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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Greece On Threshold Revolution

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—A special cable to the World from Messina, Sicily, says that the treasury of Greece is absolutely empty. Athens merchants are refusing Government orders without cash; half the autos lack tires; one regiment at Kavala and another at Salonika mutined and returned home against orders. The Ministry is crumbling. Zaimis probably will be the next Premier, but Venizelos is expected to follow him. Venizelos alone is preventing a revolution. If Venizelos becomes Premier, Greece will enter the war. The dynasty is in danger. In any event, Venizelos is determined to teach Constantine a lesson. Greece again is coming under Venizelos' power.

These Two Say She Was Torpedoed

LONDON, Mar. 28.—Two American citizens, Arthur MacKenzie, of Savannah, and Tom Fifer, of Delaware, who were on board the British steamer Manchester Engineer, have made affidavits before the States' Consul, that the steamer was torpedoed without notice, according to the Central News despatch from Queenstown today.

All Have Returned Except Medusa

LONDON, Mar. 28 (Official).—All ships employed in operations off the German coast have now returned to their ports, except the Medusa, which ship, as was feared, was sunk after all the crew had been taken off, in very bad weather by the destroyer Lascow, without any casualty, a fine piece of seamanship. Our destroyers, while dealing with the enemy patrol, were themselves attacked by enemy aircraft. They received no damage of any kind.

The following prisoners were rescued from the enemy patrol boats, which were previously reported sunk by our ships, viz., four from the Otto Rudolph, and sixteen from the trawler Boamschweig.

On Saturday night a division of German destroyers were encountered by our light cruisers. One of these destroyers was rammed and sunk by H.M.S. Cleopatra. None of her crew were saved.

Socialists Nominate Benson for President

CHICAGO, Mar. 29.—Allan L. Benson, magazine editor of Yonkers, N.Y., was today shown to be the nominee of the Socialist party for President of the United States by the final returns received at national headquarters, 803 West Madison street. Mr. Benson was given a clear majority over James H. Maurer of Reading, Pa., president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and Arthur Lesueur, Minot, N.D., vice-president of the People's College, Port Scott, Kan. The total vote cast at the primary, the ballots for which were sent out to state organizations Jan. 10, was 32,298. Benson's vote was 16,639. Maurer's 12,164, and Lesueur's 3495. The figures showed Benson to have a majority over his opponents of 880 votes and set record in the party for the closeness of the contest.

Benson will have for his running mate George R. Kirkpatrick, lecturer and author, of Newark, N. J., who defeated Kate Richards O'Hara of St. Louis by more than 8000 votes. The official figures being 29,607 against 11,388.

Arrest of Carranza by His Chief Lieutenant Predicted

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Developments of the most startling character in the Mexican situation may be expected wholly outside of the despatch to the American punitive expedition into Chihuahua, according to information of a most definite kind received in official Washington. According to this information, Gen. Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the constitutionalist de facto government, may be arrested at any moment by Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who has been the principal military officer of the movement which resulted in the recognition by the United States of the Carranza de facto government.

Says Hun Planes Are Far Superior

Billings M. P. Gets After An Defence Bureau and Promises to Remedy The Trouble

LONDON, Mar. 28.—Noel Pemberton Billings, formerly of the Royal Naval Air Service, who was elected to the Commons recently on a platform calling for improvement of the country's aerial fighting forces, said in the Commons today that a series of casualties with a total of 150 dead, 115 wounded and 105 missing, was due to sending up British aeroplanes which were outclassed hopelessly by German machines.

Pemberton Billings asserted that the German aeroplanes were immensely superior to the British machines, notwithstanding the fact that within twenty miles of London there could be obtained engines better than those used by the Germans.

Svaland Still in Trouble

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—Although 24 hours have passed since the coast-guard cutter Seneca reported the wreck of the Norwegian ship Svaland adrift with a crew of about thirty, 230 miles off Halifax, a gale prevented the cutter from taking the ship in tow. A wireless message to the coast-guard headquarters today said that the Seneca was still standing by the wreck.

America's Protest Gets Little Support

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—Replies from the Entente Allies to the protests of the States against interference of mails, have reached the Embassies here, and will soon be presented to the State Department. Asserting the right of supervision of mails passing through their territory, and also the right to exclude contraband goods for the enemy, some of the Powers at least are seeking to reduce the complaint of detention, by greatly enlarging facilities for examination of suspicious mail, and otherwise speeding up the handling of such matter. In all cases it is contended that there has been no violation of treaties guaranteeing the inviolability of mails.

Another Freighter Sunk Crew Are Saved

LONDON, Mar. 28.—The sinking of the British steamship Empress of Midland is reported in a Reuter's despatch from Amsterdam.

The steamer Cromer from London, arrived last night at Maasuis, Holland, with all the crew of the Empress of Midland.

The Empress of Midland was 2,224 tons, and 252 feet long, and sailed from New York on January 5th for Cardiff, Wales. She was built in 1907 at Newcastle, where she was owned.

OFFICIAL

FRENCH

PARIS, via St. Pierre, Mar. 28.—A quiet night. To the north of the Meuse rather large activity of both artilleries, also east of the Meuse in Malancourt district, and in Woivre at the foot of the Meuse Hills sector. In Lorraine, at Parrot Forest, we raided a German position, killing and capturing Germans and blowing up works, as we retired. Nothing of importance on remainder of front.

GERMAN.

LONDON, Mar. 28.—An official German statement yesterday told of the loss of a German torpedo boat during the encounter on the North Frisian coast. The statement said that two armed fishing steamers had been sunk and that one torpedo boat had failed to return. The British lost three seaplanes. A British destroyer is believed to have been lost.

British Hold Ground Gained in Spite of Heavy Artillery Fire

LONDON, March 29.—The British official to-night on campaign in France and Belgium reads: "In spite of very heavy hostile artillery fire last night and at intervals today our infantry successfully held the ground gained by them yesterday. At St. Eloi our fire was very effective in replying to that of the enemy. The total prisoners taken up now amount to five officers and 495 men of other ranks. There was hostile artillery trench mortar activity against our positions between Loos and Hulluch and in front of Aix Nouvelle; today we retaliated by shelling the enemy's positions."

British Airmen Make Successful Raid on Turk Base

LONDON, Mar. 28.—A successful aerial raid on the Turkish advance base at Birkhelx, Hassanaah, 100 miles east of the Suez Canal, is reported in Reuter's despatch from Suez.

The raid was made by British airmen on March 24th; 40 bombs were dropped on the Turkish camp, which was set on fire. Other bombs hit the reservoir and buildings occupied by the Turks.

In the last few months one British airman routed, single-handed, a body of Turkish infantry. Descending to within 200 feet, he approached the Turks from behind and opened fire with his machine gun. The Turks fled in panic. All the aeroplanes returned in safety, having flown some 200 miles.

It has become a practice of British airmen when flying over the desert to attack and disperse hostile patrols by spraying them with machine-gun fire.

Refutes Statement of U.S. Senator

LONDON, March 29.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, denied in the Commons today that the British mail censorship was being used to steal American trade secrets. A member of the House drew the attention of Lord Robert Cecil to a speech of Senator Hitchcock in the United States Senate on January 20th to the effect that censors at Liverpool had instructions to copy American business letters and distribute copies to business men to enable them to steal American trade. I am glad of this opportunity said the Minister of War Trade of emphatically denying that any instructions issued to censors contain any such directions in the sense alleged; nor is any such use made or intended to be made of censorship as indicated by the question.

Danish Steamer Sunk

LONDON, March 29.—The crew of the Danish steamer Harriet of Copenhagen have been landed at Harwich, according to a despatch to Lloyds. The captain of the vessel reports she struck a mine. The Harriet was a vessel of 1392 tons.

Will Establish Permanent Committee

Conference of Entente Allies in Paris Adopt Important Resolutions—Decide to Adopt Practical Means to Deal With Transportation and Freight Rates

PARIS, March 29.—The conference of the Entente Allies which ended today adopted the following resolutions, just prior to adjournment:

"The representatives of the Allied Governments at a Conference in Paris on March 27 and 28, 1916, affirm a complete community of views and solidarity of the Allies. They confirm all the measures taken to realize unity in action and unity of front. They understand that at the same time unity of military action is assured by the Entente, and concluded between the general staffs, unity of economic action and organization, which the present conference has regulated, and the unity of diplomatic action is guaranteed by their unshaken will to continue the struggle for victory for the common cause.

"The Allied Governments decide to maintain their solidarity of views and interests. They charge the economic conference, which is to be held shortly at Paris, to propose for them appropriate measures for the realization of this solidarity with a view to strengthening the co-ordinate unity of diplomatic action to be exercised to prevent revivification of the enemy.

"The conference decided to establish in Paris a permanent committee, in which all the Allies will be represented. The conference decided, first to continue the organization already begun at London of an International Central Bureau of Freight; second to proceed in common with brief delay to seek practical means to apportion equitably between the Allied nations charges for maritime transportations and check the rise in freight rates.

Eagle Point Sunk

LONDON, March 29.—The British steamer Eagle Point is sunk, according to Lloyds. Crew saved.

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Big Blizzard Strikes the British Isles

Is One of the Worst Experienced in Quarter of Century—All Traffic Impeded.

LONDON, Mar. 28.—One of the worst blizzards experienced in the British Isles in a quarter of a century, raged last night and this morning. In the Midlands and North of England, and in Wales, there were heavy falls of snow, and many villages were cut off from the outside world. Railway traffic was greatly delayed, and, on some lines, was suspended entirely. As it is the middle of the lambing season, it is feared that flocks have suffered severely. No casualties have been reported.

Violent Bombardment West of the Meuse

Paris, March 29.—Bombardment of great violence against the French positions from Avecourt to Bethincourt west of the Meuse was followed this afternoon by a German attack which launched against Hancourt Malancourt front in successive waves. It was repulsed with heavy losses, according to an official statement.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER GETS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

LONDON, March 29.—The Duke of Westminster has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for gallant and distinguished service in the field in connection with the operations against the Turks on the Western Egyptian frontier on March 14 and 17. The Duke of Westminster is a Major in the Cheshire Yeomary (Territorials). He was in command of an armoured car section which passed into the Senuses tribesmen's camp, 25 miles west of Soltum, shooting down the gun servers and scattering the hostile force, and rescuing 90 shipwrecked sailors, who had landed on Cyrenaica coast, and who had been seized by the tribesmen.

Flint "Some men uses big words," said Uncle Eben, "de same as a turkey spreads his tail feathers. Dey makes an elegant impression, but dey don't repent no real meat."

Would Charge Strikers with High Treason

Debate in Commons Reveals Grave Situation Among Clyde Ship Workers—Says Strikes Were Result of Systematic Plan by Clyde Workers Committee—Their Action Denounced by Trade Union Leaders

LONDON, Mar. 28.—Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Munitions, revealed to the Commons today the grave condition of strike promotion and what he described as a deliberate organized policy of holding up munitions of war, which in the opinion of Sir Edward Carson, who followed him in debate, might justify the men involved being charged with high treason for assisting the King's enemies.

James Henry Thomas, Labor Member of Parliament for Derby, Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, also spoke demanding as a responsible Trades Union leader that these men should be put on trial.

The announcement by Dr. Addison, which brought out these opinions, was that six leaders of the body calling itself the Clyde Workers' Committee, which have been attempting to ferment strikes among munition workers on the Clyde, had been removed from the district by military authorities.

In making this announcement, Addison added this Committee had in particular attempted to stop the work of factories where large guns were being made and in five cases had succeeded. The strikes bore no relation to industrial conditions, he said, and were denounced by Trades' Union leaders. The object of the Committee, he said was to compel the Government to repeal the Munitions of War and Military Service Acts, and to withdraw all limitations upon increases in pay and strikes at freedom of action without the Government control. Addison explained that further trouble arose on March 17, in one case 1,000 men having been brought out. From that time on, a series of strikes occurred under a systematic plan.

Finally the Minister of Munitions requested the military to remove the delinquents under the Defence of the Realm Act. The Government, Addison added, had had the support of the majority of munition workers, and he was confident it might reply upon the support of Parliament and the nation if it became necessary to put into force the full powers of the Executive to maintain the production of munitions to the fullest extent.

The Creek that Never Came Mrs. Justwed—"Isn't father a handsome old gentleman?" Justwed—"Humph! Handsome is as handsome does."

Burning Cities as They Retreat

Turks Offering but Slight Resistance to Advancing Russians—Sivas and Mosul in Flames—Riots in Constantinople Suppressed by German Gunfire—Separate Peace Move—Ottoman Collapse Likely to Come Sooner Than Was Expected

ROME, Mar. 28.—The Turkish army is not opposing the Russian advance from Erzerum, but is retreating westward, setting fire to village and cities, including Sivas and Mosul.

It is stated that the attempt on Enver Pasha's life was made at Jerusalem, where the troops destined for an expedition to Egypt mutinied.

The report concerning Enver Pasha probably originated when he did not return to Constantinople, where the German forces are now concentrated preparatory to their departure to Bulgaria, in case the revolutionary outbreak is not repressed.

News has been received here from Turkey that a revolution is raging in Constantinople.

The mob has pillaged the army stores, barricaded the streets and damaged the railroads. The German troops are repressing the rioting with gunfire.

It is learned through diplomatic circles that the efforts of emissaries of the Governments of Germany and Austria to arrange a visit to the King of Bulgaria to Bucharest, for the purpose of delaying the imminent intervention of Roumania on the side of the Entente Allies, has failed owing to the opposition of Premier Bratianu, of Roumania. The pretext for preventing the visit was the fact that the court was in mourning for Queen Mother Elizabeth.

Meanwhile developments in Turkey, which are apt to lead to a separate peace sooner than was expected, are bound to hasten the intervention of Roumania, which is no longer conditional on Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukovina. On account of these facts, Bulgaria is striving to improve her relations with both Roumania and Greece.

The Genius.

Johnnie—"I wish I was Tommy Jones." Mother—"Why? You are strange, than he is, you have a better home, more toys, and more pocket money." Johnnie—"Yes, I know; but he can wiggle his ears."

Shop Talk

She—"I've heard that men prefer to make love to short girls rather than to tall girls." He (a broker).—"Yes; it's the shorts that you always hear of as getting squeezed."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Diaz Followers Blame Germans

EL PASO, Tex. March 29.—It was declared today by the head of the Felix Diaz junta in this city that papers had fallen into possession of the junta showing that Francisco Villa was in the pay of German spies in New York and on the border, in an effort to involve the United States in Mexico and thus put an end to the shipments of great quantities of ammunition to the Allies in Europe.

Germany Tried to Have Japan Quarrel with U. S., Says Ishii

TOKIO, Japan, March 29.—It is the belief of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Baron Ishii, that a "certain European power" in the past has endeavored to create differences between Japan and the United States to further its own ends.

This opinion was expressed by the Foreign Minister in a statement before the Association of America's Friends. He gave it as his opinion that the efforts of this European power were exerted for the purpose of serving its own aspirations for dominance. As that power is now occupied with its own troubles, the Baron said, the source of intrigue has been removed. Relations between Japan and America have never been so good as to-day, he continued, and their friendship will become even more cordial as should be the case.

The semi-official newspapers point out that there is no reason at present why Japan should emphasize the excellent relations with America, but they assert that there has been German intrigue for the purpose of affecting this country's relations with both America and Great Britain, and that it is necessary to call attention to it.

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Wilson's Victory in Senate and House of Representatives May Smash Democratic Party

A Summary of How Both Houses Recorded Themselves on the McLemore Resolutions.

Not since the stirring days preceding the Spanish war has there been such an uproar in congress as there has been recently, over the question of warning Americans to keep off armed ships. Claims had been freely published in Germany and this country that the sentiment in congress, was five to one, or any way two to one, against the president on his attitude toward Germany. The president decided that the best way to meet these claims was to force congress to go on record on the issue one way or the other. It was whispered around that he would resign if it proved that a Democratic congress refused to stand by him in this great national crisis. Most of the men in congress would have preferred not to go on record on this issue, as there is a lot of politics involved in it, but W. W. made them toe the mark and he counted. His long experience as a schoolmaster, in disciplining unruly boys, has stood him in good stead in dealing with congress. The claims that had been made with such assurance however were not borne out by the vote in either house. But the proposition was put up to the solons in such a complicated way that no matter which way they voted, it made them mad. Mr. Gore of Okla., the blind Democratic senator, was the man who forced the issue in the upper house. He was determined to have congress adopt his resolution forbidding passports to any citizens who travel on armed vessels. Blind people are said to have remarkable inner sight, and he saw that the president had outmaneuvered him, so he adopted a parliamentary trick which is centuries old but which so took the senators by surprise that they fell for it. Namely, he tied to the tail of his resolution a tin can clause to the effect that if a German submarine sank an armed vessel and an American life was thereby lost, this would constitute a just cause of war with Germany.

The result of this ruse was to give the resolution a boomerang effect. The senate could not go on record in favor of any such defiant manifesto as that. Under the conditions the senators were forced to vote but they had little chance to say why they voted as they did. The case was like a snapshot picture taken by flashlight, which catches people in all sorts of awkward positions which they find it hard to explain. The revamped resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 68 to 14— which on its face therefore showed a majority of about five to one in favor of that much the other way. The vote was a split in the party sense, and it is no wonder that senators disagree as to what is really meant.

It is generally believed, however, that for one thing, it torpedoed the booms of several presidential candidates, who were unpleasantly forced to come out into the open and show where they stood. Consequently there is chucking in some of the political camps, and teeth-grashing in others. Mr. McCumber of the N. Dak. Rep., construed the tabling of the resolution as meaning that the senate had announced to the world that the killing of Americans is not a cause for war. (The Mexicans have acted on this permission.) Mr. Harding of Ohio, Rep., said the resolution had been disposed of but that the issue still remained, and that it may come up any time again. It was stated in the senate that three Americans had sailed recently on the British armed liner Canopic, and five senators expressed the view that if they were killed by the Germans, their blood would be on their own heads and it would give this country no just grounds for holding Germany to account. Criminal recklessness on the part of a few citizens, in braving the Teuton submarines, should not be allowed to plunge this nation of 100 million people into a great war, said Senator Jones, of Wash., Rep.

Senator Gore was very indiscreet in making the assertion in the senate that he had been told by one of the Democratic leaders that President Wilson had said in confidence recently that if Germany insisted on her right to attack vessels without warning, it would mean war. This statement produced consternation and there were angry words over it. The White House issued a statement branding the story as false. Senator Vandaman of Miss., Dem., in a speech attacked the president for seeking to dominate congress, and

thus violating the principle of co-ordinate powers of government. He conceded he said that the president "thinks he is vested with the power he arrogates to himself" but he ought to remember that congress shares his responsibility and that it is not at his beck and call. The vote on the Gore resolution, he said, was not a vote of confidence in Wilson but merely a product of partisan politics. The president and his followers, however, regard the vote as a vote of confidence and as indicating that congress is reconciled to leaving the matter in the hands of the executive. In the house the battle went about the same way. There the resolution was pushed by Representative Jeff McLemore, of Tex., Dem., who is an original character and who says in his autobiography that he was "born in a storm," had but little schooling being the cause of the aversion to teachers and never saw the inside of a schoolhouse after he was 14 year old. Whether his being "born in a storm" made him eager to head a drive on Wilson, or whether his "aversion to teachers" gave him a natural antipathy to the "Schoolmaster in the White House" is not known, but anyway he has been on the war-path early and late. The house, according to the mandate of the dictators, was allowed on seven hours to debate this momentous question, and many an orator who wanted to get a statement into the Record explaining his position on this issue, for the benefit of posterity, was cut short in the very flower of his eloquence. The test vote on the resolution was 276 to 142, or virtually two to one in favour of the administration. Of the ayes, there were 182 Democrats and 94 Republicans, and of the noes there were 33 Democrats, 102 Republicans and 7 scattering. Quite a stir was caused by the report that German propagandists had been lobbying among senators and members to get them to vote against the president. There were indications that the Bryan influence was also at work for the purpose of blocking the White House strategy. The Tammany and other Irish elements were likewise in evidence in opposition to the administration. Senator O'Gorman of N. Y., Dem., who is a Tammany man, has been accused of treason to his party in not sticking by



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the president, but he intimates that as between Ireland and England he will side with Ireland.

The president has been charged with personally sympathizing with the British and the allies. Henry Ford is quoted as saying that he saw at once when interviewing Wilson that he was pro-British. It has been pointed out that the president even uses the English form of spelling such words as "labour," "cheque," etc.

Many of the legislators were mad as hornets at being forced to register themselves practically without detection would be kept dangling for some time and out of which they hoped to get much political thunder. Some of them in fact have announced that they will not play any more but will take their dishes and go home. These are mostly Democrats, who have been placed in a hole by the president's policy and action.

They can't abandon him without being branded as enemies of the party—and this means that they will get no divy on the political "pie" and no share in any "pork-barrel" legislation. They say that they can't follow the president, and therefore that, since he has been declared to be the leader of the party, they are in honour bound to retire from political life and leave the field to others who are in sympathy with what is being done.

Representative Cooper of Wis., Rep., said he was anxious to stand by the president, but he couldn't stand by a man who refused to stand still but who was always taking up a new position. Mr. Shackelford of Mo., Dem., after working long and hard in favor of the resolution, suddenly turned and voted against it when the final test came, rather than be out-laid.

Mr. McKinley, of Ill., Rep., denounced the action of the house as "cowardly, unfair and stidestepping," as it evaded the real issue. Mr. Hamill of N. J., Dem., said he was very sorry to differ with the president but that he could not be an accomplice in a course which was likely to plunge this nation into the "inferno of slaughter" now in progress.

Mr. Gardner of Mass., Rep., who has attacked the president many times, was the first man on the Republican side to spring to his defense on this issue. "Uncle Joe" Cannon on the other hand voted for the resolution, as he thought the president had not been frank with congress. Mr. Farr of Pa., Rep., said he was against the resolution, as it proposed to "put a yellow streak into the national flag." Mr. Heflin of Ala., Dem., said he was glad to see members "big enough to break away from their leaders and stand with the president, and against the Kaiser." Mr. Meeker of Mo., Rep., pilloried the Democrats for working a gag-rule on congress, and tabling the resolution so as to prevent the "full and free discussion" which the president had demanded. This, he said, was cowardly.

A number of Democratic leaders appealed to the members to stand by the administration at all costs, and put patriotism above politics. President Wilson had suspended negotiations with Germany when the issue was brought up in congress, but when the resolutions were defeated he again took up the negotiations where they had been left off.

Asleep on the Deep Blue Sea

HAVRE, March 23—"The Silius was torpedoed while we were sound asleep," said John Hartmann, aged 18, staff correspondent of the Associated of Philadelphia, bark sunk by a submarine off the French coast, to a Press to-day.

"We were completely worn out by an exceedingly hard voyage," said Hartmann, "and were congratulating ourselves on ending the trip safely. A few hours later we were in the water. The only warning we had was the explosion itself. Except for the captain and two sailors who were on deck, every one was in bed.

I was thrown upward and shaken and at the same time felt a severe pain in the leg. Pieces of wood from the vessel were being hurled about in every direction. The boat began to sink rapidly and I will never know exactly how I was saved, but I found myself in a boat with the rest of the crew."

Otto Ekmann, second mate of the Silius, said: "I heard the first report, a distinct explosion, but saw nothing and again went to sleep. Thirty minutes later an explosion shook the Silius and she went down so rapidly I could save nothing but my clothes. I jumped into the water and swam half an hour before being picked up by a lifeboat. The Silius was not armed."

The captain, who was a Norwegian, and two sailors, one Norwegian and one Danish, were killed by the explosion. Hartmann, while badly injured in the leg, will recover.

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Spain Pro-German Anti-American

U. S. Consul Back From Malaga—Says War Feeling is Strong in Alfonso's Realm
 NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—The Spanish liner Manuel Calvo arrived to-day from Cadiz with reports of the dons preparing for war and their bitterly hostile feeling against the United States. At the same time it was explained that Spain is taking sides with the Teutonic allies.
 "All through Spain a warlike spirit is making itself felt," declared Percival Gasset, for the last four years American Consul at Malaga. He came over to report to Washington. "The popular feeling is decidedly for the Kaiser, and this in a measure is due to the promises made by the German emperor through the Vatican. The people make no effort to conceal their hostile feelings toward the United States.
 Interest attached to the arrival of the Calvo, because of a rumor that a Spanish war commission with \$1,000,000 was on board and planned to expend the money here on war supplies. The only one of the alleged commission found was Lieut. Joaquin Lopez Cotijo, of the Spanish navy, who was with his wife.
 The naval officer denied he was going to purchase war supplies. He said he was here merely to inspect American munition plants. Lieut. Manuel G. Diaz, of the Spanish navy, was also a passenger. He said he was here to inspect a submarine being built for Spain at the Fore River ship-building yards.
 When two days out the Manuel Calvo was held up by a French cruiser, which was identified as Baron Rothschild's converted yacht. The boarding party took off Henry Beger, who was accused of being a German subject travelling on an Englishman's passport.

U.S. Senate Vote Puzzles Berlin
 Strengthens Hands of Opponents of War—Lessens Possibilities of German-American Break
 BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Mar. 18.—The senate's vote of confidence in President Wilson last Friday has lessened the possibility of a German American break, well-informed Americans who have canvassed the situation thoroughly reported to-day.
 Officials and public were somewhat puzzled at the exact meaning of the senate vote. But the general opinion is that it strengthens the hands of those who through desiring a most vigorous submarine war, do not want to take any chance of a break with America.
 The newspapers differ widely in their interpretation of the senate's action. For the most part they agree with the senate, seemingly, voted to keep hands off the German-American controversy, excepting a case likely to result in war.
 The Tageblatt, for instance, believes that the senate registered a clear decision not to intervene with President Wilson in his dealings with foreign powers.
 "This was a natural result when President Wilson made the question one of national honor," said the Tageblatt. "Then senate's action leaves President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing a free hand to continue the negotiations with Germany, with the only obligation that they must call congress together to decide on a question of war or peace."
 The Cologne Gazette, differing with the Tageblatt, regards the senate's action as almost meaning less in view of the report that no direct vote was taken on the proposal to warn Americans of armed merchantmen. The vote was neither an endorsement nor a rejection of President Wilson's war policy, the Gazette said.
 The boy stood in the crowded car: He couldn't turn his neck; He groaned before he traveled far: For mo the burning deck."

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 Billy Reeves in a Screaming Lubin Comedy.
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All Local Councils, in the District of Twillingate, will please send their district assessments of Five Cents per member, to Fred. House, jr., District Treasurer, Twillingate.
 W. B. JENNINGS, D.C.

ASK ME!

If you want a pleasant beverage, —drink Cocoa.
 If you want a nourishing beverage, —drink Health Cocoa.
 If you want it both pleasant and nourishing, and entirely free from harmful admixtures —drink CLEVELAND'S Health Cocoa.
 Ask your grocer, or ask me.
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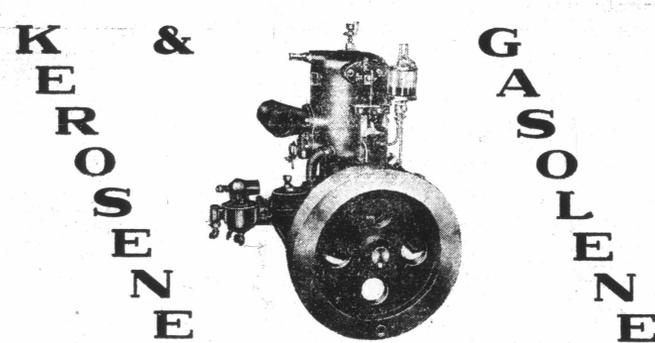
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Our factory is working day and night trying to get engines ahead for the Spring trade, and we would advise all intending purchasers to order at once to ensure early delivery.

Now is the Time and Here is the Place. Call, Write, or Wire.

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 Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street Water Street West.
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 P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.
 Chas. Truscett—New Gower Street.
 Miss Murphy—Water St. West.
 Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.
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("To Every Man His Own.")

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 29, 1916

THE SEAL FISHERY

THE lessons learn from this year's sealing voyage, show that the old wooden steamers are as well able to procure loads to-day as they were 25 years ago.

The wooden ships on the front this season will all secure full trips, because the steel ships were withdrawn, and all concerned will reap splendid returns.

Now that the large ships have been withdrawn from the business, it would be in the very best interests of the Colony to prohibit them from engaging in the seal fishery in future.

The result of this Spring's seal fishery is indeed cause for rejoicing, for all will be glad to find conditions so changed as to permit the old famous wooden sealing ships to enter port once again with full loads.

The Sealing Bill that passed the Assembly last year, which the Upper House rejected, is now being considered by a Joint Committee of both Houses, and a clause debarbing the large steel ships from engaging in the seal fishery will be inserted.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS

The British War Office has announced that from now on all pictorial postcards addressed to neutral countries will be stopped by the censors.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

THE matter of increasing the number of old age pensioners from 1200 to 1600—to take in all over 75 years who wish to avail of the pension—was debated at the House yesterday for two hours.

Dr. Lloyd delivered a speech of three-quarters of an hour duration, dealing with the matter of Education, and showed some of the great weaknesses of the present methods of training teachers and pupils.

The reporters are doing their best to keep their work up to date, and if the papers publishing the debates were exerting themselves the public would get some good returns for the expenditure and know what was transpiring at the House.

It is absurd to have two papers here publishing the same matter. The News publishes the Assembly debates; two days after the same speeches are published by The Herald.

WHEN THE HOUR COMES

JUST twelve months ago the Premier made a statement in the House of Assembly in connection with the Carbide scandal to the effect that the local promoters of this scheme were "associated with financiers" whose name was a guarantee for the satisfactory development of the proposition.

Twelve months have gone by; and what has been done? Nothing, as far as we know; though we understand that plans of the West Coast Capital are being exhibited in certain quarters, and glibly people are rubbing their hands and exulting (in anticipation) over "the magnificent proposition" which is being displayed (on paper).

In view of all this rubbish, we quote the following article from The Ottawa Journal of date, March 17th:—"CARBIDE WILSON WAS COMPARATIVELY POOR AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH."

"Thomas Leopold Wilson, inventor, known as the 'Carbide King,' at the time of his sudden death in a New York hotel on Dec. 21st, 1915, was virtually a poor man. He had not one cent of cash on hand or in the Bank, but had uncashed cheques to the extent of ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY EIGHT DOLLARS, and Fifty Cents—\$136.50.

A SERIOUS RISK

THE slump in the price of herring in the American market has fallen heavily upon some of our shippers; and it is to be feared that the unsatisfactory nature of the "Scotch" pack is going to affect our shipments in the future.

We have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government to the importance of proper supervision of the herring pack; and we have been publishing regularly articles of prime importance to the trade; but it would seem that we have not been successful in arousing the attention of the Government or its "Pickled Inspector of Fish" as a facetious gentleman dubs our paid agents who are supposed to have within the domain of their governmental bailiwick such a trifling duty as the inspector of fish intended for export.

Now there is a very serious side to this herring problem. We are running the risk of being ousted from the American markets even now. What is going to happen when the War is over, and the European countries are again able to send their tens of thousands of barrels across the Atlantic? Just what happened in the later days of the Labrador Herring Fishery, we are going to be "black-listed."

Locking the stable when the horse is gone is a very poor policy; but this seems to be what the Morris Government are doing. Instead of doing something to protect our herring industry, they have been frittering away thousands of dollars in experiments with which the "experimenters" even have no positive knowledge.

So-called inspectors are journeying around the island; and the only tangible evidence of their existence is found in the statement that they are being paid so much per by the Finance Department. If any blame is to be attached to anybody in connection with the failure of our shipments of herring to turn out satisfactorily, it must be laid at the door of the Government.

Herring that were put up by such packers as Mr. Murphy, for example, fetched good prices; so, too, did the herring put up by the American and Canadian Companies, whilst we are suffering from the indifference of the people who are responsible to the trade for proper inspection.

The chances are that we are going to be ousted from the market; and the great bulk of our fishermen will find it difficult to sell herring when the next pack takes place. In this connection we wish to remark that the American Companies will operate more extensively than formerly. They will and can sell their herring, and thus become competitors with our own people eventually.

These Companies have large storage plants, and they can unload just such quantities as they require to hold the markets, whereas we shall be forced to face an open market; and American buyers are not by any means disposed to pay a cent more than they will be forced to do.

We insist that the Government should look into this matter at once and save our fishermen from loss.

The Harvard University Observatory recently received a cablegram from Prof. Backlund of the Imperial Observatory at Pulkowa, Russia, announcing the discovery of a new comet by an astronomer there.

YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 28th. The House met at 3 p.m. last evening and proved a very interesting session. The leading features of the evening were the close and vigilant scrutiny of the Estimates by the Opposition. The criticism of the way the Government has handled the Old Age Pension Scheme were dealt with by Messrs. Coaker, Halfyard, Jennings, Grimes Clapp and Targett.

The chief event, however, took place when Dr. Lloyd spoke on the Educational Bill, which was under consideration. The learned Leader of the Opposition delivered, perhaps, one of the greatest speeches ever delivered in the House on that important question and proved conclusively that he was at home on the subject Education.

Mr. Clift presented a couple of petitions from his District, one of which was from Indian Bight, asking for \$100.00 for a road. Mr. Jennings and Dr. Lloyd also presented petitions from their respective Districts upon public matters.

Two Government Bills were introduced and read a first time. The following answers to questions asked by the Opposition were tabled, while others were said to be in the course of preparation.

Replies to Questions. (Reply to Mr. Winsor) Line to Greenspond was interrupted on 29th. May, 1915 and Cable was reported broken on 1st June.

The Superintendent reported the matter to Colonial Secretary on 1st June and again on 9th June, saying the latter date, that owing to icebergs repairs would not start till July.

A messenger was employed between Badger's Quay Office and the Greenspond ferry-boat, from 1st June to 19th July, after which date an office was opened at Jackey's Cove (for Greenspond) until Cable service was resumed.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes E. S. Hennebury, passage to Greenspond \$2.80, Paid R. Elliott labour 70, Eleven days expenses 22.00, Motor hire Beaverton to Chz E. 3.00, John Gibbons, motor hire, too stormy for sail 6.00, Men employed examining and repairing cable, Aug. 16 to 18th: Thomas Grant and Joseph Dewey, Cator Burton, and Charles Burton \$18.00, Robert Burton and Ciel Sparkes 6.00, Peter Carter and E. J. Crumney 12.00, Jethro King and Wm. Marshall 6.00, Lewis Burton 50c, and S. Mullett \$4.50, K. Oakley's boat, three days 3.00, E. Edgar's motor, three days 12.00, E. Edgar rope and tar 10.90, Provisions 3.66, Gilbert Crocker, three days 4.50, P. H. Hutchings, lock and hardware 57, Walter Osmond, services 50 days at \$1.00 50.00, E. S. Hennebury, 12 days August and passage 52.00, E. S. Hennebury, 14 days, Sept. and passage 3.00, E. S. Hennebury paid James Grant, landing freight 1.00, Labour per E. S. Hennebury, T. Grant, J. Dewey 25.50, Peter Carter 24.00, Cabot Burton and P. Dyke 25.40, E. J. Crumney 8.00, K. Oakley's boat 8.00, Charles Burton 3.00, E. Edgar, provisions 14.34, Marlin, Brin and Wire 12.21, Hire motor boat eleven days 70.55, James Grant with boat 48 days 78.00, William Critchley with boat 48 days 48.00, 120.00, \$358.10

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply. Mr. Clift and Mr. Coaker took exception to some of the pensions given, especially to that of Miss Southcott, whom Mr. Coaker thought was capable of still performing active service, besides the pension of \$600 was altogether out of proportion in a case of that kind.

He believed if the Government went on like this that the ladies would be envied by the gentlemen friends of the Government, because of the high pensions they received.

Mr. Grimes who took his seat for the first time this Session, took the Government to task over the neglect of a number of the worn-out toilers, and in his well known style made quite an impression on the House.

Messrs Halfyard and Targett also spoke strongly on the matter and complained of the many poor old worn-out fishermen and laborer who is neglected, while the Government deal so generously with civil servants who have been enjoying fat salaries for a number of years.

Mr. Coaker objected to the system of pensioning, by giving a man who may be appointed for only four or five years, two-thirds of his salary as a pension, in most cases merely to make room for some political friend.

Mr. Coaker thought it would be better to take the grant for Tuberculosis for the purpose of giving the remaining four hundred old worn-out men, over the required age, the pension, unless the man in the civil service and the Finance Minister could see the way to make a separate grant for evident that the Premier decidedly

favoured the former. He regretted that our earnings were not greater, as then he would be able to fence a still greater revenue out of them and thought the fishermen were not so badly off as was represented.

Mr. Coaker said he could not agree with the Premier with regard to pensions to civil servants, and pointed out that a better system could be inaugurated, whereby a certain amount of the salary of those officials could be retained to provide a pension when they arrived at that age, and instanced the Clergy Pension Fund as an example, and cited many cases of injustice, through the present system, and thought that this was a poor way to make a man honest, if he was inclined otherwise, as the Premier had tried to point out.

The Minister of Finance, who seemed inclined to rush the Estimates, was halted by Dr. Lloyd and strictly questioned on certain points.

President Coaker advised the Minister to take his time and added that the Minister should be delighted to hear suggestions from the Opposition, who knew how to recommend.

At this juncture the consideration of the Estimates were deferred until to-morrow.

The Speaker then informed the House that the Governor would meet the Government on Thursday to accept the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The Educational Bill was then introduced and the Leader of the Opposition treated the House to one of the greatest speeches on this important subject that the House have ever had the pleasure of listening to.

He referred to the effect of the Bill before the House and that it only tended to make our Educational system a little clearer, but after all it was not of much importance what we want, said Dr. Lloyd's is a Bill to consolidate a better Educational system, and make Newfoundland the Scotland of the New World.

We should not make it a political or party question, for it was a great national question and on whatever side of the House he sat on, he was prepared to support any measure which tended to improve our Educational system.

The learned speaker then treated the question as only a great educationalist can do, and pointed out that we should put this question on top. All other questions were of secondary importance. He spoke of the influence of education in building up a country such as ours and contrasted our present system with what we should have and showed the average teacher's knowledge was deplorably deficient, because they never had the opportunity to get a thorough training, which could only be given by men of science in the profession.

The C.H.L. said Dr. Lloyd is doing excellent work, but just as long as our system remains as bad as it is now we can make no progress. He made a fervent appeal to the Government to place this great national question before all others, as the child is the best asset we possess, but we must give him knowledge and a properly developed brain.

TO AN OLD FRIEND

When we were Celts the Romans came. As you remember, John! Some Norsemen followed, and our name Was Anglo-Saxon for a spell. Then not without a bitter wrench, We got our useful dash of French, As you'll remember well.

Together, John, as you recall, We went to Palestine. At Crey 'twas OUR women tall Who tinkered war's design. We fought the Pope, we fought the Don, And fought each other off and on. Together, 'always, John!

Together, John, a thousand years And seven hundred more; Apart, the inmost wink of time— Say, six or seven score. Together, blended, cradled, schooled, Tempered and tried and taught; Apart, by kindred methods ruled, And close in trade and thought— We're not so very separate, John! Lo, there, our northern shore! No need to guard that vast expanse Your triple cross floats o'er! Squabble we may—a passing whim— But when the call is "Who Lines up with us and we with him?" Our choice, John, Bull, is YOU!

Reid-Newfoundland Co. COLUMBIA IGNITOR CELLS. We have just received a shipment of the world-celebrated No 6 Dry Cells. WATER STREET STORES DEPT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An Act to Incorporate The Salvation Army Passed During Present Session of the House, and Published for Public Information.

WHEREAS the voluntary community or society of Christian persons known as The Salvation Army, which was founded in England by William Booth, usually known and designated as General of The Salvation Army, has carried on in the Colony of Newfoundland for many years its work of religion, charity and benevolence, in pursuance of the objects and purposes and according to the principles of organization, administration and discipline described in the following documents, that is to say:—

- (1) A Deed Pool dated the 7th day of August, 1878, made by William Booth and duly recorded in the Chancery Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice in England, by which it was declared that a Society had been formed under the name of "The Christian Mission" for the purposes mentioned in the said Deed;
- (2) A Deed Pool dated the 24th day of June, 1880, made by the said William Booth and duly recorded as aforesaid, by which it was declared that the name of the said Society had been changed to "The Salvation Army," and
- (3) A Deed Pool made by the said William Booth and recorded as aforesaid on the 22nd of July, 1904, by which the purposes and objects of The

Salvation Army were more fully set forth and declared: AND WHEREAS in and by the said Deeds it was declared that the General of The Salvation Army should have power to acquire any real or personal property which might in his judgment be required for the purposes of The Salvation Army and the said William Booth was declared the first General of The Salvation Army and provision was made for the appointment of subsequent Generals of The Salvation Army;

AND WHEREAS the said William Booth died on the 20th day of August, 1912, and William Bramwell Booth was duly appointed the General of The Salvation Army in succession to the said William Booth; AND WHEREAS in connection with, and as part of the work and purposes of The Salvation Army there have been established in Newfoundland various educational, hospital and other charitable and philanthropic works which are now being carried on therein.

time being of The Salvation Army.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, as follows:

- 1.—The General of the Salvation Army for the time being shall be deemed a Corporation sole and shall be known and described as "The General of the Salvation Army."
- 2.—All real and personal property which is now legally held or used as the property of The Salvation Army in the Colony of Newfoundland shall henceforth be and the same is hereby vested in the said Corporation, to have and to hold the same to the said Corporation for the religious, charitable and educational uses of the Salvation Army, provided, however, that the said Corporation shall hold the said property for the same uses and trusts to which the same are now subject.
- 3.—All real and personal property in the Colony of Newfoundland which at the time of the passing of this Act is vested in any person on behalf of or for the purposes of The Salvation Army for any estate or interest, shall, upon the signing by any such persons representative of a statement in writing that the same is so held and that he consents to the application thereto of the provisions of this Act, become vested in the General of the Salvation Army for the estate and interest and to the extent for or to which he same were respectively vested in such person.
- 4.—The General of The Salvation Army shall have full power to acquire, by purchase, transfer, donation, exchange, devise, bequest, grant, gift, conveyance or otherwise any real or personal property in the Colony of Newfoundland.
- 5.—The General of The Salvation Army shall, subject to any restraint, reservation or condition contained in the document under which he shall

have acquired title thereto, be entitled to sell, mortgage, lease and otherwise dispose of and deal with all property which may for the time being be vested in or have been acquired by him under any of the provisions of this Act.

6.—No change of the person holding the office of General of The Salvation Army shall affect any real or personal property or any interest therein vested in the General of The Salvation Army, but such property and estate and interest herein shall vest in the succeeding General of The Salvation Army in the same way and to the same extent that they vested in the former General of The Salvation Army.

7.—The General of The Salvation Army shall have power to appoint an Attorney for such time and purposes and with such powers as shall be stated in the Power of Attorney.

8.—The said William Bramwell Booth shall be deemed to be the present General of The Salvation Army.

9.—Upon the recording in the Registry of Deeds or sealed by the proper Officer or sealed by the proper Department of His Majesty's High Court of Justice in England of documents purporting to be the appointment of and acceptance of office by a General of The Salvation Army, the person named in such Appointment and Acceptance shall be deemed to be the General of The Salvation Army until the recording of similar certified copies of a new Appointment and Acceptance.

DROWNED IN HALIFAX HARBOR
HALIFAX, Mar. 25.—Charles Huskings, a Newfoundland sailor, was drowned and a colored man, Alexander Lewis, had a narrow escape from death to-night when a small boat in which they were crossing the harbor was struck by the Dartmouth ferry steamer "Halifax," Capt. Allan. The accident occurred during a thick snow squall.

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General Under Section 33 (b) of the Audit Act, 1899, for Period Ending January 31st, 1916.

(Continued from yesterday.)

OVERDRAFTS ON APPROPRIATION VOTES FOR 1914-1915.

15. I have the honour to report the following expenditures for the current year to January 31st, 1916, in excess of the votes indicated:—

Department	Vote	Expen.	Overdraft
Colonial Secretary's Department.			
1. Registration of Jurors			100.00
2. Police Annuities (Inspector Collins's Pension)	\$500.00	\$655.65	\$155.65
Marine and Fisheries Department.			
3. Enforcement of Bait Laws	8,000.00	10,309.29	2,309.29
4. Propagation of Lobsters	5,000.00	6,370.85	1,370.85
Agriculture and Mines.			
5. Timber Inspection	1,000.00	1,118.30	118.30
6. Forest Fires	5,000.00	5,593.22	593.22
Accountant of Contingencies.			
7. Contingencies Premier's Office	500.00	1,264.07	764.07
8. General Contingencies	10,000.00	25,202.92	15,202.92

16. Of these Numbers 1 to 6, inclusive, can be covered by transfers from sub-head credit balances under the same head of expenditure. Supplementary Supply will be required for Numbers 7 and 8.

The overdraft on the vote for "Enforcement of Bait Laws" is due to the hire of the S.S. "Cabot" while the S.S. "Fiona" was undergoing repairs.

The overdraft on the votes for "Propagation of Lobsters" is due to the payment of ten cents per lobster instead of five cents as estimated when taking the vote.

The overdraft on General Contingencies is the normal one. Rarely does the expenditure under this head fall below \$30,000.00 per annum. In my last year's report on the Appropriation Act, I referred to the matter of the short vote for General Contingencies. It is unnecessary, therefore, to add anything further.

17. In addition to the above-mentioned accounts for which Supplementary Supply will be required, there are several others so nearly exhausted as to require supplementary aid in order to enable them to meet forthcoming charges against them to the end of the current year. I have good reason to believe, however, that the total amount required for Supplementary Supply will not be excessive.

operations on October 20th, should not "under the special circumstances which arose at Bell Island in 1914, be treated as a forfeiture of claim on 1914 account. I take it that the fundamental intention of the Legislature in providing for the guarantee of the interest in concerns of this nature, is to encourage capitalists to embark in enterprises which will give work and which will be of benefit to the general public; and it is the duty of those entrusted with the carrying out of this intention, to see that it is fulfilled as far as possible. Hence the restriction placed in the Act. I am of opinion that no "special circumstances" should be allowed to interfere with the strict carrying out of the obligations of the Company, unless an appeal is made to the Government before action is taken by the Company, and I respectfully beg leave to request that the Company be notified accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) F. C. BERTEAU,
Comptroller and Auditor General.
Hon. M. P. Cashin,
Minister of Finance and Customs.

TOO SOON!

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

Cleveland Rubber Co.,
New Martin Bldg., St. John's, N.F.
mar 29, tu, fri, it

Always something new about the weather—we're having March weather in March.

Pigeons and poets have begun to coo about the approach of spring, but the discreet citizen will await the cooing of the iceman.

THE BRIDGEPORT

Motor Engine

THE MOTOR THAT MOTES

SEND FOR

Full Particulars and Specifications

FROM THE

Sole Agents,

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

ARE WE TO LET GOSLING RUN AFFAIRS AS HE SEES FIT?

Citizen Says the New Charter Should Not be Put Through the Present Session—The Taxpayers Should be Given Every Opportunity to See What it Really is

(Editor of the "Mail and Advocate.") Dear Sir,—I see by the "Daily News" of this date we are to have a public meeting convened by the members for St. John's East and West. I agree with this action. There must be a most serious cause for the manner in which the taxation of this City has increased the past fifteen years, in fact it is alarming. I for one can prove my taxes have trebled in that time. How many are similarly situated. Our property is fifteen years older, we use the same quantity of water, pay the same ground rent and insurance. The City has been borrowing money right and left from the Government. Water Street, or any other street in the town shows no improvement. The water supply has not been increased as the new water pipes are not laid. We have during these fifteen years added considerably to the city revenue by hundreds of new houses and now in the face of all this we want a new tariff with a further increase, at least, so I am told.

Mr. Editor, it is not at all necessary the new charter should be rushed through the House this session. Give the tax-payers plenty time to digest it. No member living in an outport should have a vote on civic taxes. We are the people it concerns and it is for us to decide whether or not Mr. Gosling and three or four other gentlemen are to run and dictate to us what we should do. I protest against such a high-handed action and call on you to help us in protesting against such conduct. Call meetings of the tax-payers and give them an opportunity to express their opinions and stop all further proceedings with this new charter until every taxpayer shall see every clause and digest every clause it contains. Thanking you in advance for publishing the foregoing and requesting your able support—I am, etc.

OVER-TAXED CITIZEN.

March 28, 1916.

SHIP IN GOOD CONDITION

As regards the trouble on the S.S. Turret Court now at the dock premises receiving repairs, and the complaint of the second officer of the ship as to her condition, we learn that the surveyors say that after the repairs recommended are given her, the ship will be in a perfectly seaworthy condition. The ship was given a new set of boilers in Glasgow last year and ran for a while on the Great Lakes as a grain carrier but not long ago was purchased by the Dominion Coal Company. She has made no water since coming into port and after the steering gear and pumps are put in order she will be able to resume her voyage. Only one officer complained, Capt. McDonald and the other officers, as well as most of the seamen, being satisfied that the ship is O.K.

LARGE CODFISH PLENTIFUL ON SOUTH WEST COAST

A gentleman interested in the winter fishery on the South West Coast had a wire from Channel Monday saying that schools of very large codfish had struck in at Channel, Rose Blanche and neighborhood and that cod was very plentiful. Bad weather prevented the skiffs and bankers from getting to the ground but with the first fine period excellent work should be done.

THE KING'S WHARVES IN BAD STATE

Both the Eastern and Western King's wharves are now in a state of partial collapse and unless repairs are speedily effected they will completely founder. The Western wharf particularly is in a very dilapidated condition, the outer portion of it having sunk perceptibly. The shores we learn are eaten away from the ends by about 2 feet, the stringers and cross beams are rotten and falling and if a heavy undertow the whole structure will likely go. No one can tell when an emergency may cause a demand to be made on those piers, and the sooner the Government gets busy and gets repairs made the better. There are many men here now to whom such work would be very welcome and the Premier should see to it that the proper department should take the matter up promptly.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OUR THEATRES

THE MISSING MAN AT CRESCENT THEATRE

The Crescent Picture Palace presents to-day a 2 act modern drama by the Kalem Company, entitled "The Missing Man." This is a remarkable story and one that is sure to please. "Broncho Billy Well Repaid" is a drama by the Essanay players, featuring G. M. Anderson. "His Ward's Scheme," a Biograph comedy. "Just Like Kids," featuring Billie Reeves; the scream of the screen in a great Lubin comedy.

OFFICIAL SEALING NEWS.

Wireless to the Postmaster General. Via Fogo—Bloodhound, Florizel, S. Blandford, Erik and Terra Nova re-rips are not laid. We have during these fifteen years added considerably to the city revenue by hundreds of new houses and now in the face of all this we want a new tariff with a further increase, at least, so I am told.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Council met at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. The Sealing Bill was put through its various stages under suspended rules. A committee was appointed at the request of the Assembly to act with a committee of that House to take up the Sealing Bill of last year, which has been reintroduced. The committee is composed of: Council—Hon. Messrs Bishop Harvey, Winter, Gibbs, Goodridge, Templeton and Murphy. Assembly—Messrs. Coaker, Piccott, Cashin, Young, Winsor, Lloyd and Abbott.

The Labrador Railway Bill, War Measures Act, War Powers Extension, and Aliens Bills and Salvation Army Incorporation Bill were read a first time. The Council meets at 4.30 this p.m., when His Excellency will formally assent to the Sealing Bill passed yesterday.

THE PROSPERO HERE

The S. S. Prospero, Capt. Joe Kean, arrived here at 11.30 last night from the Westward. The ship on her way from here to Channel had head winds, fog and pretty bad weather, and latterly owing to the dense fog it was very difficult to make the various ports of call, so that coming down the shore she was unable to call at Ferryland. She brought a small freight of fish &c., and as passengers: Rev. Fr. O'Flaherty, J. Walsh, P. Bona, Miss F. Gushue and 10 steerage.

MR. DUFFY WINS CASE

The case of the Imperial Tobacco Co. versus M. A. Duffy, came to an end Monday morning when Hon. Justice Johnson handed down his judgement in favor of defendant with costs. We congratulate the now Hon. Justice Kent who made a fitting wind up to his remarkable legal career by winning this case. We would also congratulate the defendant who has completely vindicated himself in this case and it now looks as if Clover Leaf Tobacco has come to stay.

CAPT. HOLMES O.K.

Not long ago it was reported in one of our contemporaries that Capt. Holmes, late of the S.S. Morwenna and now of the S.S. Scottish Hero, well known here, had been missing with his ship and the belief was entertained that she had been torpedoed. As a matter of fact since this report gained currency the ship has made another voyage from Louisburg to Havre, France, with wire, &c., and should have arrived at her destination by this time. Capt. Holmes recently wrote a friend here that he and his ship were all right.

PATRIOTIC FUND

Amount acknowledged \$106,035.54 Bell Island Patriotic Committee, December and January collection, per Mr. F. Davis 400.00 S. Short & Son, Hant's Hr Heart and Hand L.O.L. No. 9 Green's Harbor 35.00 L. O. A. Allegiance, Hill-view T. B., per Hon. R. A. Squires 5.00 \$106,485.54 JOHN S. MUNN, Hon. Treasurer, Patriotic Fund.

Mr. H. E. Cowan, of Anderson's, who had been in the U. S. and England on business for his firm, returned by last night's express.

Sealers Closed Out in the Fog

Eagle-Makes Seldom Last Night—Left For Here at 7 a.m.—Two Steamers Heard Blowing off Pouch Cove at 9 a.m.

The fog prevailing and heavy sea running evidently prevents the several ships loaded and headed for home from leaving the secure shelter of the ice, though one, at least, of them—the Eagle, which left the ice Monday, arrived at Seldom-Come-By at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. She reports being in company with the Neptune and Bloodhound, but that both vessels had to run back to the ice, the weather being too stormy to continue on home. The Neptune wireless last night that her position was 25 miles north of the Wadhams, with the Bloodhound near. It is likely that the Sable I. also put back to the ice.

The Florizel reports striking a patch of hoods yesterday, and killing 300 families and the Erik has 17,000 on board. The only report from the Gulf yesterday is from the Ranger, which killed 900. Last night's reports were as follows:

Bowling Bros.

EAGLE—Arrived at Seldom 4.20; Neptune and Bloodhound in company this morning, but had to put back to ice; heavy sea.

FLORIZEL—Working at old hoods since 10 a.m.; very scattered; took about 500 families; poor weather, bad swell; total stowed 40,500; day's work on deck.

RANGER—Five miles west of Deadman's Island; Diana, Viking 10 miles east; Seal here; men have panicked to-day 900; ship jammed.

VIKING—Five miles W. S. W. Grindstone; seal hauled ashore north of Grindstone; ice tight; ship jammed; ice very heavy.

Job Bros. & Co.

NEPTUNE—25 miles north of Wadhams, in company with Bloodhound; left the ice and went back; too stormy to leave again.

SAM BLANDFORD—Got 2,000 to-day; weather thick and showery.

Jas Baird, Ltd. ERIK—17,000 aboard; expect to get more when weather clears.

THE CATCH

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Catch. Includes Florizel (40,500), Neptune (33,000), Eagle (30,000), Terra Nova (25,000), Bloodhound (25,000), Sable I. (23,000), Erik (17,000), S. Blandford (12,000), Viking (6,000), Ranger (5,300), Diana (2,000). Total 218,800.

LATEST SEALING NEWS

The S. S. Eagle, Capt. Bishop, left Seldom at 7.30 this evening for this port and should arrive here to-morrow morning. The ship, owing to the dense fog prevailing, will come along slowly.

Two Ships Pass Flatrock

We learn to-day at 7.20 this morning a steamer passed Flatrock coming this way. It was evidently a sealer and she blew her whistle giving 7 or 8 shrill blasts, and was evidently proceeding slowly in the fog.

About 9.30 another ship passed South off that place evidently heading for St. John's. She also blew and her whistle which appeared to be heavier and sounded a deeper note.

The general belief is that the ships were the Neptune and Sable I., and both should arrive here now at any moment.

Will Mr. Piccott Attend to This

News Withheld From This Paper by Marine and Fisheries Dept.—Same Treatment Has Been Handed the Fishermen's Paper Before

As a rule, the Press of this City are treated with courtesy and firmness by Departmental Heads and their subordinates and any news matter of public importance is afforded the Press with perfect impartiality. But there seems to be at least one exception to this rule, and this is found in the Department of Marine and Fisheries and is practiced against the Mail and Advocate for some inexplicable reason.

We noticed this particularly during the absence of Mr. Piccott and had cause to refer to it. We have received similar treatment since his return, and do not intend to submit to it, at least without protest.

Our reporter goes to the Department each day and like the other representatives of the City dailies, asks for any news of public import that might be at hand. Of course, routine news such as weather or fishery information is afforded him—it could not well be withheld, but anything of a special nature seems to be carefully kept from the columns of a paper, which is the organ of, and caters to, 25,000 fishermen. A case in point occurred Monday. Our representative went there as usual, asked for news, was told there was none, and left, satisfied that there was "nothing doing." However, the Department had news of the burning of a lighthouse in the District of Fogo, and we charge that this was deliberately withheld from this paper, and carefully handed out to the other papers. Now, this treatment is not good enough for us. We are entitled as well as our large clientele of readers to any public information that is going, and to keep it from us in surreptitious, underhand way is small, mean and contemptible. Our reporter asked for an explanation yesterday, and was told that the information came to Mr. Rogerson, of the Lighthouse Department, but that gentleman told him that it had come through the Fisheries Department, and we believe him.

We cannot, nor do we, believe that Mr. Piccott was a party to such treatment accorded to a newspaper, even though its political views and his are not identical, and we fancy he will disavow any connection with it. The facts, however, are as we relate them, and we hope that we may not have to again revert to a subject of such a disagreeable character.

We only ask for a square deal, and if we do not get it, then, we think, we will be justified in taking steps to ensure us ordinary fair-play and decent treatment.

And Still We Send Money To China

Police Find Jas. Griffin Nigh Dead in a Stable Near Ropewalk—Now in Hospital—May Not Recover

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Murphy, of Mundy's Pond, telephoned the Police Station from the Ropewalk, that an old man named James Griffin, of Hr. Grace was lying in a stable owned by Murphy's, at the head of the Pond, and was in a dangerous condition, it being feared that if left there much longer he would die. Head-Constable Peet with Const. Emberly, were despatched to the scene in a sleigh, and the eight which met their eyes is not one they soon will forget. The old man, who is a native of Hr. Grace, and is 84 years old, lived in the old dilapidated stable all through the past severe winter, and but for the goodness of Mrs. Taylor, Miss Murphy and others, who provided him often with food and fuel for a little stove which he kept in a corner of the stable, he must long ago have died. He slept on some old brin bags for a covering, and his sufferings all the winter must have been awful. Necessarily the man was in an awful state, his person being verminous to an awful extent, while he screamed from pain, which was caused by both of his feet, from the toes to the instep, being terribly frostbitten. Owing to the fact that the road from the end of the Pond to the head being blocked with snow, the officers could not get the sleigh up to the stable, and had to hire a catamaran to get the unfortunate old creature from his miserable abode to the sleigh kept in waiting. The man had very little clothing to cover him, and what he wore was filthy to a degree. With the utmost difficulty, and to avoid giving any pain, the poor old man was taken to the sleigh and driven to the lock-up, where Dr. Cowperthwaite was called, saw the gravity of the case, the necessity for immediate treatment, and the old man was driven to Hospital, where an operation to get the feet off will be performed.

The old man was formerly in the Poor Asylum and left it last fall to take up his abode where he was discovered. It is doubtful if he will recover.

Official Appointments Gazetted Yesterday

IST. NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT, HEADQUARTERS.

St. John's, Mar. 25, 1916.

Regimental Order

By Lieut-Col. Sir W. E. Davidson, K. C. M. G., Officer Commanding "H" CO.

1. Promotions—To be Acting Corporals: 1839 Pte. F. J. Wornell, 2078 Pte. M. Hollett, 1927 Pte. E. B. Cheeseman, 2040 Pte. H. Tansley. To be Lance Corporals—1944 Pte. J. O. Newman, 2074 Pte. R. G. Chafe, 2059 Pte. P. Petite, 2054 Pte. D. Nichols.

2. Appointments—Capt. A. C. Goodridge to command attachment proceeding abroad. Lieutenant F. W. Burden to accompany attachment proceeding abroad, as Medical Officer.

3. Transfers—The following officers are transferred from Headquarters to Second Battalion from March 23rd 1916: 2nd Lieut. G. W. Ayre, 2nd Lieut. F. G. A. Rendell.

A. MONTGOMERIE, Capt. and Adjutant.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Rev. J. Rawlins, P.P., to be a member of the Roman Catholic Board of Education for the District of Salmonier, in place of Rev. Wm. O'Flaherty, P.P. left the District; Rev. William O'Flaherty, P.P., to be a member of the Roman Catholic Board of Education for the District of Trepassay, in place of Rev. H. Renouf, P.P., left the District; Rev. R. P. Pineault, P.P., Messrs. Joseph Briand, Edward Bosseau, Joseph Duffernais and John Laine, to be the Roman Catholic Board of Education for the District of Lourdes; Mr. Joseph Butler, to be a member of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Port Rexton, in place of Mr. John Randall, resigned; Mr. Isaac J. Smith, to be a member of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Random, in place of Mr. Charles Pitcher, resigned.

Dept. of the Colonial Secretary, March 28, 1916.

The express yesterday brought 15 Volunteers from Placentia and Bishop's Falls. Inst. Hussey and Sgt. Murrel met them at the station and looked after them.

DISSAPPROVES OF McGRATH'S APPOINTMENT TO UPPER HOUSE

LOCAL ITEMS

The Sagona, which left Sydney at 6 a.m. yesterday, and got to Cranberry Head, had to return, having met heavy ice.

Yesterday afternoon another case of diptheria was reported, the sufferer being a girl aged 12 of Quidi Vidi. She was sent to hospital.

The Volunteers now applying for enlistment are sturdy chaps of fine physique, as shown from the fact that out of 35 applicants, the past couple of days, 30 passed the medical examiner.

The belief is expressed by old sealers that any of the steamers that might have left the ice since Monday returned thereto later owing to the high sea which ran after recent storms. It would be highly impudent according to these for ships heavily laden to run under such conditions.

St. Thomas's Sunday School Class

The meeting of the Sunday School teacher of St. Thomas's Parish and their friends, in Canon Wood Hall on Monday night, marked an important period in that branch of Church work. The idea was a meeting of teachers for social intercourse, to which each teacher was privileged to bring a friend. There were thirty-four teachers present, which, with guests brought the gathering up to about sixty.

The Rector presided and opened the meeting with hymn and prayer. Then followed short addresses by Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell and Mr. H. Y. Mott, superintendents of the senior schools; and a most helpful address by Mr. Arthur Barnes. In forceful, attractive and interesting style, Mr. Barnes briefly, but quite fully, outlined the art and successful of imparting instruction. His remarks were much appreciated by all present and they are certain to produce good results.

After the short programme there was an hour or so devoted to social intercourse, during which an impromptu entertainment of songs and recitations was greatly enjoyed, and the proverbial cup of tea added much to the general success of the gathering.

It looks as though our St. Thomas's friends are making good use of their opportunities, and this meeting of teachers and friends will doubtless tend to advantage the important work of the Sunday School workers.

BANKERS DOING POORLY.

Owing to the fact that the last two weeks or more have been very stormy, we learn by the Prospero the banking fleet on the S. W. Coast has been unable to get to the grounds. Very little fish has been landed in that time, though messages have been received here saying that cod of large size is very plentiful from Channel to Rose Blanche. The catch is very far short of last season's.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

There are now on the roster of the Volunteer Force 312 names, with the addition of the following: Hr. Main—Alonzo Hicks; St. John's—Wm. J. Nottall, Rd. Upshall, Jno. T. Penney, Albert Carter, Wm. Gosse, Martin A. Whittle, O. Whiteway, Chas. Butt, Melville Russell, Wm. Wilson; Pouch Cove—Wm. Hy Jordan; Joe Batt's Arm—Wm. B. Perry.

WESTERN FISHERY REPORT.

A message yesterday to the Board of Trade from Mr. T. Soper gives the catch of codfish between Channel and Port aux Basques up to the 18th inst., as 3,888 qtls. with 600 for the week just ended. Twenty-seven dories and skiffs and seven boats were then fishing, and sixteen schooners had returned from the grounds with 1200 qtls. for the week's work. Prospects were very good and but fairly plentiful but operations were still hampered by ice and unfavorable weather.

Pants Either

"Mamma," said the little boy, "I wish I lived in South Africa." "Why, my son?" "Because the mamas down there don't wear slippers, you know." "Yes, my son, but you must also remember that the little boys don't wear pants either." "That's so," said the little boy. "It's queer I never thought anything about that."

Says no One is More Universally Disliked in Newfoundland Than P. T. McGrath—Contrasts the Difference of Public Sentiment Over Other Appointments

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—In your issue of Tuesday I notice that Mr. R. R. Prowse in a very manly way and in no uncertain disapproves of McGrath's appointment to the Upper House. Well, Sir, I would like to know who does not? Those that do I think could be traced to his relatives only. If there is anyone in this man's town that is universally disliked (I should say hated, as the former term is too mild) it is this same P. T. McGrath. I have, as you know, Sir, been a consistent supporter of Sir Edward Morris, but it has been to me, as well as hundreds of others, most galling to have McGrath in the same party. To think now that he has been elevated to this position is more galling still.

What would Hon. Ed. Shea or the late honest occupant of that position say if they could come back and find McGrath in that position? If Sir Edward Morris figured that McGrath deserved it, he is surely mistaken, as it is public property and has been since the last election that McGrath's actions during that campaign did more to strengthen the Coaker cause than harm it.

The character of the man McGrath should almost demand his being ascribed from all decent connections. Were it for no other reason than his actions a few months ago when almost set the community on fire with his dastardly writings in connection with these regimental appointments. It was not his fault that man was not set against man, Catholic against Protestant, and that to just gratify some base design of his own.

Why, Sir, in other parts of the world this atom of humanity would have been looked up as not been safe to have at large. Of course if you were to go on enumerating the many short comings of the man the eight pages of your paper would be occupied.

The principal one to always take in sizing him up would be the "Chicago Letter." If other men (if it were possible to find them) were found out in a transaction of this kind they would steal silently away to some remote part of the world and live under another name for the balance of their lives.

I wonder how the Worthy Honourable feels when he contrasts the difference in the way the public took his appointment and that of Honest J. M. Kent. I have been against Mr. Kent in politics but nevertheless a personal admirer of his for his honesty of purpose. I would take this opportunity of congratulating the Hon. Justice Kent. Thanks for space, Mr. Editor.

Yours, etc., A MORRIS SUPPORTER.

St. John's, March 28, 1916.

A Scotch Mother

Visitor—How delightful you must have been when you heard your son had won the V. C. Scotch Wife—Oh, ay! I was pleased enough, but I wasna surprised. He stood up to me once.

Bananas

"What have you got in the shape of cucumbers this morning?" asked a customer of an inexperienced shop assistant. "Nothing but bananas, ma'am," replied.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

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

M. A. DUFFY, SOLE AGENT.

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