

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. III. No. 66.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Huns Make Small Gains N. W. Verdun

Secure Foothold on Hill at Maucourt—French Check Hun Advances North East of Verdun—Artillery Bombardment in Progress Around Douaumont

LONDON, Mar. 23.—Infantry attacks north-west of Verdun, preceded by vigorous bombardments, have enabled the Germans to gain a foothold on a small hill at Maucourt, which lies just outside the village of Malancourt, between that town and the western edge of Malancourt Wood.

Claims Right to Seize United States Securities

LONDON, Mar. 22.—In replying to a formal protest by the United States against the seizure of American securities, the British Government will give Ambassador Walter H. Page an informal interim reply, in which Britain will claim the right to make the seizures, because their sale by Germans gives them credit which places their bonds in the same category as gold shipments.

Zeebrugge Now Chaos Of Ruined Masonry

LONDON, Mar. 22.—A despatch from the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that, as an air and naval base, Zeebrugge is of little value, because the naval and air bombardment by the Allies yesterday, has reduced it to a chaos of ruined masonry. The majority of the air bombs fell upon the Solvar Works, which caught fire, and in the harbor several mine-layers were badly damaged.

Socialists Again Talk Peace in Reichstag

BERLIN, Mar. 22.—The Socialist membership of the Reichstag has decided to present the following resolutions:—

Will Receive a Miners Deputation

LONDON, Mar. 22.—Walter Runciman, who previously refused to receive a deputation of the South Wales Coal Miners' Federation, to listen to their grievances against the mine-owners regarding Sunday work and bonuses, telegraphed to-day agreeing to receive a deputation.

Dutch Liners Now Thought Torpedoed

British Naval Officers Are Now Convinced That Dutch Steamers Tubantia and Palembang Were Sunk by Torpedoes Fired by a German Destroyer

LONDON, Mar. 23.—The sinking of the Dutch liners Tubantia and Palembang are still being given much attention in naval circles. The latest development is in the form of a report from the Captain of the Palembang to the Admiralty, which stated that his ship was struck fore and aft by two torpedoes. He also expressed the belief that another torpedo, which failed to explode hit amidships. This report is based on statements made by the chief officer and boatswain, who both swore they saw the streaks made by the torpedoes.

Russians Take Advantage of Hun Pre-occupation Around Verdun

PETROGRAD, Mar. 22.—Russian operations on the northern front promise to develop into the most serious undertaken by either side in this theatre of war since Field Marshal von Hindenburg's campaign against Dvinsk last autumn. Taking advantage of German pre-occupation at Verdun, the Russian staff decided to anticipate any plans the Germans might be making for an offensive in the Dvinsk region, by a series of manoeuvres which, if successful, will make it not only impossible for them to substitute the advance, they apparently intended, but will force them out of the positions they now hold against the Northern Russian Army.

Will Receive a Miners Deputation

LONDON, Mar. 22.—Walter Runciman, who previously refused to receive a deputation of the South Wales Coal Miners' Federation, to listen to their grievances against the mine-owners regarding Sunday work and bonuses, telegraphed to-day agreeing to receive a deputation.

Mexican General Joins Villa's Band

Mexican Commander At Chihuahua Revolts and is Now to Support Villa—Herrera has a Following of Two Thousand

SAN ANTONIO, Mar. 23.—General Herrera, Commander at Chihuahua, is reported to have revolted against the Carranza Government, declaring himself at war against the United States and promising to support Villa, according to information received here from a source regarded as reliable. Herrera's strength in the City of Chihuahua is placed at 2,000 men. He was relieved of his command by Carranza yesterday, according to information here, the revolt occurring after he had been relieved.

Tribunals Vigorously Defended

Lloyd George Says Charges Made by Certain Section of House are Unjust—Says There is National Work For Every One to do

LONDON, Mar. 23.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, in the Commons to-day, vigorously defended the tribunals against frequent charges from a section of the House that they were unjust in their treatment of "conscientious objectors" against service in the army. Although it is inevitable in some instances that injustice occurs, said Lloyd George, some men use the word "conscientious" as a cloak for cowardice. If a man objects to helping the wounded, then the tribunals are quite justified in putting his objection down to fear. There is national work for all. The whole destiny of the country depends on what happens in the near future. The Government has the right to ask men to contribute something towards helping the country in emergency.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Mar. 22 (Official).—Last night two enemy mine explosions failed to inflict any casualties on our troops. There was some hand-grenade fighting in mine craters north-east of Vermeles without changing the situation there. To-day we successfully bombarded the enemy's position south-west of Wetzmarquart with guns and trench mortars.

FRENCH

PARIS, Mar. 23.—German infantry attacks were again directed to-day against the French front between Avecourt wood and the village of Malancourt. All the German attacks debouching from Avecourt were checked, according to an official statement issued to-night by the French. The Germans succeeded in gaining a foothold on the small hill at Maucourt.

Admits Breakdown Hospital Arrangements In Mesopotamia

LONDON, Mar. 22.—In making a general defence of the conduct of the Mesopotamia campaign, against attacks in the Commons to-day, J. Austen Chamberlain said, that he regretted he was compelled to admit that in his opinion there had been lamentable breakdown in hospital arrangements. He did not seek palliation of some things which had taken place, but begged the House to remember that the campaign had been carried on under circumstances of very great difficulties.

Wait and See

WASHINGTON, Mar. 22.—Latest official advices from the American expeditionary forces in Mexico, are that General Pershing and his men are close to Villa and his outlaws. Only inflicted, he added, in the event of refusal to obey orders in presence of the enemy, but never in this country.

Is a Violation of International Law

Feared Crew Have Perished—London Paper Express Great Indignation Over Sinking of Lightship

LONDON, Mar. 22.—The Galloper lightship at the mouth of the Thames has been torpedoed and sunk, according to Lloyd's report. The Dutch steamer Amstelland from Buenos Aires, for Amsterdam, reports, according to a Reuter despatch from Ymuiden, that she set her course for the Galloper Lightship, but found on the spot only a mast above the surface of the sea.

LONDON, Mar. 23.—No further details of the sinking of the lightship reached London this morning. Nothing has been heard of the crew and it is presumed they were lost. Morning newspapers express great indignation over the sinking of the lightship, characterizing the act as a violation of the elementary principles of International Law.

The Galloper Lightship was one of the four vessels marking the limits of the famous Goodwin Sands, at the entrance of the Straits of Dover, in the North Sea, a few miles from the Kentish coast. Other lightships are the North Goodwin, East Goodwin and Kentish Knock.

Fire Sweeps Two Towns. Big Loss

\$2,000,000 Damage Done in Augusta, Georgia—Feared Many Lives Are Lost—Blaze in Tennessee Capital Does \$1,500,000 Damage—3,000 Are Homeless

AUGUSTA, Ga., Mar. 23.—Fire caused damage, estimated at more than \$2,000,000 in the downtown section of Augusta to-night. At a late hour it was eating its way unchecked down Broad Street, where the City's principal business houses are located. Ten blocks are destroyed or burning.

Cannot Effect Final Issue of Verdun Battle

LONDON, Mar. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail wires to his paper as follows, to-day:—"The German attack on Malancourt cannot possibly make any difference in the position of affairs. The Germans profited by artillery emplacements and flame throwings to surprise the first French trenches and gain a couple of hundred yards advance. This they well know cannot in any way affect the final issue of the battle for Verdun, which already has been decided."

Many Prisoners Are Closed in Britain

LONDON, Mar. 22.—The reduction in prison estimates of the British Isles for the coming year, of \$500,000 or about 12 per cent, and the shutting up, in whole or in part, of scores of prisons, are some of the visible evidences of reduction of crime owing to the war.

Stirs Commons With Attack On Air Dept.

Billing Charges British Air Service With Inefficiency—Asserts That its Blundering Policy is Responsible For Many Lives

LONDON, Mar. 22.—Pemberton Billing stirred the Commons this afternoon with an arraignment of the British air service, which he charged with inefficiency. He asserted that its blundering policy had been responsible for the deaths of many officers, who had been murdered rather than killed. He declared that Earl Derby was not qualified for appointment as chairman of the Committee of control of air defence, because he was not well informed on the subject. Billing said that within the next few years the big nations would possess from 100,000 to 200,000 aeroplanes, with which the sky would be blackened, while even small nations, which were unable to afford battleships, would be able to maintain fleets of aircraft which would cost only from £100 to £200 apiece.

Harold J. Tennant replied. Billing's charges were absurd and untrue, he argued. The Commander-in-Chief at the front was thoroughly satisfied with the air service, while the word "murder" in connection with the deaths of airmen, never should have been used. Billing sprang to his feet: "I repeat the statement, and if Tennant wishes to challenge, I will produce such evidence as will shock the House." Tennant retorted that the member had little to justify his charge of murder.

Nothing further developed in the Commons in connection with the Billing murder charge, but in the Lords the Duke of Devonshire, replying to a question by Baron Beresford on the same subject, said: "No authentic record exists of any officer losing his life through a faulty machine, although officers were killed while making important experiments. Baron Beresford thereupon apologized for his statement, saying his information came from what he considered a reliable source."

Cargo of Foodstuffs Sunk by Russians

LONDON, Mar. 22.—Sinking by a Russian warship of the Esperancea off Kallakra, in the Black Sea, off the Roumanian coast, is reported in a despatch filed at Bucharest on Sunday. The Esperancea is a 7,000 ton vessel, flying the German flag, and is said to have been loaded with foodstuffs for Constantinople. The crew were captured by the Russians. The despatch also reports the sinking of a score of small sailing ships with cargoes of food.

4000 Natives Killed In Big Battle

CAPE TOWN, Mar. 22.—"The greatest battle ever fought against a native race in Africa," is the way the Government blue book, just issued, characterizes the fight in the north of what was formerly German South West Africa, between the Portuguese and the rebellious Ovakuanama. More than 4,000 natives were killed in the battle, which lasted from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. According to a statement from Portuguese headquarters, their casualties were only one hundred.

Hun Subs Lay Mines Mouth of Thames

LONDON, Mar. 23.—A despatch of March 8th said, according to naval circles German submarines have been busy laying anchored mines between the mouth of the Thames and the Galloper Lightship. Many disasters have occurred the last few months in this neighborhood.

DON'T WORRY

"What has become of that 'Don't Worry Club' you once helped to organize?" "Everybody refused to worry. The club got in debt and had to disband." "It's lent—we get the news from the from the calendar. Otherwise we might not notice it."



W. H. Jackman, 39 WATER STREET, WEST. 2 Doors East Railway Station. Phone 795. P. O. Box 186

Russians Offensive Increased

Capture Three Miles of German Trenches Near Lake Narocz—Russians Force Entanglements and Rout Huns in Hand to Hand Encounter

LONDON, Mar. 23.—The Russians' offensive in the northwest has increased in intensity and fighting is in progress day and night. The latest official statement from Russia says: "Desperate infantry fighting is proceeding north of the town of Postava, where the Germans launched violent counter attacks in an attempt to dislodge the Russians from trenches which they had previously captured." Respecting this operation, the Berlin communication says on this point the Russians delivered their heaviest attack, their losses reached extraordinary high figures, even for the number of Russians in action. The Russians have captured three lines of German trenches on the south-western shore of Lake Narocz, where it is officially declared, fighting is developing in favor of the Russian forces. Here the Russians, despite asphyxiating gases and murderous fire, forced three lines of wire entanglements, and made their gain in a series of fierce hand-to-hand encounters. The Russian War Office also officially announced the capture of Ispahan, in Persia, after an engagement. An unofficial report received by way of Rome and London says the Austrians have abandoned Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina.

Bad weather has again broken over the Austro-Italian front, but it has not put a stop to the violent bombardments. The Austrians have delivered surprise attacks with infantry against Italian positions at various points, but these, according to Rome, have everywhere been repulsed.

BAD LITTLE BOY

"Bad little boy" when he asked for a penny; "Bad little boy" when he wanted to play; "Bad little boy"—oh, the times were so many; "Bad little boy" all the time, every day; "Bad little boy" when he teased his small kitten; "Bad little boy" when he climbed up a tree; "Bad little boy" when he mislaid his mitten; "Bad little boy" when he came late to tea; "Bad little boy" if in school he just wriggled; "Bad little boy" if he looked off his book; "Bad little boy" if he whispered or jiggled; "Bad little boy" if his memory forsook; "Bad little boy" just for once over-sleeping; "Bad little boy" if he made sister cry; "Bad little boy" just for running and leaping; "Bad little boy" just for asking, "Well, why?" "Bad little boy" if his fingers were sticky; "Bad little boy" if he tracked in the dust; "Bad little boy" if he spotted his dickey; "Bad little boy" if his hair would get mussed; "Bad little boy" if he talked a bit wildish; "Bad little boy" if he laughed, sang or danced; "Bad little boy" at each act that was childish; "Bad little boy" if he shouted or pranced; "Bad little boy!" All the time it was shaming him; "Bad little boy!" It was all that he heard; If he grew up a failure, well, who would be blaming him? He took all the grown-ups, at least, at their word.



ESTABLISHED 1891.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

We repair broken plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.
JAN 14, 1916, W. F. 1002

J. J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

ECLIPSE,
which we sell at **45c. lb.**

ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER
20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS,
1s. and 2s.

J. J. St. John
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

SNAG BOOT.



The Great American Rubber Boot. The same Boot as worn by the American Fishermen.

"Snag," the Great Fishermen's Boot. Six thousand pairs sold last year to the members of the different Fire Brigades operating in New York City. The only Boot they can get the season's wear out of.

The greatest wearer in America. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

F. Smallwood,
Distributor for Newfoundland.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

THE MARINE MOTOR IN NEWFOUNDLAND

A Vast Field With Great Possibilities Ahead.

By J. W. McGRATH, in Canadian Motor Boat.

In my article in the November issue of the "Canadian Motor Boat," I said "we are a great Marine people, and possess the greatest fisheries the world has ever known." In proof of this statement, I may add that no sooner does one fishery end in Newfoundland than another begins. The Newfoundland herring, Labrador, and Bank fisheries have closed for the year 1915; but before these have closed, the great herring fishery on the west coast of the Island in Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay begins, and for the first time in the history of this fishery, the marine motor is about to play a very important part. The winter herring fishery in Newfoundland, hitherto was mostly prosecuted by American schooners from Gloucester and Boston, with some Canadian schooners from Lunenburg. This season, however, several Newfoundland schooners have joined the fleet, and nearly all those schooners are provided with small motor boats, which are being used in towing fleets of dories and boats, which the fishermen use in hauling their nets. In consequence of this new use for the marine motor, large numbers of engines were sold this fall to the herring catchers. It is apparent that the marine motor engine will at no very distant day be introduced in the prosecution of the Newfoundland seal fishery, which would mean a vast new field of labor with the greatest possibilities attending same. In the early days of the seal industry in Newfoundland waters, small boats and schooners were used. As the years advanced, larger sailing vessels came into use and at one time in the history of the colony, about one hundred years ago, a magnificent fleet of 600 brig, brigantines, barques, brigs, and fast sailing vessels pursued the hunt. In 1883 steam was first introduced into the Newfoundland seal fishery; large wooden ships were built and engine expressly for combating with the massive Arctic floe. Being of greater strength and speed with accompanying propulsive force, they eventually drove out the large fleet of sailing ships, and for close on a half century these powerful oak built ships dominated the sealing industry. In time many of these ships came to destruction amid the Arctic floes, and have never been replaced by similar ships—so that the large squadron of twenty-five of these massive ice breakers have dwindled down to eight ships. Within the past ten years another fleet of steel-built ships were introduced into this fishery, but their connection with this industry was short lived. Out of a fleet of ten of these steel ships, all have been purchased by the Russian Government with the exception of one ship. They will be used in the waters near New Archangel in keeping the harbors in that part of Russia open to traffic all through the winter season; so that for the first time in the history of the colony not more than nine ships will follow the seal fishery this season—which means that only about one-third of the men usually employed at this fishery will be engaged this spring. The loss to the colony is a great one, because the local value of this industry to the country for a quarter of a century or more averaged from one year to another from six hundred thousand dollars to one million dol-

lars. But such a splendid industry must not be allowed to perish—and hence with characteristic pluck and energy and far-seeing business qualifications, we find that the President of the Fishermen's Protective Union, W. F. Coaker, advocating at the convention of the Fishermen's Protective Union, and through "The Mail and Advocate," which is the official organ of the F.P.U., the introduction of motor sealing schooners in the fishery. In a recent issue of the "Mail and Advocate," I take the following statement regarding the introduction of the marine motor into the seal fishery of Newfoundland: "It is apparent that all the steel sealing steamers will be withdrawn from the sealing venture—the wooden ships will again come to the front—the once splendid fleet of 25 wooden steamers has been reduced to 8—the principal cause being the introduction of large steel ships. The steel ships having withdrawn from the fishery, the time is now opportune to enact legislation to prevent any new ships larger than the S.S. Sagona from engaging in the seal fishery. The days of the motor sealing schooner may not be as distant as one would imagine. Five years ago thousands of our toilers would gladly welcome a repetition of the old days of the sealing brig. Motor schooners have cruised the Arctic Ocean successfully and there is no reason why they could not be used successfully in sealing schooners."

In view of the attitude of W. F. Coaker, Esq., President of the F.P.U., and the statements made through the columns of the "Mail and Advocate" against large steel ships being used in prosecuting the seal fishery, and wooden steamships, too, it is quite remarkable to expect that within a few years a large fleet of schooners from 100 tons and up, with powerful motor engines, will engage in this fishery. The fishermen of this country would be pleased to see a return to the days when a fleet of 600 sailing vessels engaged in this voyage, with powerful marine motors. Conditions would be made very much more assuring all round. In the light of the events, a vast field opens up in this country for the introduction of a large superior class of marine motors. Such a class of ships can not only be used in this fishery, but at the close of same, they can be successfully employed in the carrying trade of the colony—conveying out products to foreign markets, returning with loads of imports, and in the coastwise trade and in the other fisheries of the country.

From a business point of view, such a class of ships should pay very much better than the old wooden steamships which were used at the sealing fishery alone, for about two months in each year, and then remained idle for the remaining ten months. I have reason to think that the time has arrived, when a proper representation of the advantage of the marine motor propelled sailing vessels over the wooden steamships will be very much appreciated by the fishermen of this country, and if the advantages can be shown to be greater, as they certainly should be, a great outlet and large market will be found in this country for a class of marine motors not in use in the country at present.—Canadian Motor Boat.

German Dead in Groups Upright—Hadn't Room to Fall

French Soldier Tells of Horrible Slaughter of Germans at Douaumont—They Looked Like a Swarm of Bees Crawling Over Each Other—Sees Real River of Blood—Ten Thousand Killed in One Ravine Alone

PARIS, March 18.—Among the wounded who have arrived at Paris is a Sergeant of the 75th Battery in the section near Regneville, who describes the German attack of Saturday morning against Cote du Poivre (Pepper Hill): "From dawn till seven their howitzers had tried to demolish us, without hurting a man or gun. We held our fire, waiting for their infantry. At 9.30 the message came that they were moving forward. We could not see them because they were hidden by Talou Hill. As we tried to look out, a Lieutenant ordered us under cover. Suddenly the telephone operator gave the signal; we began firing at eighteen hundred metres. We fired at full speed for twenty minutes. When 'cease fire' came there was a heap of shell cases fully a man high behind our guns. At the order I rushed to a lookout trench at the side of a battery. At the top of the ravine on the edge of the plateau was a great heap of Germans. They looked like a swarm of bees crawling over each other. Not one was standing. Every minute shells threw bodies and debris into the air. The whole ravine slope was grey with corpses. One could not see the ground, they were so numerous and the snow no longer white. We calculated that there were fully ten thousand dead at that point alone, and the river ran past deep with patches and streaks of blood. I had read of river running blood, now I have seen it. While the stream wasn't crimson, one could trace reddish patches distinctly. We watched, fascinated, then came a German shell, a piece of which lodged in my shoulder. The Lieutenant said it served me right for not keeping covered. I would gladly have given both arms to have been able to stay until the enemy was beaten."

the time," says M. Couten, "and yet the evacuation took place without disorder, as we had been awaiting the order to leave, and had got together our essential baggage. Most of us would rather have remained, feeling secure in the underground bomb-proofs, and during the terrific cause of fire there were, happily, only a few victims, but the presence of civilians interfered with movements of the troops. The people left in cheerful humor and without complaint, feeling certain that they would soon return."

With regard to the military operations, M. Couten said: "At the time we left, we were satisfied that the enemy's offensive was already checked. I had been able to see all the defensive precautions which were taken, and was aware of the strength of the forces accumulated in the Verdun sector, and my confidence is consequently absolute in the complete early success of our arms. The importance of the German gain should not be exaggerated."

"I know all the points where the first phases of the battle occurred, and can say that the exact advance of the Germans north of Verdun does not exceed four kilometres."

Other refugees who had been interviewed agree in stating that despite the terrific noise of the artillery fire, and the lurid illumination of the sky during Friday night and Saturday morning, when they left, all were supremely confident in the superiority of their own army. They say that the only civilian left in Verdun on Saturday was an employee of the City Hall.

The last refugees were escorted by the French, who, with admirable devotion, aided the tired mothers to carry their children. The only sign of worry or exasperation shown by the retreating residents of Verdun was when the customs employees inquired regarding the contents of their packages.

The refugees were greatly touched by the reception accorded to them on their arrival at the railroad station in Paris, when a number of persons, including society women, offered to carry their baggage and help them to places of shelter. The general optimism was reflected by the remark of one young man who, when queried about the occurrences in the fortress leave the city was given to the civilian population on Friday last, "We were being heavily shelled at

PARIS, March 16.—(Delayed)—M. Couten, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Verdun, has arrived in Paris, and says that the order to leave the city was given to the civilian population on Friday last. "We were being heavily shelled at

NORTHCLIFFE GIVES FRENCH JOURNAL HIS IMPRESSIONS ON FIGHTING AROUND VERDUN

PARIS, March 18.—Lord Northcliffe, owner of the London Times and other newspapers, who has been inspecting the field of battle at Verdun, has given some of his impressions to the Temps.

"I have been to the front six times," said Lord Northcliffe, "and that which has invariably always struck me is the splendid health, the excellent equipment and absolute confidence of the French soldier. I have also been impressed by the immense number of men in reserve, they cover miles and miles of ground—and by the quantity, so to speak, without limit of munitions deposited everywhere."

"Our correspondents in Germany who find means to send to London each week particularly precise and exact reports, inform us that Germany is now obliged to fight against time and duration. The initiative of the battle of Verdun, engaged during the bad season, proves that the Germans, who have no idea of the unbreakable tenacity of the French soldier, think they will be able to end the war by the capture of some unclassified fortifications at Verdun. Moreover, Douaumont has not, after all, great importance. In brief, according to impressions gathered on the spot, it is only a simple incident in the great battle."

"In view of the fact that the German stomach is beginning to cry famine as a result of the implacable blockade of the allies, I am awaiting violent explosions of German anguish on land and also on sea during the next six months. I am convinced that the German fleet will before long make a big effort. The British marine knows it and awaits the great day with impatience and anxiety. "Not having been invaded, Britain

has been long in awakening to the reality of the war, but an old Oriental proverb says: 'Beware of the man who is slow to wrath.' The great majority of the British people to-day especially the women—the people of England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, finally realize fully that to preserve their own liberty and that of the world the teeth and claws of the Prussian tiger must be torn out.

"John Bull and his allies are masters of the sea and will not permit a single German ship to leave the ports of Hamburg and Bremen until Germany has paid the entire price. I believe I know Germany well, and have not the slightest doubt as to the final issue of the war."

Was Glad to Get Socks

1219 1st. Nfld. Regt., Mediterranean Exped. Force, January 24, 1916.

Mrs. John Roberts, Botwood, Newfoundland.

Dear Mrs. Roberts—Just a few lines to thank you for the kind present which I received whilst in the fighting line. I am sorry I did not write to thank you before, I have been in hospital with frozen feet, and have taken the first opportunity I got to thank you. The socks and handkerchiefs were greatly acceptable out there, as it was such a job to get our clothes washed. Well this is all this time, again thanking you.

I remain, PTE. S. BOONE, I have enclosed a photograph of myself which was taken whilst I was in Egypt. I belong to South River, Clarke's Beach, Nfld.

Furniture for Hard Wear and Home Comfort

As a New Year Special we are offering our many friends and customers in the outports a large stock of Household Furniture, built on fine solid lines, and guaranteed to withstand hard wear and good service.

This stock includes every thing needed for the comfortable furnishing of a home. White Enamel and Brass Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands and Chairs for the Bedroom, Tables, Arm Chairs, Dining Chairs, Sofas, Canvases and Linoleums. A specially low price will be made on all immediate orders, and full particulars, with prices, will be sent by mail on application.

Any order received by us will receive immediate and careful attention, and will be packed and shipped by first available express or steamer. For good goods, prompt services, and reasonable prices try the

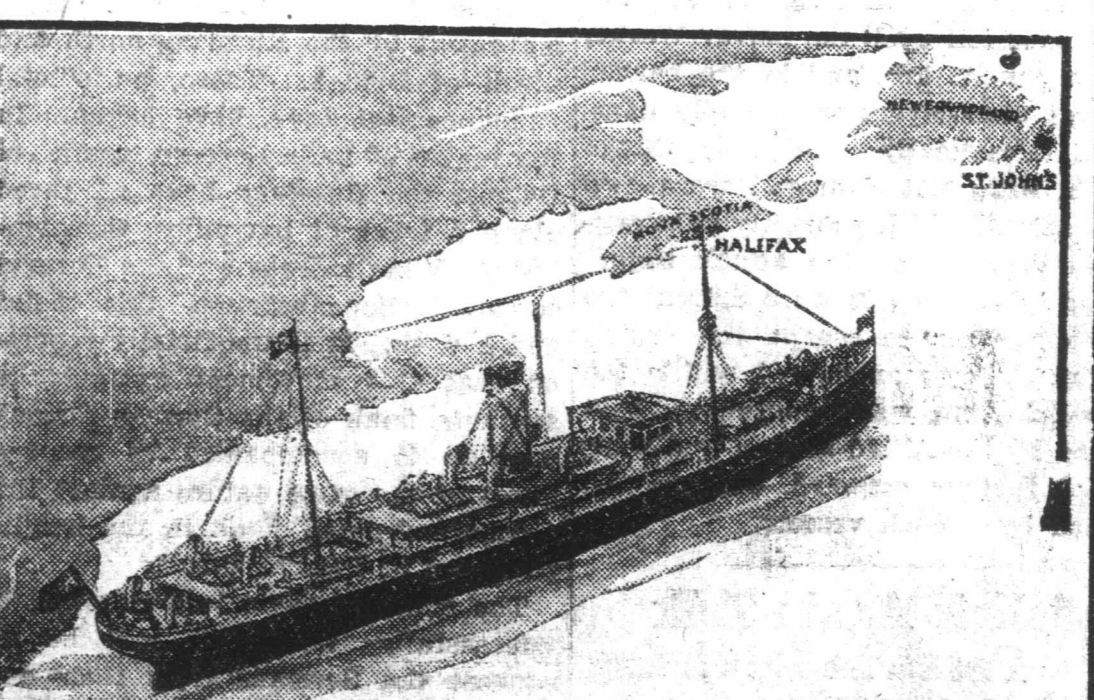
U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.,
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunders clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunders
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

Red Cross Line



The Sure Route in Winter

S.S. "STEPHANO."
Tickets issued to New York, Halifax and Boston.

INTENDED SAILINGS.
FROM NEW YORK: FROM ST. JOHN'S:
S.S. Stephano, March 27th. S.S. Stephano, April 5th.

Harvey & Co, Agents

Ladle Cove Does Good Work for the W.P.A.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in the columns of your much esteemed paper for a few remarks re the doings of Ladle Cove. To the visitor it might seem that this little out-of-the-way place, cut off from all telegraph communications with the outside world, is a dull, dreary spot, but not so with parades, teas, concerts and boat building etc. It is a very interesting little spot. We have had some very nice and entertaining teas and concerts here this winter, the first for the season being a patriotic tea in aid of the W. P. A. of this place.

I must tarry here a little while to congratulate the members of the F. P. U. in this community for the way in which they have worked to help along in the grand work that is being done for our soldier boys, the brave boys that are fighting our battles, helping us to live at home in peace and comfort. All honor to those noble boys who have volunteered to fight

for King and Country and defence of righteous liberties. All honour to the noble women who have formed themselves into an organization to do their bit to help in this great struggle of right against might.

Scarcely had the hum of the patriotic tea cleared away when it was announced that there was a tea and concert being held in the Orange Hall by the L. O. A., which was a very enjoyable time. All enjoyed themselves to the full.

And last but not least came the F. P. U. tea and concert. I tell you Mr. Editor that was a grand old time. Thanks to the ladies, we had an excellent tea. I think some of the ladies are just as much for the Union welfare as most of the men.

Several of our men are building motor boats this year. I understand they are to be fitted with 7-1-2 h. p. Fulton engines. We are expecting a jolly time when they make their maiden trips. We wish them luck. Thanking you for space and wishing you every success in your labours,

I remain,
Yours etc.,
R. M. P.

Ladle Cove, March 13, 1916.

BRITISH
THE POWER OF PROTECTION
 Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means
PROTECTION from High Prices

BRITISH

PROTECTION in Material.
PROTECTION in Style.
PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs
PROTECTION
Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
 Sinnott's Building
 Duckworth Street, St. John's.

BRITISH

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



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

Job's Stores Limited.
 DISTRIBUTORS

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

100 GOOD LOGGERS

Are still required by

A. N. D. CO.

For the Logging Camps at

Millertown & Badger.

Wages Average \$24 and Board.

GOOD MEN STAYING TO

End of Chop

Will be paid \$26 per month.

TAKE TRAIN TO MILLERTOWN OR BADGER.

**Entire Ranks
 Are Mowed Down
 By Artillery**

Effective Fire by Gunners of France—Splendid Heroism Displayed in Fierce Fighting—French Officer Describes the Battle of Verdun

PARIS, March 6.—An artillery officer who took part in the battle of Verdun has been authorized to make the following statement of his experiences and observations:

"After Feb. 21, when the Germans began the preparation for the attack with that fury which has already been described, we understood that a decisive struggle was about to be engaged. Our group was then in position to the southeast of Haumont wood. A battery was divided up for flanking purposes on three positions—two to the east of Haumont wood, one to the south and a third to the north of Samogneux. The two other batteries were to the south of Hill No. 312, which lies to the east of Hill 344. We were supported by a battery of six pieces of 90-millimeter guns.

Entire Ranks Mowed Down
 "We naturally relied at once to the German attack with a curtain fire to prevent as far as possible the enemy infantry from opening a path into our lines. One of our sections even went forward into the Caures ravine and opened fire at 700 meters. But the Germans, despite enormous losses of men, commenced to overflow on all sides. They arrived at the Caures wood by the tops of the hills which run between the Taumont wood and the Caures wood, and they progressively invaded these positions. The section which was trying to retain them kept shortening its fire as they advanced, mowing down entire ranks. New waves replaced those of the Germans who died, and the section kept on firing, exhausting its ammunition. It was hard at work when groups of the enemy who had succeeded in penetrating got behind the guns. Although they had been turned, our artillerymen did not lose their presence of mind. They blew up their guns retreating, carrying off a sergeant who had been wounded.

"A battery of 90-millimeter guns established at Haumont, although it had been reached by an informal fire, valiantly carried out all instructions given to it. Shells of 305 millimeter calibre from the German heavy guns literally rained around this battery. In less than a minute thirteen of them fell around our guns and the battery of 90's after having wiped out a large number of the enemy, was obliged to cease firing. At this moment a sergeant-major of a battery of field artillery named Pierrard approached the commander of the group of batteries and said: 'Commander, my battery of 58's no longer exists. Please employ me elsewhere.' 'Very well,' replied the commander, 'put yourself at the disposal of the battery of 90's.'

Fire Re-opened Vigorously
 "Pierrard collected the men who had been working with him, and brought them to the battery of 90's and opened the fire again with an admirable vigor. He served the pieces for 18 hours and kept constantly in communication with the commander, demanding ammunition for his duel—a veritable epic duel with the German guns. Undoubtedly it was impossible at last to send him supplies. 'Use up what you have in the way of ammunition,' ordered the commander, 'and then blow up your guns.'

Carbines Used
 "The enemy was approaching. Their first ranks came so near the guns that Pierrard and his companions had to defend themselves with their carbines. They began to fire again with the 90's until the moment when their position became absolutely untenable and they blew up the guns and withdrew. Probably during this movement of falling back Pierrard, brave among a multitude of brave men, was killed. He disappeared from that moment. He was not the only one to show magnificent devotion to his country.

Splendid Heroism
 "Another instance of the cool bravery which animated our artillerymen was given by a battery which was under a frightful bombardment. One 305-millimeter German shell killed the captain, the sergeant-major, a sergeant and five gunners. Do you imagine that that interrupted the work of the others? Not for a moment. As if with one impulse they pulled on their coats to work better and in their shirt sleeves they redoubled efforts to intensify their curtain fire and to urge on their comrades.

Shelled Enemy
 "In the course of the day of Feb. 22 we received an calculable number

of 305-millimeter shells from the Germans on the farm of Mormont and its neighborhood. Our situation was very difficult as it was almost lucky if one case out of three arrived. The road to Vachereauville was swept by an infernal hail. The gun which was detached to service at Samogneux underwent a bombardment by shells of all sizes, but carried out without ceasing its work of destruction against the enemy. Four times the gunners, to prevent it from overheating, washed it from their water bottles. When hard pressed finally by the enemy they removed the breach keys and fell back. In despair, however, at not having been able to drag their gun with them, they returned during the night to try to pull it off with their hands. The chief gunner was wounded in this enterprise, which failed. The artillerymen decided not to allow their gun to fall into the hands of the enemy and returned once more to blow it up. They found that it had already been destroyed, as a 210-millimeter shell had in the meantime struck it. Similar incidents occurred everywhere.

At Hill 344
 "On Feb. 23 our men vied with each other in courage and devotedness. In the evening after bombardments from both sides of extraordinary violence, our batteries received the order to move to the Cote du Poivre, where they arrived almost miraculously without losses. Feb. 24 was a great day. What a massacre of Boches! It was then that the French and German troops disputed possession of Hill 344. We pounded into the German masses, each gun trying to outdo the other. The enemy infantry advanced and retreated by turns and we followed it perfectly, lengthening and shortening our range according to its movements. How many victims we have made; it would be impossible precisely to say—heaps and heaps of them, that I can affirm. "A German regiment coming out of the Haumont wood and another coming from Samogneux toward our fire line literally chopped up. I assure you that our men whom we left behind on the field of battle have been well avenged. There is only one thing that we desire, and that is to see similar occasions present themselves.

"Our field artillery in the course of the fighting at Verdun has shown that it maintained admirably its reputation. When the war of big movements comes and the French advances has once more begun, it will give a good account of itself in the hour of great decisions."

Scotland's Heroes

They sleep afar from their Scottish homes
 And the Coldstone burn and glen,
 Afar from straths and Highland hills,
 From moor and woodland den.
 The rolling tides will ebb and flow
 'Neath moons that wax and wane,
 But many a Highland Scottish lad
 Will never come home again.

The rolling mists on Morven's side
 Where deep the spring snow lies,
 Wraill sadly o'er the white-capped peaks
 Where the Coldstone waters rise.
 There seems to be a moaning
 In the Coldstone burn and glen,
 And there seems to be a sobbing
 For the souls of these gallant men.

You will find our Territorials
 Across the North Sea wave,
 For they fell afar in Flanders fields,
 And they rest in a Flanders grave.
 They fain would have slept 'neath
 the heather hills,
 By the Coldstone burn and glen,
 They fain would have slept where the
 burnie runs
 In the auld churchyard at hame.

Though centuries may onward roll,
 To times we've'er shall see,
 Yet those that fell on Flanders fields
 Will not be forgotten be.
 With pride's light flashing in each eye
 The story will be told
 Of how the Scottish fought and fell
 In the brave days of old.

THE NICKEL--WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY--MID-WEEK HOLIDAY BILL.

"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

THE SAVING CIRCLES, an intensely gripping and interesting episode.

"VICTORS AT SEVEN."

A Broadway star feature; a bunch of mix-ups and a barrel of fun in 3 parts.

"LEATHER GOODS LADY."—A drama of human appeal that rends the very soul.

"REVOLT OF MRS. WIGGS."—A Vitagraph comedy a long conventional lines.

Performances Throughout the LENTEN SEASON for the City RELIEF Fund.

**Superiority of
 French Munitions**

Vastly Increased Supply Now on the Side of the Allies—Will Germany's Attack on Verdun be her Last Attempt to Win a Decisive Victory

PARIS, Mar. 9.—(By Fred B. Pitney).—"The seven months, from July 1915, to February, 1916, wrought a great change on the western front, and it was a change all in favor of the Allies," a military official pointed out to me to-day. It is such a change that I am almost beginning to take stock in the theory, that Germany is commencing to find her resources failing and that the attack on Verdun is her last great stand, failing in which means that she is beaten if not subdued.

"We began to hear that theory put forward in the first weeks of the war. When the great recovery came for the Allies after the battle of the Marne, the extreme optimist who were very strong in the lungs said that the war would be over by January, 1916, because Germany could not last any longer than that—her resources would give out. The date was successively put forward to March, June, August and October, 1915. Since then no exact dates have been mentioned. Now I am almost ready to credit that Germany is beginning to feel the pinch in munitions and perhaps in men, and that she realizes that one mighty blow must be struck before her prestige begins to wane. In other words, she must win now at Verdun or admit that her fine military machine cannot hope to conquer the superior and constantly growing forces of the Allies."

Behind these conditions there is the vital question of munitions. All the signs that I saw at the front, five days before the Verdun drive began, and the evidence from the German attacks in January, pointed to a vastly increased supply of munitions on the side of the Allies and the beginning, at least, of the pinch for the Germans. French artillery activity that eight months ago would have had a place in the communiqués, was a part of the daily routine and was not considered worthy of mention. The French guns boomed day and night from one end of the western front to the other. The slightest movement in the German trenches brought a concentrated artillery fire from that point. The use of ammunition was prodigious.

Eight months ago it was the other way around. The German artillery was more active than the French. The French were conserving their munition supplies. The Germans were prodigal with theirs.

The great French offensive at the end of September, 1915, was preceded by four weeks of incessant bombardment and a veritable hurricane of shells for seventy hours. When the Germans tried in January to retake the ground lost in the Champagne their attack was preceded by an artillery storm of twelve hours. The French bombardment was six times as long as the German. It cannot be said that the Germans did not know the necessity for thorough artillery preparations. The only answer is that they did not have the shells. Moreover, there has been insufficient artillery preparation in every one of the six big attacks they made in January, 1916, and these made prior to the present great offensive.

On the other hand, the French have been increasing almost daily their general artillery activity, and at the same time were accumulating a great reserve of shells, which steadily grew in face of the enormous number used from day to day. The evidence was that, after eighteen months, Germany was beginning to feel the pinch in munitions. Verdun should give a definite answer.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"THE DREAM DANCE"

A Lubin 3 Reel feature, presenting Helma Whitman and L. C. Shumway.

"The Parson Who Fled West"
 A Selig Western Drama.

"A Hazardous Courtship"
 A Edison Comedy with Raymond McKee and Dallas Helford.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.

A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

BILLY REEVES, the famous English Music Hall Comedian in a great comedy, entitled,
"JUST LIKE KIDS."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.

ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
 January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

COOPERS, ATTENTION!

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

R. CALLAHAN, Water St.

NOTICE!

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.

**WHERE TO GET
 THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE**

The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
 Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
 Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East.
 Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd.
 Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road.
 Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.
 Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road.
 Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.
 James Whelan—Colonial Street.
 F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunney Hill).
 Mrs. Organ—Military Road.
 Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
 Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
 Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street.
 Mrs. Downton—Fleming Street.
 Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.
 Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.
 Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill.
 M. A. Duffy—Cabot Street.
 M. J. James—Cookstown Road.

Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill.
 Popular Store—Casey Street.
 Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street.
 Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.
 Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.
 Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
 A. McCoubrey—(tinsmith) New Gower Street.
 Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
 Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
 Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.
 Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.
 P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.
 Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.
 Miss Murphy—Water St. West.
 Capt. Flott—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.
 Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street.
 Patrick Malone, Central Street.
 B. Jackson, 54 New Gower Street.
 Miss McCormick, Duckworth St. East.
 Miss Waddleton, Waldegrave St.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

ANOTHER LOT

**OF 22 TUBS
BEST BUTTER
FROM
MONTREAL**
On Consignment.
**PRICE IS RIGHT.
J. J. ROSSITER,**

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 23, 1916

AT THE HOUSE

YESTERDAY Mr. Clift and Mr. Jennings delivered splendid speeches, dealing with the policy of the Government respecting war, finance, pit props and prohibition. Mr. Jennings' speech was the best he has yet delivered in the House and was an eye-opener to those who heretofore spurned the idea of having fishermen sitting as representatives of the people.

The Premier closed the debate on the Address in Reply with a laboured speech of half an hour. At the close Dr. Lloyd asked the Premier what steps were being taken by the Department of Justice, or the Inspector of Police, to run down the squad of thieves now operating so successfully in this city. The Premier replied in his usual style, that he had not heard anything of such occurrence, but would ask the Department of Justice for a report.

Mr. Coaker objected to this style of doing business and asked that immediate steps be taken to protect the property of citizens in the city, which for two weeks has been subject to a band of thieves operating with much success. He thought the two police detectives were doing good work, but they could not deal with the matter entirely, and if those robberies were to be ended a greater effort must be made by the Inspector General and the Justice Department. It was time to wake up after realizing that four or five such crimes were being daily committed with apparent impunity.

**RUSSIA
REGENERATA**

A NEW Russia is evidently being born out of the tears and sufferings of the war—a Russia of fair government, progress and economic stability. Just a few days ago the Czar opened the Duma in person and welcomed its members in the name of victory.

It is difficult for the Westerners to understand the true significance of this, as no potentate occupies a position with regard to his subjects as does "The Little Father" (the name by which the Russian mujik calls the Czar).

War has its horrors; but, in the case of Russia, at least, it has been the alchemist of good; for great reforms have grown out of the

bloody struggle which is now focussing the attention of the world. When Lloyd George said that "German arms are blasting the fetters off backward Russia," he uttered a truth whose full meaning can be evaluated only by a review of Muscovite history.

It was the constant incursions of the Tartars which led to the consolidation of old Russia about Moscow; and a reign of terror in the first half of the XVIIIth century led to the foundation of the House of Romanoff, under which the Russian Empire has grown to its present greatness. A century later the war with Sweden brought the nation to a realization of its need of Western ways. Under Peter the Great the Swedish struggle resulted in the permanent alignment of Russia with the nations of the West, instead of the civilization of the East.

With the Napoleonic Wars Russia took several more steps out of her semi-Asiatic condition. The Crimean War brought a further spread of enlightened ideas and much to do with the famous emancipation of the serfs. The feudal system received further blows at the end of the Turkish War of 1877-78. As a climax, to the Russo-Japanese War came the bloody revolution of 1905, the birth of the first Parliament (the Duma) and the seeming dawn of freedom. But it was a false dawn; and there followed reaction of the most terrible sort—pogroms, wholesale arrests, the suppression of Liberal ideas and wholesale exile of intellectual leaders to Siberia.

This era was passing away at the outbreak of the War. In the spring of 1914, the Duma refused to pass the budget; and it fought with reactionary government on almost equal terms. The War caused the Liberal leaders to consent to delay; old institutions were allowed to stand unchallenged in the hour of crisis, when every nerve of the nation was needed in the gigantic struggle for national preservation. The war brought a wonderful change; and the ignorant mujik who seldom went more than fifty miles from his native village, has travelled to the battle front and come in contact with all sorts of men whose existence he had never before dreamed of.

The suppression of vodka has wrought marvels. The older peasant, instead of spending his evenings in besotting revels, now takes his place in a little group around some man or woman who can read (illiteracy has been the plague-spot in Russia) and listens to the latest news about the war or hears words of wisdom from some volume purchased at the neighboring town by the joint contributions of many poor folk.

Russia is now moving and stirring; and the world is bound to hear more of the Slave. The huge successes which have been achieved by Russian Arms in Armenia have been an inspiration to the people; and Westerners have awakened to the fact that the Russian soldier is by no means such as we have been accustomed to regard him. The Grand Duke Nicholas has proven himself a master of modern warfare; and the soldiers under his command have manifested a spirit of discipline and enthusiasm that we never associated with the Slav.

Though the population of Russia at the hour is in the main ignorant to-day, we cannot deny its possibilities in the days to come. The Slavs are destined to play a most important part in the history of the future. Europe to-day has about 130,000,000 Slavs to 70,000,000 Teutons. In Russia the rate of increase in population is 2.01 a year, whereas in Germany it is but 1.40, and gradually falling. The birthrate of Russia constitutes an insuperable force; and it has resources greater than all the rest of Europe put together. These resources are almost wholly undeveloped. As the Slav consciousness finds itself, and modern ideas spread, Slav influence in world affairs is bound to grow.

OUR FISHERIES

THE Morris Government has been very lavish in its expenditure of public monies on "Exhibitions." It has subsidized Agricultural Exhibitions, Poultry Exhibitions and what not; but the greatest industry of the Country has never been favored with even a thought in connection with these Exhibitions by our present political dabblers.

Pages have been written (and paid for handsomely) to "boom" our forest and agricultural possibilities; but very little has been done either to educate our own people regarding our fisheries, or to advertise them abroad. There has been, we believe, an attempt to push our fish products in foreign markets by trade agents; but we have never seen any detailed report of the efforts of these agencies.

Our friends in the Maritime Provinces have travellers on the road to boom the fish trade; and some of the American firms have a regular agency service to display and sell their products, or what are supposed to be American products. Possibly our people are not aware that a good deal of the best quality of fish which the Americans put up so attractively comes from Newfoundland; and we get no credit for the supplying of the material for the sale of which American people get the credit and the proceeds.

President Coaker during his recent visit to the United States went into this business very thoroughly; and his investigations will be made public in due course. He has already stated that a certain Gloucester firm is evading our laws, and at the same time jeopardizing our fishery business in the United States. Instead of buying our fish outright, as was the case some few years ago, this firm has handed over the ownership (nominal) to some Newfoundland skippers who have access to our waters and our bait supply, on the same footing as our own people. This matter will likely be the subject of an inquiry at an early date. We do not blame the plucky young fellows who become party to this *modus operandi*; but we insist that there should be no evasion of the law. As long as the Bait Act is to be enforced against Americans, why should we tolerate this subterfuge?

To return to the theme we set out to discuss,—we ask why Morris has never given attention to the matter of a fishery exhibition. Potatoes, turnips, hens, etc., are all very desirable things to exhibit; but as far as we can gather, the only people to profit by the poultry exhibitions in our midst are a few city folk who are raising eggs at fifty cents a-piece! We were informed recently by a one-time poultry advocate that he had gone out of the hen and chicken business, as he got nothing in return but bills for feed. Of course, we admit that there may be money in the business; but we do not think that faddists will keep their ledger with the balance on the right side. Yet we find all the society folks in the city in the run for "ribbons" at the poultry shows. Why should we spend money on this sort of things? Were it of general benefit we should not raise any objection to it; but as it is being done for the exclusive advantage of a few individuals, we think the game is not worth the candle.

Let us have a good, genuine fishery exhibition; and this may be made of practical benefit to our people generally. Now that we have experts in the cooking business, otherwise known as Domestic Science Teachers, we should be able to make this exhibition of some practical value. It is being done elsewhere; and we should try the experiment here.

Exhibiting our fishery products in London (as was done some years ago) was a pure waste of money and effort. We have not been able to ascertain what this cost us; but we know that Newfoundland Commissioners, as a

rule, are not serving the Colony for the sake of their health. We have no altruists amongst us. The only person who has ever given gratuitous service to the Colony abroad, as far as we know is, Sir Edgar Bowring.

Now is the time to begin preparations for a fishery exhibition, which should be held some time towards the end of next October, or early in November, when our outport fishermen may have an opportunity of seeing just what we are doing, and what may be done in promoting the fishing industry.

The Canadians have been showing what a fishery exhibition can effect; and from a recent issue of The Canadian Fisherman we can form an idea of the usefulness of such an exhibition.

From the speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Hazen, delivered at the annual meeting of the Canadian Fisheries Association, we get the following interesting account of what was accomplished:

"The fishery exhibit (at the Toronto Exhibition) was admittedly one of the leading features. I had the pleasure of speaking there, and I was extremely proud to do so, as I felt that the officials of my Department had carried out the ideas in a way that left nothing to be desired. We have no officials unfortunately to represent us at any such thing as a fishery exhibition; some of the people in the Maritime Department would hardly know a mackerel from a tom-cod.

"As it was felt," continues Mr. Hazen, "that the educative effects of the exhibit would be clinched if an opportunity were given to the visitors to taste their fish properly cooked, and to give the people of Ontario, and the Interior Province, an opportunity to taste fish cooked as they should be cooked, it would be a step in the right direction."

"Those of us who come from the Atlantic side of Canada (Mr. Hazen hails from New Brunswick) know nothing more delicious than salt cod that has been properly cooked; but where is the housekeeper that knows how to cook it properly? Where is the housekeeper that knows any of the dozens of ways to properly cook salt codfish in a way that makes it palatable and one of the most excellent breakfast dishes in the world?"

"The Department last year arranged for the operation of a large first-class fisheries-restaurant on the Fair Grounds, where an excellent fish dinner could be procured for twenty-five cents. This restaurant was a splendid success; and I had the pleasure of sampling a dinner there myself, and you can go to the Ritz-Carlton or the Chateau Laurier and you could not get as good a meal for a dollar-and-a-half as you could get for twenty-five cents at the Fisheries restaurant at the Toronto Exhibition."

"During the term of the Exhibition over twenty-five thousand meals were served at it. I believe that the twenty-five thousand people had the privilege and opportunity of getting fish dinners at that restaurant—fish that was properly cooked—went away advocates of the Canadian fish for their own tables.

"This was the first time there was a 'Fisheries Day' at the Exhibition. In 1914 when I was at the Exhibition, they had arranged for an 'Agricultural Day,' a 'Live Stock Day,' and I said to my friend Mr. Oliver, 'Why don't you have a 'Fisheries Day' at the Exhibition?' The Fisheries are one of the greatest natural industries of this country. You want to develop it. (We commend this to Mr. Morris and his 'ally,' Mr. Piccott.)

"The result was that the 'Fisheries Day' was installed last year, in accordance with the fitness of things, on a Friday, and steps have been taken to make 'Fisheries Day' a feature of the Fair in future."

"My Department has taken up the question of educating the

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

housekeeper as to the best methods regarding the cooking of fish, and it has issued 250,000 copies of the booklet 'Fish and How to Cook Them,' nearly all of which have been distributed. The demand for this booklet has been so great that the first edition has been practically used up, and further editions will have to be printed. We have had several requests for an edition in the French language; and an edition in both languages will soon be issued."

Why does not our Government wake up to the necessity of such admirable work? Simply because we have nobody in the Councils of the Country who cares a babble for the industry. Morris started out on a tour of the outports some years ago; but his "visitation" was barren of results. The people were quite awake of Edward's "self-sacrificing efforts" on their behalf. Edward was just trying to jolly the electorate, and his tour was simply an election dodge. He rehearsed the same little song everywhere he went; but the song had become so monotonous at the end that the audiences were very often in the arms of Morpheus before the "Man of the Hour" had arrived at its most important part.

"DARGAI GAP"

BULLDOGS, hark! Did your courage fail?
BULLDOGS, hark! Did your glory pale?
What of the slander that says, "Decayed"
And "Gone to the dogs" since the Light Brigade
For the blood and the bone that humbled Nap,
'Twas there again boys, in the Dargai Gap.

Did you hear the swish of the flying shot,
The roar of drum and the rattle of the pot?
The music that rose clear o'er that yell
And thrilled thro' the ranks and stirred up hell,
Come Highland Laddie, head up and step forth

—the last bar.
If Morris had spent just a fraction of his wasted energies in trying to do something for our fishing interests, his name would not be the "mud" in the outport districts to-day.

A crown of glory—Cock of the North.

You Cock of the North, ave, pipe away
With both stumps gone, and you won the day;
You may lean your back against comrades now;
They'll moisten your lips, and they'll kiss your brow.
For they fought like men, and a man may weep
When he lays a man to his last long sleep.

Bulldogs, who sleep on the Dargai Ridge,
Fall in, quick march, and over the bridge!

The pipers ahead and the same old air
To pipe you to Heaven, and the veterans there.

And you'll tell the bullies that humbled Nap
The glorious story of Dargai Gap.

§ § § §
You may scheme, deceive, connive and contrive until your hairs whiten, but you will never find a substitute for hard work.—Hubert Kaufman.

§ § § §
READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

Water Street, St. John's.

