, and in the night watches the Dutch policeman murmurs the melody to the dripping rain. In Holland "Tipperary" is more than a song; it is a symphony in sympathy; a popular means of expressing a popular sentiment.

The Chronicle's correspondent in Rotterdam writes: "During the last two or three months I have watched the growing fervour of the Dutch for the cause of the allies; and the stronger the feeling grows the more the Dutch sing Tipperary. Already the German press, ever sensitive to independent thought, has glimpsed the growing friendliness of the Dutch people for the British, and articles first reproachful, then bitter have appeared in Berlin and provincial papers.

The export of machinery from Germany to Holland is only allowed under the condition that the same weight in old iron and copper is immediately imported in exchange.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

part of that system of international doctrine, which, as a whole, the enemy frankly boasts the liberty and intention to disregard, so long as such neutral states cannot compel the German Government to abandon methods of warfare which have not in recent history been regarded as having the sanction of either law or humanity."

A Goodly Amount Must be Realized! Take in Every Show!  
THE WEEK-END PROGRAMME—  
MUTUAL WEEKLY—Current events of special interest.  
BY THE OLD DEAD TREE—No doubt the call of the simple life brought the wealthy young bachelor to the country. His love for the plain and true prompted his friendship for the little teacher. Yet his intentions were misunderstood. A better understanding came by the old dead tree, where the young man proved the hero.  
The Vitagraph Players in a Two-Part Special—  
THE LAST WILL.  
Sublime in dramatic strength. Exquisite in photography. Stupendous in production.  
THE IDIOT—A convincing psychological drama. And the ever-popular Keystone, WHEN VILLIANS MEET—A Eugenic comedy.  
EXTRA PICTURES FOR THE CHILDREN SATURDAY.  
You Can Help--Also See A Great Show! Come to THE NICKEL--Big Value

HELP THE POOR!  
We hold 100 barrels of good  
Partridge Berries  
In air-tight packages, which we will deliver for  
\$4.00 per barrel  
We undertake to hand over to the Salvation Army funds for relieving destitution in St. John's half the proceeds of sales.  
The Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

## PETITION DEMANDING KEAN'S ARREST

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL:—

The Petition of the undersigned Officers and Members of the Fishermen's Protective Union humbly sheweth:—

That on March 31st and April 1st last, seventy-eight sealers of the crew of the sealing steamer "Newfoundland" died on the icefloe from exposure, and that in the opinion of your Petitioners, Captain Abraham Kean, Master of the "Stephano," was guilty of criminal negligence in relation to the said men, wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency be pleased to direct the Law Officers of the Crown to take the necessary steps to test before the Courts the liability or otherwise of Captain Kean. And as in duty bound they will ever pray.

W. F. COAKER  
W. W. HALFYARD  
JOHN ABBOTT  
ABRAM MORGAN  
J. G. STONE  
R. HIBBS  
A. TARGETT  
WILLIAM HIBBS  
KENNETH GOSSE  
NATHANIEL GOSSE  
WALTER MORGAN  
WILLIAM GOSSE  
JOHN F. JONES  
ISAAC MANUEL  
JAMES J. WADE  
SAMUEL A. CASE  
JOHN LUNDRIGAN  
JAMES TAYLOR  
JOSEPH G. MURPHY  
THOMAS SAUNDERS  
JOHN BALLAM  
S. E. MERCER  
THOMAS ROBERTS  
PAT. MAHONEY  
ROBERT BOONE  
CHESLEY LEDREW  
JOHN PARSONS  
SAMUEL WELLS  
ABRAHAM BOONE  
GEORGE RICHARDS  
ERNEST TUCKER  
JOHN KELLY  
H. R. HOUSE  
ARCHIBALD HINDY  
ERNEST PARROTT  
NATHANIEL PARSONS  
THEO. PENNEY  
FRED. GUSHUE  
ISAAC GREENLAND  
ABRAM BUSSEY  
JACK ROBERTS  
MATTHEW PATTEN  
JACOB BISHOP  
ABRAM PETTEN  
THOMAS PETTEN  
CHRISTOPHER BISHOP  
H. B. CLYDE LAKE  
WILLIAM WHITE  
C. BRYANT  
P. J. GRIFFIN  
WILLIAM J. TURTLE  
JAMES BROWN  
WILLIAM BROWN  
ISAAC BOONE  
GEORGE BADCOCK  
SAMUEL EFFORD  
JAMES WHELAN  
JOHN B. MUGFORD  
AZARIAH BOONE  
JAMES J. LEDREW  
EDWARD BISHOP  
TOBIAS LEDREW  
WILLIAM JOYCE, Jr.  
JOHN WELLS  
ABRAM LEDREW  
DAVID GUSHUE  
A. A. FRENCH  
ISAAC BUSSEY  
WILLIS LEDREW  
GEORGE F. GRIMES  
T. SLANEY, J. BUCK.

Witness to Signatures:  
W. W. HALFYARD.

# The Seventy Delegates at Spaniard's Bay Convention, representing 5,000 Fishermen, Demand Kean's Arrest on Charge of Criminal Negligence.

THE PETITION ASKING FOR KEAN'S ARREST SENT TO GOVERNOR DAVIDSON YESTERDAY. F.P.U. CONVENTION ALSO RESOLVED TO CIRCULATE KEAN ARREST PETITION THROUGHOUT COLONY

## Kean Must Be Put Under Arrest! IF MORRIS REFUSES TO RESPOND TO DEMANDS OF PEOPLE THEN UPON HIS SHOULDERS MUST REST RESPONSIBILITY.

### THE BOWRING OUTRAGE RESOLUTION

WHEREAS President Coaker, on behalf of the Fishermen's Protective Union, wrote Messrs. Bowring Brothers requesting them to withdraw Abram Kean as Master of a Sealing Steamer;

AND WHEREAS Bowring Brothers submitted the Union's request to the Managing Directors at Liverpool;

AND WHEREAS the Bowring firm of Liverpool cabled the F.P.U. declaring they had decided to withdraw the "Stephano" and Abram Kean from this season's sealing voyage;

AND WHEREAS this decision was rescinded four days after;

AND WHEREAS in our opinion Bowring Brothers are guilty of a glaring act of dishonour and deception in connection with this matter;

BE IT RESOLVED that this Convention, consisting of delegates residing in Conception Bay, record its strongest condemnation of the conduct of the firm of Bowring Brothers in its dishonourable and deceptive action in connection with the F.P.U.-Kean issue, and its determination to resent the outrageous conduct of this firm by refusing in future to transact business with it;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all the influence and power of the F.P.U. be utilized to prevent the Bowring firm from ever again being granted a contract by this Colony such as they now enjoy, which contract terminates in 1918;

BE IT STILL FURTHER RESOLVED that John S. Munn and Eric Bowring be regarded with high disdain and be forever regarded by Newfoundland toilers, as men lost to a sense of honour and undeserving of the regard of the fishermen of this Colony, and to be looked upon as men who have attempted to plunge our Country into a maelstrom of discord and strife in order to uphold the conduct of a man who sent seventy-eight fellow creatures into eternity, through his blundering incapacity, on the thirty-first of March and the first of April last.

### THE CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE RESOLUTION

WHEREAS this Council, by Resolution unanimously passed at its meeting held on January 13th, resolved to stand by and support the Supreme Council resolution relative to Abram Kean's conduct on March 31st and April 1st last, which led to the loss of seventy-eight of the Newfoundland's crew;

AND WHEREAS to date the Crown has not taken action against Abram Kean, who commanded the "Stephano" last Spring at the seal fishery;

AND WHEREAS the firm of Bowring Bros. has insulted the toilers of the Colony and outraged their feelings by inducing the Managing Director of the "Florizel" to rescind the decision intimated to the F.P.U. to withdraw Kean at the request of the F.P.U.;

AND WHEREAS this serious breach of honour and its accompanying consequences have aroused the people and created an uproar amongst us which may entail fatal consequences to the Country;

AND WHEREAS the people are determined to stand by their request to un-captain Abram Kean in consequence of his conduct in reference to the loss of seventy-eight of the "Newfoundland's" crew;

BE IT RESOLVED that this meeting consisting of delegates representing all Conception Bay respectfully request the Crown to arrest Captain Abram Kean on a charge of criminal negligence respecting the loss of seventy-eight of the "Newfoundland's" crew on March 31st and April 1st, 1914;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a petition addressed to the Governor-in-Council be at once drafted and signed by the delegates present at this Convention, and that copies of the said petition be circulated throughout the Country for signatures, and handed to the proper authorities if necessary.

### Will Demand Legislation

An enlightened and long suffering public will some day, and perhaps soon, rise in the majesty of their power and demand that the legislature take action. There was of course a Commission appointed but of what use was it, only what Mr. Coaker pre-

dicted from the beginning, a farce and a failure.

Hoping that Bowring Brothers will reconsider what they have done, and that Kean will be manly enough to withdraw voluntarily and thus save the Country from a great calamity. A SEALER. Trinity East, Feb. 20, '15.

## What F.P.U. Councils Have Intimated re Bowring-Kean Outrage

BAY-DE-VERDE—"Will support resolution passed by Convention to a man."

R. G. WINSOR, M.H.A.—"Sorry, impossible to get to Convention. Wish you every success in any action taken to deal with Kean and Bowring. If Northern men could reach City Kean, Munn and Bowring would realize consequence of deceiving the fishermen and defying public wishes."

LAMALINE—"We appreciate your stand keep Kean from commanding sealing steamer."—F.P.U. Council.

CATALINA—"Again Catalina is ready to stand by you in anything you do."—F.P.U. Council.

POINT AUX GAUL—"The members of our Council are very much pleased with the manner in which you are fighting Kean, Bowring, and the Government, and are determined to stand by the President and the F.P.U."

CONCEPTION HR.—Your struggle is ours, your demands the peoples. Those who the gods would destroy they first make mad. This issue is universal and we will stand at your back."

CATALINA—"Four Hundred determined Unionists with you in heart and hand. This struggle must not end until Water Street bends to the Country's wishes. If Kean sails in Florizel the outrage will be remembered for years and punishment will surely overtake him. We will stand by you."

BAY-DE-VERDE—"We are one with you in this final struggle for the complete emancipation of the Toilers. If required to help let us know."

GRATE'S COVE—"With all our heart we support your struggle against our taskmasters. Bay-de-Verde District demands punishment of Kean."

BAY ROBERTS—"Three hundred at your back—determined to handle Kean and Bowring's dishonourable trickery."

NEWTOWN—"This Shore will back you against Kean by a very large majority."

TWILLINGATE—"Send the 'Can't Lose' here and we will load her with men determined to fight Bowring and Kean."

SHOE COVE—"We are proud of the noble stand you are taking in defence of the Toilers against Kean and Bowring. We are with you in the fight."

## Abram Kean Held Responsible

That Feeling Has Not Been Quelled By the Latest Episode on the Part of Bowring's

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I have read with much interest your articles re Bowring-Kean outrage and must confess that while I always had a good opinion of that firm I am now disgusted with them and my confidence in the firm can never again be replaced while Munn is in charge. A man or firm guilty of such conduct can never be any good, and the sooner such men bury themselves from the eyes of the public the better for all concerned. The matter of allowing Kean to sail in command of a sealer again, not only concerns the fishermen, but the public in general.

I am quite positive that the public don't want another disaster and if Kean hadn't been so near the Newfoundland last Spring 78 poor, unfortunates would not have perished as they did.

### Public Holds Kean to Blame

The public is quite aware that Abram Kean is chiefly responsible for the loss of the 78 Sons of Toil, and Munn or Bowring should never again allow him to sail as captain or blunderer of a sealing steamer.

Everybody felt satisfied when they heard that Kean wasn't going to the seal-fishery as Captain and decided that the firm of Bowring Brothers had acted wisely and it was a relief indeed to the whole Country. Subsequently when the Bowring Liverpool dishonour and deception became known and that Munn had agreed with Kean to go in command of the Florizel, the whole Country became indignant and is now in an uproar because the wishes of the people are defied.

### Shame Upon the Firm

Shame upon the firm that is guilty of such contemptible conduct. How much longer will the courts be deprived of the chance to mete out complete Justice between the people and those responsible for the present uproar.

## To Outport Readers!

This Week's Edition of The MAIL and ADVOCATE will be published on Tuesday next. Every subscriber will also receive this special issue.

## TO THE GULF SEALERS!

DON'T SIGN any Agreement that contains a clause fixing \$3.75 per cwt. for Seals. Before Sealers will accept \$3.75 the owners of ships will have to prove to the President of the F.P.U. that Seals are not worth more.

## Handsome White Swiss Embroideries

Removal Sale Prices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prices are extremely low for such splendid qualities.

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

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

## SIR JOHN FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Reviews the Fighting in Which British Forces Were Concerned During the Month Of November

**His Majesty's Visit Greatest Possible Help—Explains Slow Progress of the War—Indian Troops Lose Heavily—Bore the Brunt of the Battle—Their Losses Heavy**

London, Feb. 16. The plea of the British public for the names of the military units participating in brilliant actions in France and Belgium has been answered by a special despatch from Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief on the Continent, dated at General Headquarters, February 2, and made public by the War Office.

The despatch consists mainly of a technical review of the fighting in which the British forces were concerned during the month of November, and it begins with King George's visit to the front on November 30, "at a time when the strength and endurance of the troops had been tried to the utmost throughout the long and arduous battles of Ypres and Armentieres. The presence of his Majesty," Sir John French says, "was the greatest possible help and encouragement."

Sir John French, continuing calls attention to the fact that the course of the campaign has been largely influenced by the weather and says that recent developments in armaments and the latest methods of warfare have added greatly to the difficulties of the British.

The deadly accuracy, the range, and the quick-firing capabilities of the modern rifle and machine gun require that a fire-swept zone be crossed in the shortest possible time by attacking troops." The British commander writes: "But if the men are detained under the enemy's fire by the difficulty of emerging from the waterlogged trench and by the necessity of passing over ground knee-deep in mud and slush, such attacks become virtually prohibitive owing to the losses they entail."

This explains from the standpoint of the leaders the slow progress of the present trench warfare.

Sir John adds that his forces got somewhat mixed up with the French during the heavy fighting in November, but subsequently he was able to concentrate his army in one area by holding a shorter line, and to establish effective reserves. He records the exploits of various regiments and units, such as the capturing of lines of trenches, and the blowing up of farms. In nearly all these activities the Indian troops figured prominently and lost heavily. The Germans took 800 yards of the Indian trenches on one occasion, but subsequently were driven out, although Sir John admits that the operation was a costly one. Several times the British troops captured positions, only to evacuate them because they were untenable. Such frequent mention is made of the Indian soldiers that they would appear to have been bearing the brunt of the fighting.

### BLOCKADE NOTES

Feb. 4.—German Admiralty declares all the waters around Great Britain and Ireland a war zone on and after February 18, and warns neutral ships to avert danger by keeping away from the zone.

Feb. 6.—Count Von Bernstorff (Germany's U. S. Ambassador), announces that Germany does not intend to molest American vessels laden with foodstuffs for the civilian population of enemy countries, unless Britain makes necessary a change in this policy, by seizing American ships like the *Wilhelmina*.

Feb. 6.—The Lusitania flies American flag between Queenstown and Liverpool.

Feb. 10.—United States informs Great Britain that in view of Germany's proclamation of a war zone, she "would view with anxious solicitude, any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing these waters."

Feb. 10.—United States informs Germany that the Government would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability if American ships or American lives were destroyed, through carrying out the "war one" policy.

Feb. 15.—Count Bernstorff notifies United States that Germany stands ready to recede from its announced intention of attacking British merchantmen if Great Britain will withdraw its efforts to prevent foodstuffs from going to Germany for the civilian population. This is not to be regarded as a German reply to the American note. Neither Germany nor Britain have yet answered it.

### Conference of War Ministers

An important result of the conference of the ministers of finance of Great Britain, France and Russia, in Paris is, according to an article by Dr. E. J. Dillon, in *The Daily Telegraph*, that the vast supplies of cereals now hoarded up in Russia, will be sold and conveyed to Western Europe by way of Archangel and Vladivostok.

The cost of conveyance will be cut down to the lowest limits by the introduction in the cost of transportation, taken together with the low prices of foodstuffs, which now rule in Russia, and the exceptionally abundant crops in Siberia, will enable the exporter to sell corn to the allies at rates which cannot but have a beneficial effect on the markets generally from the consumers' point of view.

Don't tear your old roof off because it is old, worn out or leaky. Use Elastic Roofing Palm. P. H. COWAN, Agent.

### EDINBURGH

Scotland's ancient and classic capital where the first and second contingents of our Newfoundland Regiment are now quartered, possesses historical attachments of literary, social and political significance that should prove of great value to our "Soldiers of the King" during their sojourn in its neighbourhood.

The disposal, on conspicuous sites of its many handsome buildings of classical form, together with its literary fame, has won for it the name of "Modern Athens" which has been well sustained, not only by the civic authorities—in keeping up its reputation as one of the most beautiful cities in the world—but also by the achievements of very many eminent graduates of its renowned University, in Art, Science, Medicine and Theology.

The origin of Edinburgh is involved in mystery and fable and no monuments have survived the ravages of time that assist in compiling its earliest history. Tradition and conjecture are, therefore, made use of.

The city owes its origin to the castle and it is probable that a fort of some description has occupied the top of the rock from the earliest times. The name in Gaelic is "Dun-Edin," i.e., "fort on hill slope," but the name Edinburgh is supposed to be derived from Edwin, a Northumbrian king, being mentioned as existing in the eighth century under the name of "Edwinesburgh."

David the First, in his Charter of Foundation to Holyrood Abbey, states expressly his "Burg of Edwinesburgh." It was first constituted the capital about 1436, and James Second was crowned there, marrying Mary of Gueldres in 1449. James the Fourth held tournaments, and patronised the first printing press in 1510, and in the year 1532 James the Fifth instituted the College of Justice which met in the Tolbooth.

In 1561 Queen Mary entered the city, and her son, James the Sixth, was born in the Castle in 1566, living to be crowned King of England in 1603 and paying a return visit in 1617.

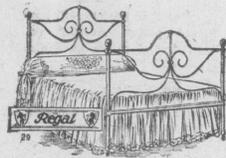
Cromwell took possession in 1650, whilst Prince Charles Edward resided in Holyrood during the Jacobite rising in 1745. Royalty has paid frequent visits since then and occupied Holyrood Palace.

The officers and men of our first contingent have made a name for themselves on Salisbury Plain and also at Fort George which they will no doubt, sustain during their stay at Edinburgh, and we feel sure that civilian life, as well as military training served in such historic territory, as that which surrounds "Edina"—Scotland's darling seat—cannot fail to render our Regiment pre-eminently fit to meet the "Kultur'd" Huns when the time comes.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



At Reduced Prices



White Enamel Bedsteads with Brass Fittings also Mattresses and Springs to Fit.

Pope's Furniture Showrooms, Est. 1860. George & Waldegrave Sts. Phone 659.

THE All-purpose Flour, and superior for every purpose. Highest grade in the world. Purity label guarantees success, or your money back.

"More bread and better bread."

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., Limited  
Mills at WINNIPEG, GODERICH, BRANDON.

## PURITY FLOUR

## STEER BROTHERS



### FIRE IS OFTEN CAUSED

by negligence. And who is there that is not negligent at times? Would you have the work of a lifetime lost in a few minutes?

### WHY NOT INSURE

and then the loss of your treasures is made good as far as money is able to replace a loss. Inquire of me for low rates.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent, **Globe-Wernicke**

Wallace & Co. Chocolates are "Candies of Character." They Sweeten Life.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

### A BEAR'S LONG LIFE

During the winter months, when work and money are both scarce, one thought occupies the mind of everyone—how to make a dollar last as long as possible—oftentimes, how to make one dollar take the place of two.

Economy must be practised, but it must be True Economy. A shoddy article, no matter how little it costs, is never cheap—a good article is never dear.

For instance, how many pairs of rubbers do you and your children wear out in the course of a winter? A great many you say, for dear and cheap rubbers are equally bad.

No, for we know men who bought their first pair of rubbers for this winter on that first slushy day in November; they are wearing them now every day, and they will wear them for many weeks yet—perhaps for the whole of the winter.

That is because they practised True Economy, they bought Bear Brand. Bear Brand costs no more than some other kinds. You are constantly paying for others the same price as you will pay for them; yet the quality is there—Bears live longer.

If your dealer does not keep Bear Brand, write to the Cleveland Trading Co., St. John's, who will tell you where to obtain them.—Jan 20, n.w., 11

### STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

To Whom it may Concern:— I was a great sufferer for months with "Cancer" and during that time was treated by no less than six doctors; all failed to do me any good.

I was advised to enter the General Hospital for treatment, and after spending one month there it was found that nothing could possibly be done for me, and I was suffering from Cancer on the liver, and was therefore discharged incurable.

I felt I could not live much longer in such a weak and painful state. My husband learned that Mr. Steburman was successful in curing "Cancer," advised me to try him, which I did, with the result that I am perfectly cured of this dreadful disease, and I feel it is my duty to let all sufferers, particularly of this ailment, know, so that they may before it is too late, embrace the opportunity, and be restored to their former health.

Any persons doubting this statement may call at my home, 77 Flower Hill, where I shall be only too pleased to verify or give any further information necessary.

Words fail to express my gratitude to Mr. Steburman.

Yours faithfully,  
MRS. JAMES BARRETT.

Steburman's Ointment, 20 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. Box 651, or 15 Brazil's Square.—Feb. 12

### The Steel Company Of Canada, Ltd., MONTREAL.

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

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES LTD., AGENTS.

### TALK IS CHEAP—

Advertising is also very cheap, if carried in the right medium. The Mail and Advocate is the Can't Lose paper now. Must be true. Everybody's talking. It's not the price you pay but the returns you

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Write For Our Low Prices

- Ham Butt Pork
- Fat Back Pork
- Boneless Beef
- Special Family Beef
- Granulated Sugar
- Raisins & Currants

## All Lines of General Provisions, HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

## Housekeepers!

NOW that work is slack with Painters and Paper-hangers, get a hustle on, and have your House Papered at once. Do not lose any time in getting your choice of our

CANADIAN

## "JOB" ROOM PAPERS and BORDERS TO MATCH

Regular Price 25c. to 45c.

Job Price 15c to 25c

Also CURTAIN NETS and CURTAIN MUSLIN All Reduced

## NICHOLLE, INKPEN & CHAFE

Limited.

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works, Halifax, N.S.



500 Bundles No. 1 Hay. 2000 Bush. Heavy Black Oats 500 Sacks Bran. 300 Sacks Whole Corn. 100 Sacks Crushed Corn. 50 Bags Oil Meal Feed. 50 Bags Gluten Meal. 200 Sacks Yellow Meal. 300 Sacks White Hominy Feed. 50 Sacks Molassine. Also Feed for Poultry, etc Scratch Feed. Chicken Feed. Development Feed. Parrot Food, 20c. large pkg Canary Food. Bird Gravel.

W. E. BEARNS Haymarket Square. Telephone 379.



THE BEST IN MEAT invariably finds its way to our shop. We are very particular in selecting our beefs and our experience aids us in securing only THE PRIME MEATS. Place a trial order with us, and you will surely become one of our regular customers. If you enjoy a savory roast of beef, you will find satisfaction in those that we sell.

M. CONNOLLY, Phone 420. Duckworth St. Jan 21, 1915

The T. A. Club will hold a meeting on Tuesday night next to consider the question of holding an inter-billiard tourney. The T. A. people are always interested in the game, and have often given a "cue" to others.

SHIPPING NEWS

The Portia left Marystown at 9 a.m. Westwards. The Graciana left London, Thursday week last, with 1400 tons of cargo, and should reach St. John's about Monday next. The Adventure, which is due to-day from N. Sydney, has a cargo of coal for A. Harvey & Co.

The Durango is now ten days out from Liverpool, and will be due to-morrow.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. Curtis of the Express Department of the R.N. Coy., is much improved of his recent accident, and will be out in a day or two.

Mr. Frank McNamara, though still ill, is a past the danger mark, and his gradual improvement may be looked for.

The Nascope is braving the submarines, having left Liverpool this a.m., so the Hon. W. C. Job informs us.

The young woman held for larceny from Garland's pleaded guilty before Judge Knight this morning, and was fined \$40 and costs.

A Serious Accident

One of our volunteers named James Power met with some injury yesterday afternoon.

He was drilling in the C.L.B. Armoury when he fell, and broke his left leg.

Rev. Fr. Nangle who was present at the time gave first aid to the injured man, and on the arrival of Dr. Campbell who rendered some further assistance, the sufferer was removed to the hospital.

The express arrived into the city at 5 o'clock this morning, bringing but a few passengers, a not unusual item of late.

STAR OF THE SEA ASSOCIATION

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Star of the Sea Association will be held on to-morrow (Sunday) at 2.30 o'clock. Rev. Father Cox, S.J., will address the members. WM. F. GRAHAM, Secy. S.S.A.—11

A person asked me to-day if the Kaiser Cod was any relation to the famous MacKinson Cod?

How the deuce do I know. Both are certainly "fishy," and for further information I would suggest my friend applying to Kaiser Morris.

One other piece of advice. This When E. P. cleverly presses his left foot on the little electric button beneath that "mahogany" in his office, it means "get"—so kindly "git" immediately.

VERITAS.

LOCAL ITEMS

This morning's express brought an English mail to the city, and the letter-carriers is eagerly looked for and welcome.

The ambulance conveyed Mrs. Drudge of Random, Trinity Bay, from the express this morning to hospital for treatment, suffering from an ulcerated leg.

A young man from Badger arrived by the express this morning to undergo an operation for some internal trouble, and was taken to the General Hospital.

The Star Society will begin another card series, starting on Monday night, and prizes have already been offered.

Sydney, C.B. wants to meet the St. John's hockeyists, according to a letter from Harry Smith, of Sydney. Mr. Smith's message has been passed on to Pres. Higgins, of the Hockey League.

Firemen's Union Special Meeting

Last night the Firemen's Union held a special meeting, and had an attendance of some 150 members.

The object of the meeting was to consider the question of non-union men being engaged by any of our sealing feet and the report of Pres. Woods, and Secretary Whelan was read and debated on. None other than regular union men will go in any of our ships.

Several non-union men joined the Firemen's ranks last night, whilst opportunity will be made sign on that those in the outports may sign on the roll when they come to St. John's.

There are about 15 of the Firemen's Union men with the contingents abroad, and it was resolved that those men should be considered in good standing provided none were three months in arrears to the body.

After some business had been transacted, the men were addressed by their President, Mr. F. Woods, and shortly after the meeting closed.

THE NICKEL

Last night were up to the Nickel and found a crowded house at each show. We expected this in view of the cause which the Nickel has interested itself in.

To-day is the children's, and the Matinee is sure to be crowded by the little ones. Let them give a hand to help, 'tis a sacred privilege. Go to the Nickel—all.

TO THE PUBLIC—On behalf of the City Poor, kindly keep Thursday Night, April the 8th, free of engagements, when under the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Davidson, "St. Thomas' Glebe Singers" will render a Concert in the Methodist College Hall. Local talent. Proceeds for the above laudable object. Particulars later.—Feb 27, 31

Civic Commission

At last night's session Chairman Gosling presided, the other Commissioners present being Harris, Ayre, Bradshaw, Jackman, Mullaly, McGrath, Withers and Morris.

Harvey & Co. were granted permission to remove the western wall of a freight shed and erect an extension to premises.

Colonial Secretary acknowledged receipt of correspondence dealing with the Council's financial affairs for 1914-15, which would be tabled at next sitting of Legislature.

D. Thistle and R. Dowden were granted permission, subject to the engineer's approval, to instal machinery in building on corner of Adelaide and New Gower Streets.

A request from Doctors Roberts to erect garage and stable at rear of New Gower St. and Brazil Square was referred to the Health Officer.

J. Rossley informed the Board that his theatre would be run in the interests of charity during Lent and was informed that he, or any other person, running theatres on these lines must submit a full statement of proceeds and expenses to the Council.

J. M. Kent, K.C. for Commercial Cable Co. wrote that his clients would meanwhile pay the \$400 tax under protest—if the Board would submit in writing that they would have the Legislature amend the Municipal Act, and that his clients would also pay the Special Tax of \$250 under protest, reserving the right to ask judiciary opinion at any time.

The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Kent to effect that, whilst the Board will recommend to the Legislature the waiving of the \$400 tax, they cannot accept the payment, under protest, of Special Tax of \$250, which is imposed for franchise granted by the city.

The Board will recommend a change the Magistrate in connection with suburban truckmen, the judgment being that as they did not ply for hire, nor had any recognised stand in the city, they were not liable to license.

The card will recommend a change in the Act at the next Session of the Legislature.

When Inspector Bambrick's report on stone breaking was read, the chairman (Gosling) suggested that something be done to offset the labor stringency, pointing out that stone-breaking might be offered at 75 cents a ton, or some 15 cents more than the cost of breaking by machinery.

A long discussion ensued, the outcome of which was that Com. Mullaly moved, and Com. Morris seconded, "That 90 cents per ton be offered so as to give the laborers a chance to make a fair day's pay."

The motion was put and carried—Mr. Withers dissenting. The building of new sanitary stables (concrete) was also discussed, but deferred till later on.

Meeting adjourned at 7.40.

SOCIABLE—Under the auspices of Wesley Bible Class in Wesley Church Basement, Wednesday, March 3rd, at 8 p.m. A good programme has been arranged. Admission 25 cents. Candy for sale.—Feb 27, mar 3

RECRUITING

Only two names were added to the list yesterday, making a total of 1215. 0th recruits, Herb. S. Marshall and Robt. H. Mortrey belong to the city.

Advance guard work was gone through yesterday of a strenuous nature, but enjoyed to the full by the men. On the western front the defence party was under orders of Acting-Platoon Commander Noseworthy, whilst Lieut. Windeler led the attack, the engagement being in the neighborhood of Cowan's Farm.

On the eastern frontier the action was fought near Snow's Farm, on Torbay Road, Lieut. Robertson leading the attack and Acting-Commander O'Grady the defence.

Medical examination were conducted at the Armoury last night, the majority of the candidates passing. Before dismissing the parade yesterday evening, Capt. Ayre read the following:—

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Sir, W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., Officer Commanding.

Promotions—No. 2 Company Reserve Force.

1.—Corporal K. Keegan to be promoted to Sergeant.

2.—Recommendations for Sergeants in alphabetical order—

To be Sergeant—Private C. C. Daley.

J. Ferguson, G. Hicks, R. B. Porter, H. B. Pechham.

3.—Recommendations for Corporals in order of merit—

To be Corporal—Private E. Barnes, J. G. Bethune, S. Norris, G. Ayre.

A. Murrell, R. A. Edwards, C. Mews, J. R. Steele, H. Noonan.

4.—Recommendations for Lance Corporals in order of merit—

To be Lance Corporal—Private B. Parsons, R. Fowlow, P. Mew, W. S. King, E. Shea, T. Peet, G. C. Martin, W. Tucker.

ERIC S. AYRE, Capt. & Adjt.

MOURNING

A day or two ago we made mention of the 8-year-old daughter of Mr. N. Murphy (Under-taker) and to-day we have to chronicle the little one's passing.

The child was dearly loved by all who knew her—by her schoolmates and teachers and to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy the sympathy of all will go out, and in which The Mail and Advocate joins.

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson)—Help the Poor of our own City. Eighteenth Century Entertainment, The Casino Theatre, Thursday, March 4th, at 8.15 p.m. In aid of the Poor of St. John's. Songs, Dances, Recitations, Scene from "The School for Scandal," appropriate scenery and costumes, Ballet Petes, Champagne and the Triumph of Harlequin. Tickets for sale at Atlantic Bookstore. Reserved Seats: Dress Circle, 75c; Numbered Reserve, 50c; Admission, 30c, and 20c.—Feb 27, 21

The Meigs arrived at Placentia at 4.50 p.m. yesterday.

CHURCH INSTITUTE

Last night the Church Institute held their annual meeting in the C.E.I. Rooms, a very large gathering being present.

After Mr. C. E. Hunt had taken the chair, the report of the secretary was read, and to the satisfaction all the past year was found to have been a very bright and propitious one for the Society. The Church Institute feel proud of the football showing for the past season, and they should be.

The report mentioned that no less than twenty-five young men of the body had volunteered for King and Country.

The election of officers for this year was then conducted, Mr. Geo. J. Adams handling the proceedings.

The result was as follows:—

President.—C. E. Hunt.

1st Vice-President.—F. C. Willis.

2nd Vice-President.—J. Chaney.

Treasurer.—G. LeMessurier.

Secretary.—Gordon Pike.

Council.—Messrs. C. Godden, C. K. Miller, T. Gould, M. G. Martin, F. Moore, F. Pike, T. Miller, T. Hallett, P. G. Butler and J. Forndale.

Norwegian Sealers

Provided With Tanks

Capt. Dan. Martin tells us that the two Norwegian sealers intending to sail to the seal fishery this year, are now at North Sydney, and will likely sail for the Gulf about March 1st. Mr. Tjefsen, who formerly had a whale factory at Aquaforte, on the Southern Shore, is part owner of one of the ships.

The steamers will be able to retain their cargoes of fat till arrival at Norway, as they are provided with tanks.

North Sydney Blocked With Ice

The Reid Ntd. Co. have received the following message from Capt. Tavenor, of the Kyle.

"Ice tight to Louisburg Hr. Ice around Scateric Island, extending fifteen miles south, heavily packed in North Sydney, and extending for twenty-five miles to the north-east. No ice within seventy miles of Chancel Head."

Yesterday Mr. Clyde Lake of Fortune, who is at present in the city, had news to the effect that the fishery on the South West Coast is most encouraging—two of their own bankers were reported with fares of 200 quintals each.

The final match of Championship Series was played last night between St. Bon's and Victoria, the latter winning by a five to three score.

Miss H. M. Davidson, a niece of His Excellency the Governor, was a passenger by the Stephano to-day.

Walter McCudden, the victim of ladder accident at King George Institute, is in a critical condition at the hospital.

The Volunteers will hold their usual church parade to-morrow, and a large turnout is looked for.

The story of a "Child Editor"—or "the Vapourings of a Kaiser Kid"—will be told by "Veritas" next week in his usual happy manner.

Investigations are being made into the robbery of some workman's tools which were stowed away in a winter house near Dunville. Particulars are not yet available.

St. John's Municipal Board

Notice to Rate Payers.

The Collectors will call at the following localities next week:—

EAST END.

Monday, March 1st—Hayward Avenue and Catherine Street.

Tuesday, March 2nd—William and Mullock Streets.

Wednesday, March 3rd—Barnes Rd. and Belvidere Street.

Thursday, March 4th—McDougal St., Maxse St., Fleming St. and Howley Avenue.

Saturday, March 6th—Stuart Avenue, College Sq., Carew and Flavela St.

WEST END.

Monday, March 1st—George Street, Queen Street, Waldegrave Street and Adelaide Street.

Tuesday, March 2nd—Flower Hill, McFarlane St., Sheehan Square.

Wednesday, March 3rd—Lime Street, Wickford Street.

Thursday, March 4th—Cook Street, Road, Young St. and Murray St.

Saturday, March 6th—Pennywell Rd., Cook Street.

By order, J. J. MAHOVE, Actg. Secy. Treas.

Feb 27, 11



The Most Successful Men

of to-day are those who are in command of all the details of their business.

It's easy to turn to the matter called for, if you use the famous "Safe-guard" method of Indexing and Filing and the always satisfactory

Filing Cabinets, Cabinet Safes, Sectional Bookcases and Unifiles.

Ask more about this. It will pay you to do so.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Agent Globe-Wernicke

Sealers--Attention!

The present condition of the country demands that you spend your money where you can make it buy most. THIS YOU CAN DO by buying your Sealfishery Supplies at the

UNION TRADING CO.

ON SALE

TEA, SUGAR, RAISINS, CURRANTS, ROLLED OATS, TOBACCO, Pans, Kettles, Mugs, Knives, Steels, Belts, Boots, Socks, Mitts, Wool and Fleece-Lined Underwear, Homespun and Tweed Pants, Caps, Overalls, Oilclothing, etc

UNION TRADING COMPANY'S STORE -- 167 Water Street

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