

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 85.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

TORPEDOED IN NORTH SEA Netherlands Steamer Victim

Attack Made While at Anchor-- Crew Got Safely Away

London, April 16.—The Netherlands steamer Katwyk from Baltimore for Rotterdam was torpedoed yesterday evening while anchored seven miles to the West of North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea. The crew of 23 men were saved and taken aboard the lightship.

A despatch to Reuters from Flushing reports the arrival there of the crew of the Katwyk. The men say that while night watch was being changed a severe shock

was felt and the ship began to take water.

As the steamer was sinking the crew took to the boats and while rowing away saw the periscope of a submarine which quickly disappeared.

The Katwyk sank 15 minutes after the explosion. The Katwyk was a freight steamer built in 1903. She was 1287 net, 281 feet long. She sailed from Baltimore March 28th for Rotterdam and passed Dover April 14th.

German Zeppelin Evades Pursuit

But Had Narrow Escape at Cramlington, Where Eight Shells

WERE FIRED AT IT Raiders Dropper All Told Bombs—The Raid Long- est Yet Carried Off

London, Apr. 15.—Successfully evading a squadron of ten British military aeroplanes speeding in pursuit, the German Zeppelin which attacked Newcastle last night, dashed out over the North Sea early this morning. Though the British aeroplanes were on the wing ten minutes after the attack, none of them came close enough to the Zeppelin to attack her. It is believed by this time the Zeppelin is safe again at its station in Belgium.

The Zeppelin had a narrow escape from destruction at Cramlington, when it passed over that town, says a despatch from Newcastle, but the Zeppelin with which it was moving, saved it. Eight shells were fired at the Zeppelin from guns at Cramlington. Although all missed, three burst very close to the airship. Though London papers declare the Zeppelin raid another abortive attempt to terrorize England, the attack was the longest that has yet marked German aerial operations over British territory. For nearly five hours the Zeppelin sped from town to town inland, as well as coastal. It is estimated that 65 bombs were dropped by the Zeppelin upon the nine towns of Blyth, Wallsend, Cramlington, Widdowburn, Heddon, Coxlodge, and South Shields.

Reports from the raided districts, up to noon, stated only four persons, three women and one man, had been injured, none seriously.

Little damage is said to have been done. A message from Grand Falls yesterday, says that the London Directors of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Ltd., have arranged to make a present of pipes and tobacco to the Reserve Company, on its arrival in England.

Katwyk's Cargo Was Consigned to Dutch Port

A Very Grave Incident— Dutch Ministers Discuss The Matter but Decline to Make Statement

The Hague, April 16.—The sinking of the Dutch steamer Katwyk is considered here the gravest incident of the submarine

ZEPPELIN TRAVELS 800 MILES

In Raid on North East Coast—Supposed to be the Latest Type of Super-Zep- pelin

London, April 15.—Skippers of British trawlers, who stated the Zeppelin was sighted last night raiding the north-east coast of England, describe her as one of the very latest type of German airship. The trawlers sighted her 100 miles from land. It is believed she must have covered on her trip something like 800 miles. The trawlers came at full speed for port after they recognized her, with the object of giving warning, but of course, they were outdistanced by the airship.

Moorish Tribesmen Make Trouble

Gibraltar, April 15.—Spain is scolding another strong expedition to Morocco, to curb the rebellious tribesmen.

Austro-German Offensive Smashed

In a Seventeen Hour Battle The Teutonic Forces Suf- fer Great Losses

Petrograd, April 15th.—The Austro-German offensive at Kazooova, north-east of Uzsok Pass, has been completely smashed. The Russian War Office announced to-day, that in a seventeen hour battle on Tuesday night and Wednesday, attacking Teutonic troops suffered terrible losses. They charged the Russian positions seven times with the bayonet only to be driven back each time, leaving large numbers of dead before the Russian lines.

Night fighting was the fiercest that has marked the Carpathian campaign.

wartime, as it directly affects the Dutch Government to which the cargo of grain on board the steamer was consigned. While waiting further details of the torpedoing of the Katwyk the Ministerial Departments concerned discussed the matter to-day but declined to make a statement.

Submarine Sinks British Steamer

London, April 15.—The British steamer Ptarmigan has been torpedoed, and sunk by a German submarine, near North Hinder lightship in the North Sea. Eleven sailors of a crew of 22 men were saved.

She had tonnage 475 net, and was built at Dundee in 1891. She was 210 feet long, 36 feet beam and owned by the Steam Navigation Company.

Previous to the opening of the House of Assembly yesterday, the presentation of address in reply took place at Government House to which the Governor made the usual reply.

The Following Bill Has Been Presented to the House of Assembly:

"An Act Relating to the Sale of Codfish on the Labrador Coast"

Be it Enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Legislative Council, as follows:

1.—There shall be a Board known as "The Labrador Fish Prices Board," hereinafter called "The Board."

2.—On or before the first Monday in July in each year the President of the Newfoundland Board of Trade shall appoint one person, the President of the Fishermen's Protective Union another, the two so chosen a third, and the three so appointed shall constitute the Board.

3.—If the appointments, or any of them, shall not have been made on or before the said date, the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof shall make such appointments or appointment within ten days after application by any of the persons authorized to make such appointments.

4.—The Minister of Marine and Fisheries shall be notified of the appointments by those who make them. The Minister shall cause the names to be published as such Board in the issue of The Royal Gazette next after the receipt of such notices. Such publication shall be conclusive evidence of the appointment of the Board according to the provisions of this Act.

5.—Within one month after publication in the said Royal Gazette, the Board, or a majority thereof, shall fix fair and reasonable prices to be paid in the events hereinafter set forth for codfish sold on the Labrador Coast during the calendar year.

6.—If the Board, or a majority thereof, shall fail to fix the said prices on or before the said date, the said prices shall be fixed by the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, within thirty days after application by any member of the Board, or by any buyer or seller under a contract of sale falling within Section 10 hereof.

7.—The applications aforesaid to the Court may be made on motion, or to a Judge in Chambers on summons. Notice of said motion shall be given, or the said summons, as the case may be, shall be served, on the President of the Newfoundland Board of Trade, and the President of the F.P.U., who shall be entitled to be represented at the hearing by Counsel, but no costs shall be allowed to either.

CARPENTERS STRIKE

Chicago, April 16.—Work was tied up on building operations valued at thirty million dollars here to-day. Hundred thousand Union men thrown out of employment as result of strike of sixteen thousand and Union carpenters which went into effect last night.

The Church Lads Brigade will hold their first church parade for the season on Sunday, attending Divine Service at St. Thomas's in the afternoon.

British and French Official Report

Zeppelin Passes Over Tyne- Side—Drops Bombs— No Lives Lost

FIGHT AT UZSOK PASS

German Aeroplanes Land in French Lines—Trenches Taken and Retaken

London, April 15.—A Zeppelin passed over Tyneside last night. Bombs were dropped at various points with trifling damage. No lives were lost.

The French Government reports a trench captured at Berry-au-Bac. Counter attacks stopped at various points with some success. At Bois de Fontaine two German aeroplanes were captured.

The Russian Government reports slight further progress and continued fighting at Uzsok Pass. The attempted enemy offensive south of Kozlowa and Bukovina and Czernowitza called off.

Paris via St. Pierre, April 14.—On the day of 13th of April generally calm on whole front. A Zeppelin three bombs on Baillou, a town of the department of Nord, situated near the Belgian frontier. It had for its objective our aviation camp, but this has not been damaged; 3 civilians were killed.

Three German aeroplanes were observed to land in our lines, one near Bréno, another near Lunelle. In both cases the aviators were made prisoners. A third German aviator by the fire of our advanced guards fell near Orne, North-east of Verdun. At six hundred metres of our lines one of the aviators had been hit by a bullet.

Midnight.—Near Berry au Bac last night we took a German trench which the enemy recaptured during the night. We were able to establish ourselves in the immediate neighbourhood in a new trench.

In Champagne, in Perthes Les Herles region an infantry detachment tried to come out of its trench but was stopped short by our fire.

At Eparges a counter attack came out of Combes but was immediately stopped by our artillery.

In Montmar wood we have made progress, feet of our lines, and captured two courier aviators. Ten prisoners, a cannon of 15 inches, a few guns and munitions fell into our hands.

NAVAL ACTIVITY

London, April 16.—A despatch from Copenhagen states large German cruiser and torpedo boat flotilla are reported moving northward between Island Bornholm and Swedish coast. Bornholm is large Danish Island in Baltic Sea.

PROUD RECORD MERCHANT MARINE

London, April 16.—Great pride is taken in recording that during the eleven weeks since the German submarine terrorist campaign started, the Admiralty transported more than a million men by water and five men represent the total losses in transport work of the Admiralty since the beginning of the war.

In the Merchant Marine more than eleven thousand British merchant ships arrived or sailed from British ports in the last eleven weeks, while less than forty British merchant ships have been victims of German submarines in the same time.

The number of new ships launched for the British Merchant Marine make the total number of ships and tonnage of Britain's Merchant Marine greater than before the "Reign of Terror."

THE AMMUNITION PROBLEM

Important Committee Appointed to Insure Prompt Delivery of All Necessary Supplies

London, April 15.—The important committee, under the Chairmanship of Lloyd George, to organize and speed up the supply of ammunition, was completed to-day. He will have the co-operation of ex-Premier Balfour, Edlison S. Montague, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Harold Baker, M.P. for Accrington, Arthur Henderson, M.P. for Barnard Castle, Major-General Sir Stanley Von Dunlop, Minister General of Ordnance, Sir Herbert Smith, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade and a representative of the Admiralty.

GERMANS SEIZE DUTCH TRAWLERS

Ymuiden, April 15.—Local owners of the steam trawling fleet have been notified that four of their trawlers flying the flag of Holland have been seized by German warships, and taken into Cuxhaven.

British Losses Number 139,347 Men to Date

London, April 15.—The total British casualties in the war from the beginning of hostilities to April 15th is 139,347 men, according to an announcement made in the Commons by the Under Secretary of War.

KITCHENER'S ON SALISBURY PLAIN

One Hundred Thousand Men, Horse, Foot and Ar- tillery Assembling on the Great Camping Ground

London, April 16.—Kitchener's army, horse, foot and artillery is on the move once more to the great camping ground on Salisbury Plain where soon, more than a hundred thousand soldiers will be encamped. Winter is ended. Billets and winter quarters are being emptied and all along the main roads that lead to the Plains, lines of troops can be seen on the march.

One entire brigade, ten thousand men, is marching cross the country from Whitty, making about seventeen miles a day under active service conditions.

Airships Drop Bombs a Few Miles From London

Two Zeppelins in This Raid —Great Deal of Damage Done—Houses Set on Fire and Windows Smashed— Only One Person Injured

London, April 16.—Two Zeppelin air ships visited the East coast of England shortly after midnight, dropping bombs on several towns and doing considerable damage to property. As far as has been ascertained only one person—a woman—was injured.

Airships dropped four bombs on Malden, Essex County, thirty miles Northeast of London, but no damage resulted. Bombs were also dropped in Heybridge Basin, two miles across the river. These set fire to some buildings.

The airships came up Blackwater River, and over the marshes, and circled around. At Lowestoft, on the North Sea, in Suffolk County, three bombs were dropped and considerable damage to house property in centre of town resulting. A lumber yard also was set on fire. Window panes in many houses were shattered and three horses belonging to the railway company were killed.

Previously the aircraft had visited Southwold, twelve miles South of Lowestoft, and having missed striking that town with missiles were on to Halesworth, eight miles inland. They then again returned to South-wold and dropped six bombs.

A English

SOME CHALLENGE!

TIME TRIED

CAILLE PERFECTION

STORM TESTED



The Trouble-Proof Engine. PERFECTION WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.

No Coils—No Batteries—No Timer

Only One Wire on the Whole System. The only safe equipment for boats that must be used every day. No danger of your engine stopping if caught in a storm.

Advantages of Perfection Igniter. No batteries, no coil to need adjusting, no complicated wiring, no variation in current, no adjustment, not affected by water, makes an easy starting engine. Runs in either direction. Spark does not depend on speed of engine. Simple and durable.

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

Caille Perfection Motor Company
World's Largest Builders of 2 Cycle Engines

Photograph of Actual Test.

F. G. HOUSE & CO., Columbus Building, St. John's.
Sole Agents and Distributors.

The U. S. district court at Boston has dismissed the suit filed by the government in 1911 against the United Shoe Machinery corporation, charging it with trying to monopolize interstate commerce in violation of the Sherman law. The court ruled that the company's patent rights enable it legally to exclude competitors from the use of its machinery and that it has not resorted to illegal methods in the conduct of its business.

London, April 10.—A London syndicate has offered a purse of \$20,000 for a fight between Jess Willard, who won the heavyweight championship from Jack Johnson at Havana last Monday,

and Frank Moran, of Pittsburg. Willard will be offered \$1,000 for his travelling expenses.

Moran was defeated by Johnson in twenty rounds on points in Paris on June 27 of last year.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Fish Important Article of Food

Should Receive More Care in the Handling Than it Does—Much Fish Offered for Sale, is not of High Quality

Fish is certain to become a much more important supplement to the meat diet of Canadians than it is at present. It can be produced more cheaply; it possesses splendid, nourishing qualities, and, when properly cooked, is a most palatable food.

Unfortunately, much of the fish offered for sale is not of a high quality. This may, in part, be traced to the crude, careless and, often wasteful methods that are used by the fishermen in taking and handling fish, and the fact that such methods are used demonstrates the need for providing technical education for fishermen. In the world, they are, in most instances, being exploited by men who have little or no technical knowledge of the natural history of fish, the proper methods of preparing fish for market, as well as of other aspects of the fisheries industry. Tradition plays a large part in the lives of many fishermen. It is extremely difficult for them to shake off the obsolete practices of their fathers and adopt those that experience in other countries has shown to be superior.

During the present winter the

Canadian Fisheries Association was organized under very favourable auspices. It is gratifying to note that the new association was formed for the "development of the fishing industry on commercial, scientific and educational lines." The basic problem to be solved in building up the fishing industry and in popularizing the consumption of fish is the education of the fishermen.

Schools for fishermen exist in practically every European maritime nation. It is in Japan, however, that fishery instruction is being carried to the greatest perfection.

Fish is a delicate food product, the handling of which requires a great deal of scientific knowledge and technical skill. This applies especially to the first stages of taking the fish and preparing them for market. Consequently, unless improvement can be brought about in the methods of the fishermen, the development of the fisheries industry will be needily slow and wasteful. The educational branch of the Canadian Fisheries Association has a splendid opportunity for useful work.

—A.D.—"Conservation."
READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Villa's Forces Lose 1,100

Laredo, Texas, April 5.—Advice reaching Carranza adherents here tonight say that in a three days' fight near Los Ebanos, thirty miles south of Tampico, Mexico, Villa forces have lost 1,100 killed and about 1,000 in prisoners. According to the report Villa's troops attacked Carranza forces at Los Ebanos Friday. After a fierce battle the Villa army was compelled to retreat, leaving six hundred dead in the field. The Villa forces returned Saturday, according to the report, and after a fight lasting through Sunday the Villa General ordered a retreat, leaving five hundred dead on the field, the Carranza army taking one thousand prisoners.

F. P. U. and U. T. C. Motor Engines For Sale

We have in stock a few

F.P.U. (4 h.p.) and U.T.C. (6 h.p.) Motor Engines

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

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

The Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

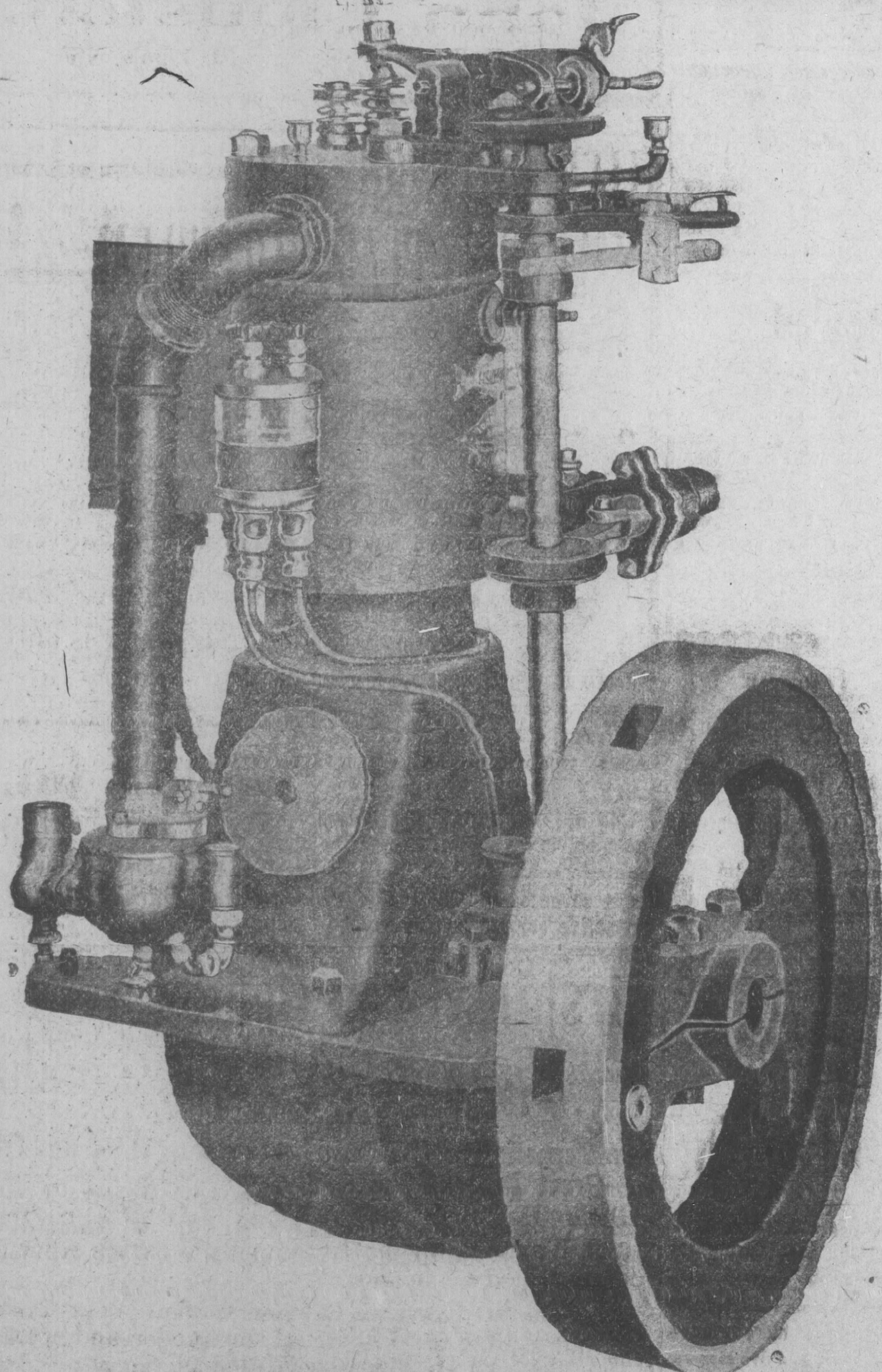
READ THIS! To The Fishermen:

"THE COAKER" Kerosene Motor Engine Is The Favourite!

A Motor Engine made for The Union Trading Co.

by the Largest Motor Engine Manufacturers

in America is now available to the Fishermen.



THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

The "Coaker" 4 Cycle Engine can be operated on half the oil consumed by a 2 Cycle Engine. This Engine's power is equal to double the power of some 2 Cycle Engines. It is made for Fishermen's use and expressly for Trap Skiffs and the large size Fishing BULLIES. It is sold to Union Members at wholesale prices, all commission and middlemen's profits being cut out. We have contracted for the manufacture of 1000 of these Engines. We sell no engine but the "Coaker." We have them on exhibition at our wharf premises. We carry parts and fittings in stock. We will arrange reasonable terms of payment to meet the requirements of men unable to purchase for cash. WE GUARANTEE THE ENGINE. Write for particulars and terms, applying to Chairmen of F. P. U. Councils concerning this Engine. We confidently recommend the Engine as being of the very best make and material, of being exactly what is needed for the Fishermen's use and GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work; it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on Gasoline, and when started, operates on Kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "Coaker." We have sold 200 of these Engines the past spring and all are giving splendid satisfaction. No other firm can sell you a similar engine. We possess the sole rights to sell this Engine in Newfoundland. The man who buys a "Coaker" Engine from us saves \$50 on a 6 H.P., \$80 on a 8 H.P. and \$40 on a 4 H.P. Engine.

We have the 4, 6, and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "Coaker" Engines, all 4 Cycle make. We also sell 2 H.P. 2 Cycle Engines for small boats. This 2 H.P. Engine is fitted with a Kerosene adapter. No agents will be employed to sell these Engines. We will do our work through the Councils of the F. P. U. Send along your orders for Spring delivery. For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd.

Potato Culture Seed Selection

Of all the factors in potato growing, selection of seed is by far the most important. Had we bred our Shorthorn cattle as many of us have been in the habit of

selecting and breeding our seed potatoes, we would now have no breed of Shorthorns. If we used only the culls and scrubs to breed from, our breeds of stock would soon run out. It has been careful selection and the application of scientific principles of breeding that has brought our pure bred live stock up to the present high standard. One reason why pota-

ties on many farms in this country have degenerated is that culls, screenings and small potatoes have been planted.

If no method of selection has hitherto been followed, the seed for this year's crop will have to be taken from the bin. Potatoes which are of medium size, smooth, free from disease and true to the type of the variety being sown,

should be selected. During the late summer or early autumn when the vines are beginning to die down, the best and most vigorous hills should be marked by putting down a small stake or twig. The hills showing most vigour of vegetation will usually give the best yield of tubers. When the crop is harvested, any poor hills among those marked

should be discarded and the rest saved for next year's planting. One farmer doing illustration work for the Commission of Conservation planted potatoes thus selected and ordinary potatoes side by side. When harvested four rows from the selected seed yielded ten bushels per row, while the four rows on either side of the ordinary seed yielded seven and

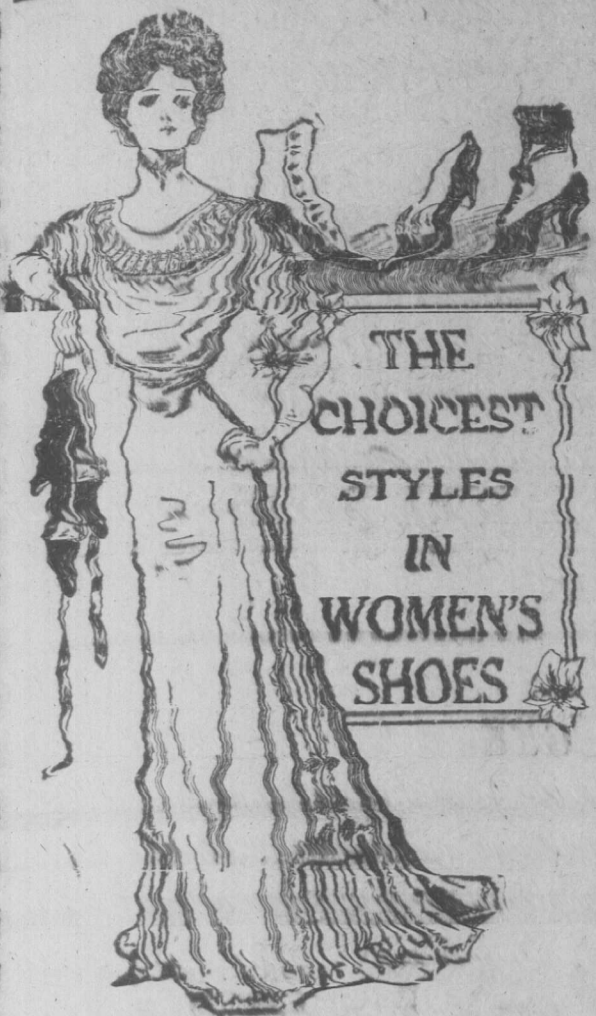
one half bushels per row. This was a gain in yield of 33 per cent. This method of selection does not take much time and, as repeated experiments have shown it to be the means of substantial increases in yield, it should be more generally practiced.—F.C.N. "Conservation."

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

FORGING AHEAD!
That is the position of The Mail and Advocate, as each issue adds a larger sale. What about this WANT ADVT!

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Easter Shoe Sale



Special Easter Footwear is now ready. The season's best models for Men, Women and Children.

THE CHOICEST STYLES IN WOMEN'S SHOES

High or low cut styles that any man or woman would be proud to wear. Shoes for men and women that are classy and different. Black or tan leathers.

Not a shoe in our whole stock is priced too high or beyond reach. Our prices are always pleasing.

Men's Shoes, high or low cut, bright or dull leathers and tans. New high toe or low receding toe. Prices: \$2.40 to \$5.00.

In our Women's Shoes are the new military boots in colored tops, Gun Metal and Patent Leathers. Prices: \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Youths' and Misses' Shoes. Prices: \$1.25 to \$2. Children's and Infants'. Prices: 39c. to \$1.40.

We cordially invite you to come and see

The White Shoe Store

304 and 306 Water Street. S. B. KESNER, Prop.

BARGAINS in High-Class New Hat Flowers

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS will be very fashionable this year, and will be profusely worn on Stylish Millinery.

The latest popular fad of wearing a neat bunch of Artificial Flowers on the left breast will gain in favour with careful dressers as the season advances. Many of our patrons have already adopted the newest fad and have made their selection from our vast stock of

5000 Artificial FLOWERS

We have just completed marking this lot, and amongst the five thousand are some beautiful bunches, sprays and wreaths.

These we were fortunate in securing at a bargain, and you are to have the benefit at Removal Sale Prices.

Here you can select splendid Hat Flowers—kinds that have a natural appearance, such as Mignonette, Carnations, Lilac, Jonquils, Sweet-Pea, Daisies, Violets, Sweet-William, Moss Roses, Full Blown Roses, American Beauty Roses and a variety of other flowers that only a botanist can rightly name.

The rich, artistic colourings and the particular arrangement of each spray, bunch or wreath combined with excellent qualities, will certainly appeal to lovers of Artificial Flowers, and cause a tremendous rush for these Bargains.

Come in and see what you can pick up for fifteen, twenty or twenty-five cents. You'll be pleased. Come early. Come to-day.

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

Write For Our Low Prices

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

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland

Letters of Interest

From Mail and Advocate Readers

Vast Majority of Seal Killers Supports the Contentions of 'Growler' Against Kean

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—While looking over a copy of the Daily News dated March 29th, I noticed a letter headed "A Veteran Seal-Killer's views on the Newfoundland Disaster." I am sure that article has been read with scorn and contempt by intelligent and right thinking men, especially in homes where at this time of the year the loss of their loved ones is again brought to their minds. I feel certain that the unsympathetic man who wrote that letter had no chair in his home made vacant through Abram Kean's blunder, for I am sure if that man's son or father had been among the list of dead, such an article would never have been written.

A veteran seal-killer goes on to say that if he could do anything to improve seal-killer conditions he would gladly do so. Now, Sir, if he has been going to the ice for fifty springs, he has had ample time to bring about better conditions. He then goes on to talk about the Spring in the "Kite" when 300 men came upon him suddenly. I would like to ask Mr. Veteran whether Capt. Kean had made any arrangements with the Captains of the ships from which those men came, before sailing, as to whether he (Capt. Kean) should hoist a derick or lower one to mean that there were seals.

Now, Ab. Kean made a signal of some kind to his son to send his men over as there were seals, and everyone knows that Capt. Kean enticed the men from their ship. The usual, therefore, who compares Capt. Kean with Capt. Kene on these conditions, must be astray. He also says that Capt. Kean should have kept his whistle blowing on the night of the "Greenland" disaster. I think a tin whistle would be just as good as the steamer's whistle when the storm is raging. We have a very powerful horn on Puffin Island. One night in March there were two men out on the ice after dark. There was a stiff breeze, but not a disaster gale, and those men could not hear a sound of that horn.

The vast majority of practical sealers are against Kean. Men are thought little of when there are seals to get, and the result has been disasters. The time has now come, thanks to Coaker for protection for sealers, and when the new laws are passed we hope disasters will forever be unheard of in the future.

Yours truly,
JOB BERRY,
Greenspond.

Union Parade at Burlington

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—Will you please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few words concerning our Union parade which was held on Tuesday, March 30. The Union men left the hall about 12 o'clock and paraded to the school house, where Rev. F. C. Cotton preached a sermon, taking his text from St. Matthew, 13 chapter and 58th verse, "Is not this the Carpenter's Son?"

After the sermon being preached the Union men paraded as far as St. John's Cove, from thence they went back to the school-room where the good ladies had provided a nice tea. After being over a concert opened at 8 o'clock, the first item on the programme was "Ain't Lang Syne," after which quite a long programme of dialogues, recitations and songs, was gone through. The concert closed at 12 o'clock by singing the National Anthem. After which the Chairman called for three cheers for the ladies who provided the tea. The writer fired off several powder guns for the Union men as they marched.

I wish Aunt Jane would put some more letters in the Advocate, they are so interesting I love to read them. The first thing I do when the paper comes into the house, I look to see if Aunt Jane got anything in the paper. Wishing President Coaker and the F. P. U. every success.

I remain,
CURLY HEAD.

Burlington, Green Bay, April 8th, 1915

Supports the Contentions of 'Growler' About the Mail

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—Allow me space in your esteemed paper for a few remarks. One hardly ever sees anything in "The Fisherman's paper" from Long Island, but there was a letter in your paper in the issue of March 27th from this place, by one signing himself "Growler" to the mail couriers of this place.

I wish to say sir, that I for one am entirely on favor of the statements contained in that letter, and cannot see why the assistant is not treated more fairly. But there are so many instances of unfair treatment being accorded to poor toilers in this colony, that it is but wasting breath for one to begin to count them. Since the arrival of the Union and Mr. Coaker among the toiling masses (as was shown there were many) this brought to light that previously had been hidden away. Things that the merchants did in order to keep the toilers in their clutches and to still enrich their well-filled coffers who have been revealed in the columns of this paper. Coaker and the Union are here to stay and those that are not unionists ought to see by this time that they are working against their own interests by not uniting under the banner of the F.P.U. The Union's motto is "Equal Rights to all. Special Privileges to none," and we can rest assured that Coaker will not cease his untiring efforts to uplift the toilers till he has accomplished that.

The growth of the F.P.U. is amazing, and there are a great many Union toilers in this country, but still there are a great many outside of the fold, who should be made of it. More that joins the Union the stronger the Union will be. Wishing the Union and its President long life and abundant success.

Yours sincerely,
"TO EVERY MAN HIS OWN."
Wards Hr., April 11, 1915.

Aims of the Central Union Society

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—I saw in looking through the columns of your widely spread paper an item mentioning one of the former parades of the Central Union Society; and as I am instructed by the brethren to write the "aims" and "objects" of our society so that boys or outport settlements may thus be able to form themselves in ranks as we have done. I hereby humbly ask permission for insertion of those few remarks. Our "aims" for this formation in ranks were:

- (1) To be of one mind should Mr. Coaker need at any time the help of young recruits.
 - (2) To cull out the young people and find whose thoughts were with Mr. Coaker in his work.
 - (3) To practice making speeches thereby hoping at some future time to become a M.H.A. to help Mr. Coaker fight his battles for the people, on the DOORS of the House of Assembly.
- There are a few more objects in view but the space of paper may hinder the publishing of it. On Friday night we met at our hall and Brothers Cecil Ploughman, Thomas Rex, Mark Bailey and Richard J. Cook, made some lengthy speeches dwelling on a general parade of the society on the following day, mostly because of it being Saturday, a day of no school.

We left our hall at 2 p.m., paraded through the harbour, cheering at certain intervals when the bandsmen ceased to play. Many people remarked of the splendid marching, together with the beautiful regalia of the members, each having a white sash with the red letters of C. U. S. in front. President and Deputy blue with white letters.

When on reaching the hall what was our surprise, to find tables laden with many luxuries for the inner man, and three kind ladies to wait upon us. After the ladies had removed everything, order was called and many splendid speeches were made. At eight o'clock we adjourned until the following Friday night.

I am,
With kind regards,
RALPH COOK,
President.

King's Point, Green Bay, April 10th, 1915

Complaints About the Mail

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—Kindly grant me space in your paper for a few remarks re mail conditions. We of this somewhat isolated settlement have reason to complain of the way our mail has been handled recently. They are not at all satisfactory. To say the least they are still a weak headed time.

Now, why all this? Why are we being deprived of our mails in such an important period. If the mail courier does not feel inclined to attend to his work just now, let him appoint another man in his place and so avoid all this bungling. We trust to see alterations in the near future.

FAIR PLAY.
Round Hr., March 31, 1915.

Says 'Growler' Not Correct

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir, Will you be kind enough to grant me space in the columns of your paper to contradict the statement made by your correspondent from Ward's Hr. signing himself "Growler", that the assistant mail carrier had to cover the distance from Long Island to Pildley's Island for the small sum of ten cents per hour.

Now Sir, I believe it my duty for the benefit of yourself and the public to state right here that that is not correct and that the assistant carrier receives double that amount, (except should he be delayed by stormy weather or sea conditions.)

I thank Mr. Editor that your correspondent Mr. Growler, should have gone to the trouble to find out the truth regarding the mail and the assistant carrier, before giving the public what is not correct and altogether misleading. Wishing your paper every success and thanking you in anticipation,

I remain,
Yours truly,
J. T. R.
Wards Harbor, April 5th, 1915.

Union Day at King's Point

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—Will you allow me space to say a few words concerning our Union parade which we held on the 27th of April. We met at the Orange Hall and held a Council meeting, after which some of our friends from Greenspond, St. John's and other places paraded. We marched down as far as Steering Rocks where we met some of the members from Battling Brook. On our march back to King's Point, some of the boys fired volleys of musketry, and amid marches from the gramophones and cheers from the ladies, young and old, we reached the Hall. There we found the good ladies had prepared an excellent tea, while the younger ladies waited at the tables. I can assure you, Sir, they were all good and true Union women. We had visiting us Union friends from Shoe Cove to Exploits, and some of them gave us very stirring addresses. Friend John Gillard acted as Chairman and the Hall was packed.

After a speech from the Chairman, we were favoured by addresses from Friend William Hall of Springdale, Friend John R. Bartlett of Rattling Brook, Friend George Welshman of Shoe Cove, Mr. Evans the Pitt Prop man, Friend Essau Burt from our own Council, and then last but not least, our well-known friend Robert Young from Wild Bight. Friend Young said he had never heard so much Union talk before, and the day certainly was Union from beginning to end.

Our Chairman brought the meeting to a close with a few remarks, and after the serving of five and ten cent teas, the older folk returned to their homes, feeling that the day had been well spent. The younger ones kept up games and enjoyed themselves till late in the night. It was a long to be remembered day and our members exhibited more Union spirit than ever.

Wishing the Editor every success,
Yours truly,
W. J. TOMS.

King's Point, Green Bay, April 10th, 1915

You Don't Need to Worry about the storm signal if you Wear our Raincoats

April showers are coming, are you ready for them? If not, come and let us fit you out. We have Rain-coats for Men and Women in all the new Spring Colors and Styles. Smart snug-fitting collars with Tabs, large armholes, wide Raglan sleeves and well-cut coats with the new full effect at bottom.

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Come and see the distinctive cut in the new Season's Rain-coats, look at the beautiful shades, the quality and durability of the materials. Compare ours with others, and you'll surely come to us when you want a coat to defy all weathers, from a little April shower to a big nor-easter.

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 16, 1915.

That \$1000 Grab By the Judges of The Supreme Court

THE late Sir J. S. Winter, when a Judge, dismissed an election petition for want of prosecution. After he ceased to be a Judge, he petitioned the Supreme Court for the \$1000 which the Election Act, 1889, allowed to the presiding Judge upon the "trial" of an election petition. The late Chief Justice Little gave judgment in favour of the claimant.

The five petitions growing out of the General Election of 1913 were withdrawn a few days ago, and the Judges claimed and received \$1000 each for each petition, or \$1000 in all—of which \$400 went to the Chief Justice, and \$300 each to Judges Emerson and Johnson.

The Minister of Justice reported to the Executive Council in favour of the claim of the Judges for this \$1000, and based his decision on the judgment of Judge Little, and inasmuch as \$100 was paid for each trial when only one Judge presided, he reported in favour of paying \$200 for each trial, or \$100 to each Judge, although the Election Act, 1913 says "for the trial of an election petition Judges shall be paid one hundred dollars."

It is remarkable that Squires imitated Judge Little in one respect but he gave no reason for deciding that no trial is a trial or how a case withdrawn could be held to be a trial. If a case is not prosecuted how could there be a trial or how could Squires decide that the Judges were right in claiming such fees?

Sir Wm. Whiteway refused to pay Sir Jas. Winter although the case was before the Court, and an argument afterwards came up about costs.

What Sir Wm. Whiteway did was wrong, but what Squires did is right, according to ideals practiced since Galaballism governed this Colony.

The Minister was working for an excuse for paying moneys already appropriated by the Premier and his Executive. This is a game of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

No reputable lawyer, free from bias, will support the contention that any real trial of any election petition has recently taken place or that the Judges were entitled to one cent of the thousand dollars they have been given from the Public Chest.

Hunger is stalking through our land, the Country is on her beam ends and Judges who draw annually four and five thousand dollars from the taxes of the people must get a grab of \$1000 which, if such was paid to a poor labourer on such a pretext, would leave him open to the strongest condemnation of the Country.

This matter must be fought out in the House and the Country will then discover which of the Government supporters in the House are honest and manly enough to condemn this outrageous transaction which aroused the Country from end to end.

The Opposition will demand the return of the money. It would serve the Government and Judges right if they moved for the impeachment of all concerned.

Quines is no better than he ought to be, as all who read can judge from this transaction.

The Strike On The Wooden Sealers

THE crew of the Terra Nova wired Mr. Coaker yesterday for advice. He wired for full particulars of the trouble and received the subjoined reply, which he read in the House last evening when he asked the Premier to endeavour to secure return passages for the men and end the trouble.

The men are determined not to leave the ship unless passages are provided to their homes.

The captain did wrong by allowing some to go ashore at Sydney and he cannot refuse the same concession to the balance of the crew.

This trouble is the outcome of the Upper House's rejection of the clause in the Coaker Sealing Bill which adjusted those troubles.

Hon. W. C. Job strongly supported the clause, as he knew the conditions prevailing, but Bowring Bros. and Jinker Kean opposed the clause, and now Kowings' are getting a dose of their own medicine.

The rejected clause will have to be reintroduced if this striking trouble is to be eradicated.

The Messages

Port and Basques, April 15.

W. F. Coaker, F.P.U., St. John's. For some reasons we didn't care to stay out. We passed through hoods early in May and 'oul' have loaded. Steamed through young for hours off Cape North, disregarded them, losing time seeking Bonaventure's fat and informing her of whereabouts. Captain gave several men permission to go ashore and seek employment in Sydney. He abused us continually about eating beans, and damned the men, etc. Caused general dissatisfaction. All hands in favor of giving up, including some master watchmen. Ship too light to do anything in ice.

THE NICKEL THEATRE—SHOWING THE CREAM OF THE MOTION PICTURE WORLD

YOU ARE ALWAYS SURE OF A GOOD SHOW AT THE NICKEL DRAMAS! TRAVELOGUES! INDUSTRIALS! EDUCATIONALS! COMEDIES! The Week-End Feature will be

"Through The Flames"

Believing his wife, Marion, to have perished in a burning building, Donald Hall marries again. Marion's return a year later brings about a situation of tremendous strength. A Kalem two-part production.

ARTHUR PRIESTMAN CAMERON in his farewell Song 4—OTHER FEATURE REELS—4

DON'T LET THE CHILDREN MISS THE BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY

Coming—HARRY C. STANLEY, Impersonator of rag-time songs. MONDAY, "OUR MUTUAL GIRL" AND ANOTHER BIG FEATURE

The CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

ALL FEATURE WEEK-END BILL

"THE SEEDS OF CHAOS"

An Essay film in two Reels

"Sandy and Shorty Steals Something" "Charmed Arrow"

A Comedy film featuring Ford Sterling

An Indian Romantic Drama by the Selig Company

The usual extra pictures at the Saturday Matinee—Send along the Children the Crescent will look after them

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

Mr. Morine Introduces the Labrador Fisheries Bill

The Measure Receives the Undivided Support of The House

When the House opened yesterday petitions were again in order:—

MR. GRIMES presented a petition from the people of South River, in his district, asking for a sum of money for the purpose of enlarging the wharf. In presenting the petition Mr. Grimes instanced the needs of the case, pointing out the fact that the expenditure asked for would relieve a large section that were dependant on the Government for poor relief otherwise.

MR. MORINE presented a petition from J. Moss and others of St. Chads, asking for the sum of \$300 for a road there.

MR. CLAPP presented a petition from the Grey Islands, district of St. Barbe, asking that this place be made a port of call for the "Prospero."

The Member for St. Barbe, one of the hardships undergone by the people of the Grey Islands in having to go to Conche in open boats to get all their supplies and mentioned that the approaches to the Islands were just as easy as to Greenspond. This was the second time he had presented a similar petition, which he hoped would be the last and that the Government would take steps to have the matter arranged.

MR. COAKER heartily supported this petition, mentioning that overtures had been made to the contractors for at least one or two trips there, but objection had been raised by Capt. Kean and nothing had been done. He hoped that the matter would have the attention of the Government.

MR. F. MORRIS presented a largely signed petition from residents of John's Pond, North Harbor, Colinet, and other places in the Districts of Pictou and St. Mary's and Trinity, asking for a road to be built from the shore of the pond to the shore of the bay, and incidentally requesting the fact of Sir Robert Bond's name being on the list of subscribers to the petition.

MR. WINSOR presented a petition for a new port of call for the S.S. Dundee.

MR. COAKER presented petitions from various districts in favour of the Bill relating to the sale of Labrador fish.

Questions and answers were then forthcoming and HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY tabled a reply to a question of Mr. Hallyard.

MINISTER OF FISHERIES tabled answers to enquiries from Messrs. Grimes and Abbott.

Other questions and the replies thereto will be found elsewhere in this paper.

Order of the Day followed, the first item being the "Act relating to the sale of Codfish on the Labrador coast."

MR. MORINE, who introduced the measure and moved for its second reading, in the course of his remarks strongly condemned the practice in force so long, that of buying and selling fish at no fixed price, the general basis of marketing on the Coast being what was called "current prices" and receipts given the seller on that basis.

Well, he had in the course of his investigations, discovered quite a variety of so-called "current prices"—"\$3.00 and the rise," "as much as anybody else," etc. and he had not come across one case where the price had been fixed.

playing with loaded dice. There was not a present a tribunal to fix a price and the only chance the seller has of getting a special price or genuine value, can only be obtained in a surreptitious manner. There were difficulties in trying to frame a Bill to suit all the exigencies of the case, but he had tried in his own humble way to introduce a fair and impartial measure on an equitable basis.

The Junior Member for Bonavista read Section 2 of the Bill as follows:—"On or before the first Monday in July in each year, the President of the Newfoundland Board of Trade shall appoint one person, the President of the Fishermen's Protective Union, another, the two so chosen a third, and the three so appointed shall constitute the Board."

This Board might be considered an impartial board, as it represented all the parties concerned in the buying and selling of fish, and the Bill provided for the fact of one board, or a majority thereof, within one month of its appointment fixing fair and reasonable prices to be paid for codfish sold on the Labrador Coast during the Calendar Year, see Section 5.

THE PRIME MINISTER complimented the introducer of the Bill, which was a measure that must have the sympathy of all interested in the fisheries.

On behalf of the Government, he said that any measure having for its aim the amelioration of the people—particularly the fishermen of the country—would have their support. He alluded to the difficulties attached to the sale and shipping of fish on the Labrador, and if the Bill before them removed some of the difficulties existing, then it was a move in the right direction.

The fishermen of the Colony had asked for the Bill and for that reason the Government should give it a trial.

MINISTER OF FISHERIES (Mr. Pictou) couldn't allow the opportunity to pass without saying a word in favor of the Bill now before them. Representing as he did a district that was particularly concerned in the Labrador fishery, he instanced the great difficulties his constituents had in past years in getting down there inasmuch as the fishery, as compared with the present time, was, on account of there being no chance of getting the fish down there, were compelled to sell there at current

price. While he could foresee difficulties attached to the Bill, he considered it a move in the right direction.

MR. COAKER complimented the introducer of the Bill for the able manner in which he had presented the case. He also congratulated the Prime Minister on seeing eye to eye with the party now on the opposite side of the House, observing that it would be better for all concerned that such should occur often.

The principal sufferers on account of past "current prices" for Labrador fish had been the fishermen of Conception Bay. He spoke of the Fish Ring in St. John's fixing these "current prices" in the manner and at the time they did it, entirely ignoring the fishermen in the matter, and pointed out the fact that the fishermen as a body were a most contented class if only treated right. The Legislature must do something soon, or else the Labrador fishery would become a thing of the past. Besides getting some security for a fair price between the buyer and seller, for when the motor boats would be furnished, bait depots established, bait found and so the fishery would be prosecuted up till November and the catch doubled. He scored the Government for their useless "extravagant railway building" instead of helping out the fishermen of the country in connection with the fisheries.

"This measure, if adopted," said Mr. Coaker, "would inspire confidence between the buyer and seller, for when the men got the fixed price from the recognized Board, they would know they were getting the true honest value for their fish, and when in committee he would have something more to say on the matter."

MR. KENT (Leader of the Opposition) spoke of the Bill as one providing a remedy for a state of things that should not exist.

The fishery was the most important of all our economic industries, and very little had been done in the past to reduce business matters to a system. The fishermen of the Labrador Coast had in the past to depend entirely on the purchases down there, and only after the purchaser had realized on his purchase had the price been fixed.

The remedy to be applied by the provisions of the Bill before them was to fix the price at the start of the season, the principle being that of a "standard price" so that the fishermen would know how to approach the buyer, the price being of course fixed by this impartial Board. Of course, there were difficulties in the way, and as time goes on there would be occasions for amendments, but as a beginning, the measure was one that should commend itself to everybody concerned.

MR. GRIMES, in a concise manner, supported the Bill before the Chair. Representing, as he did, a District very much affected by results of the Labrador fishery, he thought the measure one of the right sort to be put in operation. He spoke of a petition he had just had been received to the main of the tyranny of the merchants, and cited an instance as far back as 1894 when the merchants fixed prices to

suit themselves and practically did as they liked.

The Governor of that day (Governor Gore) issued instructions compelling the merchants in the month of August to tell the dealers the price they would pay for fish—at least this was according to Prowse's history.

Well, the Bill before them was not of such a drastic nature, but it meant—on the same principle—that a price should be fixed. The present methods adopted made the men suspicious, but when they find that something is being done, they would return to the fishery and beneficial results would be obtained.

MR. CASHIN said that as it was a Fishery Bill he thought he should have a word to say. It was fishermen that had sent him to that House, and while he himself knew more about the Shore and Bank fishery than the Labrador fishery, he congratulated the introducer of the Bill, which, as he said, was not perfect, yet was a step in the right direction. He wanted to say that he was in perfect accord with any measure from any side of the House for the betterment of the fishermen. He dwelt at considerable length on the general fishery of the Colony, contrasting it with that of 20 years, and, while rambling a little from the question before the chair, concluded by saying that he hoped the Bill would have the united support of all the Members of the House.

MR. YOUNG introduced the comedy element into the debate in his own peculiar way, the gist of his remarks being that somebody had been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

MR. WOODFORD supported the Bill. He did not know so much about the fishery himself, but he represented a District that was peculiarly interested in the question, and he hoped the Bill would become law.

MR. DOWEY expressed his approval of the Bill in all its phases. He hoped and felt sure that a better condition of things would be brought about by its adoption.

MR. HICKMAN supported the principle of the Bill. He knew there were difficulties in the way of fixing price, etc., but it was the beginning of stepping in the right direction.

The Bill was read a second time and comes up in Committee of the whole to-morrow.

MR. COAKER'S Logging Bill, that provides for much better conditions for the men in the lumber camps than those of the past was read a second time and goes to Committee stage to-morrow.

MR. JENNING'S amended Act relating to Saw Mills was also read for the second time. Committee of the whole to-morrow.

House then went into Committee of the whole on the "Act respecting the Naturalization of Aliens." All the sections were passed and the Bill will be read for a third time on the morrow.

This finished the Order of the Day, and MR. MORINE took the opportunity of referring to a misleading citation of his statements in the proceedings in the House, referring to the Parliamentary as contained in the

"Daily News" of that morning. He took the opportunity of re-emphasizing his statements of the evening before and mentioned that a letter of explanation appeared in the Mail and Advocate that he had sent in order to justify himself as to the veracity of his statements.

MR. COAKER read some messages he had received referring to the sealer's strike in connection with the Gulf fishery to which the Prime Minister replied.

A number of Notices of Questions were then tabled and the House adjourned till the morrow at 3 p.m.

Notice of Question.

MR. KENT—To ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a copy of all correspondence between the Bell Island Local Council or any officer or member thereof, and the Government or the Department of the Colonial Secretary, from January, 1912, to date.

MR. ABBOTT—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay upon the table of the House a copy of returns, showing the amount of \$5000 that was allocated to a Mr. Long, of Tickle Cove, Bonavista District, for a mooring chain, and also who requested that the allocation be granted.

MR. JENNING—To ask the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing who are receiving Old Age Pensions at the present time in the District of Twillingate.

MR. JENNING—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary for a statement giving the names of the couriers employed during the past winter and summer in the District of Twillingate, the amount paid per trip this year and last year, and estimated cost of each courier for the past winter.

MR. WINSOR—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a Statement (a) showing why Walter Brown, mail carrier for King's Cove, was dismissed without notice; (b) if he received a month's wage after dismissal; (c) if so, why did he receive it?

St. John's Municipal Board.

Notice to Truckmen

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Saturday the 17th inst at 11 o'clock a.m., for the cartage of approximately One Hundred tons of Cast Iron Water Pipe to certain streets in the City, list of which can be furnished on application at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest and any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenderers are requested to mark across the envelop "Tender for Cartage."

By order, JNO. L. SLATTERY, City Engineer.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, GIVE YOU SATISFACTION.

INFORMATION TABLED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS OF THE OPPOSITION!

THE DUMMY MINISTER OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE JUSTICE PLAYS THE GAME

"You Scratch My Back And I'll Scratch Yours"

Seeks Excuse to Pay Out Money-- No Real Trial Had Come Off --But the Judges Claim for Award is Supported by Squires

Mr. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G.,
Prime Minister.

Dear Sir Edward.—In accordance with the requests of Council I have secured from the Judges of the Supreme Court particulars of the election petitions in which they were engaged. Appended hereto is a schedule giving a list of the petitions and the Judges to whom they were signed. Section 194 of the Election Act of 1913 provides as follows: "Upon the trial of an election petition the trial Judge shall be paid the sum of one hundred dollars out of the funds of the Colony." Section 186 of the Consolidated Statutes, Second Series, Chapter 3, entitled "Of the Election of Members of the House of Assembly," which Act was repealed by the Act of 1913, reads as follows: "Upon the trial of an election petition the presiding Judge shall be paid the sum of one hundred dollars out of the funds of the Colony."

In December 1894 a petition was filed in the case of John Lash and Isaac C. Morris against Donald Morison and Alfred B. Morine. The proceedings did not go to the stage when witnesses would be called by either party, but were dismissed for want of prosecution. The trial Judge was the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C. The Government of that day disputed the payment of the sum of \$200.00 due under Section 186, Chapter 3, of the Consolidated Statutes before referred to. On the subsequent retirement of Sir James Winter from the Bench, he filed a petition claiming the sum of \$200.00. His Majesty's Attorney General, the late Sir William V. White, in his answer admitted the proceedings, but objected on the ground that there had been no trial of an election petition and consequently no amount was due under the section referred to. The case was heard before the late Chief Justice, Sir Joseph I. Little, and on the 19th March, 1897, a judgment was delivered by the late Chief Justice in favour of Sir James Winter for the amount of \$200.00.

In view of this decision it would

appear that the Trial Judges are entitled to be paid the sum of \$100.00 out of the funds of the Colony, with respect to each of the five election petitions referred to. Section 194 of the Act of 1913 provides that "the trial Judges shall be paid the sum of one hundred dollars." It does not say the sum of one hundred dollars each, but as each trial Judge was paid the sum of one hundred dollars under Section 186 of the Consolidated Statutes above quoted, it would appear that the sum of one hundred dollars should now be each paid the sum of \$100.00. The difference in the two Acts being that under 1913 Act, two Judges would try each petition, while under Section 186 of the Consolidated Statutes, a petition was tried by one Judge only. It cannot be argued that as the 1913 Act provides for two Judges for the trial of each petition, that the time and labor of each individual Judge would be proportionally reduced. I consequently am of opinion that, in view of the sections of the Consolidated Statutes and the Act above referred to and the decision of Chief Justice Little in the case of Winter vs. the Government, the Judges are entitled under the Act of 1913 to remuneration with respect to the election petitions as follows:

The Carboniferous Petition—Chief Justice and Judge Emerson.
Harbor Main Petition—Chief Justice and Judge Johnstone.
Harbor Grace Petition—Chief Justice and Judge Emerson.
Bay de Verde Petition—Judge Emerson and Judge Johnstone.
Bay de Verde counter petition—Chief Justice and Judge Johnstone.
Herewith I enclose for the information of Council a copy of the proceedings in the case Winter vs. the Government, also original memorandum showing the number of petitions and the Judges to whom they were assigned.

Very truly yours,
R. A. SQUIRES,
Minister of Justice.
March 26th, 1915.

On Which R. A. Squires Bases His Argument in Favor of Paying Fees to Judges John- son and Emerson and Chief Justice Horwood

To the Honorable the Supreme Court
of Newfoundland.

The petition of Sir James S. Winter of St. John's, one of Her Majesty's Counsel humbly sheweth as follows:

1. In the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 petitioner was a Judge of your Honorable Court.

2. On the fourth day of December 1894 a petition was filed in the said Court in which John Lash and Isaac C. Morris were petitioners and Donald Morison and Alfred B. Morine were respondents.

3. The said petition was in and related to the election of the said respondents and each of them respectively as members of the district of Bonavista Bay which took place in the month of October 1894 and prayed that the election of the said respondents and each of them should be declared void on account of various matters set forth in the said petition to which for the purpose of this proceeding petitioner prays that reference may be had.

4. Notice of the filing of said petition was served upon the said respondents respectively.

5. The trial of the said petition was in due course of rotation according to law assigned to your petitioner as Judge as aforesaid.

6. On or about the tenth days of January 1896 your petitioner was requested by Counsel on behalf of said respondents respectively to hold a sitting as Judge as aforesaid for the purpose of hearing a motion in relation to the matter of said petition and petitioner thereupon the 14th day of January, 1896, for the said sitting and directed that notice thereof should be given the Solicitors for the petitioner.

7. On the day so appointed petitioner or held a sitting as Judge as aforesaid in the matter of the said petition. At the said sitting the said parties respectively appeared by their respective Counsel the petitioners represented by the Hon. Mr. Emerson, Q.C., the respondent Morison represented by Mr. A. B. Morine, LL.B., as Solicitor and Counsel and the respondent Morine represented by Mr. Morison, Q.C., as Solicitor and Counsel.

8. A motion was then made by said Counsel for the respondent Morine for the dismissal of the said petition for want of prosecution upon the affidavit of setting forth certain facts.

9. A similar motion was made by Counsel on behalf of respondent Morison upon the same or a similar affidavit as to facts.

10. The petitioner, said Counsel, argued and was heard against the said motions respectively upon several grounds principally points of law to which the respondents' Counsel respectively replied.

11. Petitioner as Judge aforesaid took time to consider the said motions and arguments and subsequently on the 25th day of February 1896 held a sitting for the purpose of delivering judgment and the parties by their respective Counsel being present judgment was delivered by petitioner dismissing the said petition as against the respondents and each of them

with costs against the petitioners.

12. Subsequently on the 14th day of March 1896 the said several parties appeared before petitioner sitting as Judge as aforesaid and were respectively heard upon questions in dispute upon the taxation of certain items of costs and on the 26th day of March 1896 petitioner as Judge as aforesaid adjudicated upon the said questions.

13. Petitioner has applied to the Government of the Colony for payment of the fees which are by law payable to a Judge upon the trial of an election petition the sum of two hundred dollars in the case of each respondent to the said petition respectively but the said Government has refused to pay him the said sum or any amount.

Petitioner therefore prays that his said Government may be decreed and ordered to pay him the said sum of two hundred dollars and that such further order may be made in the premises as is by law in such cases provided and petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at St. John's this 1st day of December A.D., 1896.

Morison, Morine and Gibbs,
Solicitors for petitioner.

DEFENCE

Answer of the Honorable Attorney General Sir W. V. Whiteaway to the petition of the Plaintiff:

1. I, Sir William V. Whiteaway, Her Majesty's Attorney General for Newfoundland, in answer to the above named plaintiff saith as follows:

2. The defendant Government admits the allegations in plaintiff's petition, contained in paragraphs 5 to 12 inclusive, but prays reference to the records of the Court relative thereto.

3. The Defendant Government will object that the Plaintiff is not entitled in law to recover the amount claimed or any part thereof because there was no trial of an election petition by him and that the petition of the Plaintiff shows no cause of action.

Dated at St. John's this 10th day of December A.D., 1896.

W. V. WHITEAWAY,
Attorney General,
Per E. P. Morris.

REPLY

The Plaintiff as to the defence says he joined issue.

Dated at St. John's this 15th day of December A.D., 1896.

Morison, Morine and Gibbs,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Buy GOODS Manu-
factured in NEW-
FOUNDLAND & keep
the Fathers at work

A REFUTATION Mr. Peters' Story

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—In refutation to the denial of Mr. Peters in this morning's "News" of remarks made by him to a recent visit of the Grand Jury to the Penitentiary (Jan. 21st., 1915) as contained in a letter read by Mr. Coaker in the House on Wednesday afternoon, I wish to state emphatically that Mr. Peters did make this remark to Supt. Parsons in the presence of prisoners when lined up in No. 1 ward, as many of the prisoners can certify, and Supt. Parsons said "that was their working clothes."

I would like to ask Mr. Peters, foreman of the Grand Jury, what report he made on the sanitary arrangements of the Penitentiary, and about the two windows boxes under the north window and nuisance pit about ten yards from the broomshops, and if he complained to Supt. about such. The nuisance boxes lay from Saturday to Saturday. They are emptied every Saturday and the nuisance pit once a year, about 1st. May. That is the state of affairs.

The Morning News of the 15th thought that letter highly colored, but Sir I could not paint it any lighter. If it was painted in detail as I saw it, it would prove that "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn." Those facts are true.

Yours truly,
GEO. LEDREW.

Note.—J. J. Cahill endorses all Mr. George Ledrew says in this matter. Mr. Cahill called on us to make this statement.

How Canada Protects Her Trees

That the value of trees is not appreciated is an oft repeated statement, but there is in every-where a circle of our citizens who recognize their value and are prepared to defend them.

In Toronto, Mr. Justice Middleton recently allowed judgment of \$500.00 for sixteen willow trees which had been cut on private property on Toronto island, by corporation labourers.

While trees are, to a great extent, private property, there is also associated with them a corporate interest, in that the general effect of their presence adds materially to the comfort of the people and to the beauty of their surroundings. It may be too much to expect that all owners of property containing trees will recognize their value from this standpoint. There is no authority to protect trees from wanton destruction by their owners, but education on the subject may secure the results aimed at. Horticultural societies should include the protection of trees in their spheres of activity, though, unfortunately, by-law, the removal of trees from private property. To maintain a nuisance on private property is a contravention of the law and the destruction of trees, with their beauty, shade and comfort, though legally permissible is not less blameworthy.

"Conservation."

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—a14.ced

How Alcohol Effects System Total Abstinence, Longevity

Even in Small Amounts Alcohol is Injurious-- The Low Mortality Among Abstainers

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Sir.—The action of the British Parliament regarding the drink problem has drawn the world's attention to the loss of national efficiency through the drinking habits of the working classes. There are two phases of the drink habit that are often lost sight of by those who are addicted to drinking. Our phase is well illustrated by the experience of Harry Whitney and is related in his book entitled "Hunting with the Belkimo." In describing his birthday celebration at Annotok, he said: "A bottle was opened and I drank the health of all my friends and family at home. It should be said in this connection that the dweller in the arctic must avoid excessive use of spirituous liquors, if he is to endure the cold and hardships incident to his life."

In my experience, I found that even one drink of whiskey, when on the trail, would make me logy and drowsy; I tried it once or twice under severe hardships, hoping that it would stimulate me to endure them, but found it only increased the hardships, making endurance doubly hard. For a moment it does stimulate but almost immediately there is a reaction, leaving one weak and incapable. This applies no matter how small the dose may be."

These experiences of Mr. Whitney confirm the results obtained by a scientific study of the effects of alcohol on students of Yale University. The other phase that is so often lost sight of by "moderate" drinkers is most serious, as it relates to the effect of drink on the length of life of the drinker. It has lately been studied by Arthur Hunter, Actuary of the New York Life Insurance Co., who in a recent report to a medical society in New York said: "Nothing has been more conclusively proved than that a steady free use of alcoholic beverages, or occasional excesses, are detrimental to the individual. In my judgment, it has been proved beyond peradventure of doubt that total abstinence from alcohol is of value to humanity. It is certain that abstainers live longer than persons who use alcoholic beverages. The low mortality among abstainers shown by insurance statistics) may not be due solely to abstinence from alcohol, but to abstinence from tobacco and to a careful regard for one's physical well-being."

Among men who admitted that they had taken alcohol occasionally to excess in the past, but whose habits were considered satisfactory when they insured, there were 389 deaths while there would have been only 190 deaths had this group been made up of insured lives in general. The extra mortality was, therefore, over 50 per cent; which was equivalent to a reduction of over four years in its average life of these men. If this meant that four years would be cut off the end of the average normal lifetime of each man, there are many who would consider that "the game was worth the candle;" but it means that in each year a number of men will die at an earlier age than they should. For example, at age of 35 years, the expectation of life is 32 years; in the first year after that age, instead of say, 9 persons dying, there would probably be 12 deaths; that is, three men would each lose 32 years of life. In the next year probably 4 men would each lose 31 years of life etc. As a matter of fact, many numbers were lying in front of the trenches in many places, no effort was made to pick them up. At last our men were compelled by pity, and considerable risk to themselves, to endeavor to reach these wounded, but the Germans continued to shoot, and they hit some of our men while engaged on this errand of mercy, although their intentions were obvious. There is reason to believe that many of the wounded were Bavarians and Saxons, while the men in the trenches were Prussians."

Yours truly,
TRITON.

Part of the hazard from alcoholic beverages lies in the user losing the power to limit himself to a moderate consumption. Among men whose habits were formerly intemperate but who had reformed for at least two years prior to their acceptance by the insurance companies, the extra mortality was fully 30 per cent, and their average lives were reduced by about 3 years. This excess mortality is partly due to the effect of previous intemperate habits in undermining the system and, partly to a proportion of the persons relapsing into their old habits. It is, perhaps, useless to try to stop men drinking by showing them the bad effects of drinking. Anyone can see the effects himself. The trouble is that drinkers have weak will-power and cannot reform their habits. That is why the drink question becomes an urgent one for social reform and calls for legislative action. Russia and France have very successfully solved the problem; with their experience, the English Government will, doubtless, do still better. Then it will be Newfoundland's turn to deal with it in the most statesman-like way.

Yours truly,
TRITON.

Prussians Harsh With Bavarians

Evidence of Callous Attitude Came Out During Neuve Chapelle Fight

GAVE THEM NO HELP Left South Germans With- out Support and Did Not Succour Wounded

London, April 5.—"Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons took part in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, but their mutual co-operation does not seem at all points to have been very hearty," says the eye-witness attached to British Headquarters in France, in a communication dated April 2.

"Our prisoners of the two last-mentioned nationalities expressed great indignation," the writer goes on to say, "at the manner in which they were flung into action during the counter-attacks from Bois Dabiz. Orders were given them, so they have said, to reinforce the firing line, but on advancing from the wood they found no firing line, but discovered instead that they were alone and unsupported. Many surrendered in consequence. On the whole, they are under the impression that they were grossly mishandled by the Prussian officers.

"The treatment of their own wounded by the Germans was callous to a degree. Although numbers were lying in front of the trenches in many places, no effort was made to pick them up. At last our men were compelled by pity, and considerable risk to themselves, to endeavor to reach these wounded, but the Germans continued to shoot, and they hit some of our men while engaged on this errand of mercy, although their intentions were obvious. There is reason to believe that many of the wounded were Bavarians and Saxons, while the men in the trenches were Prussians."

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holding a Second's Certificate to
take Chief's position on a steam-
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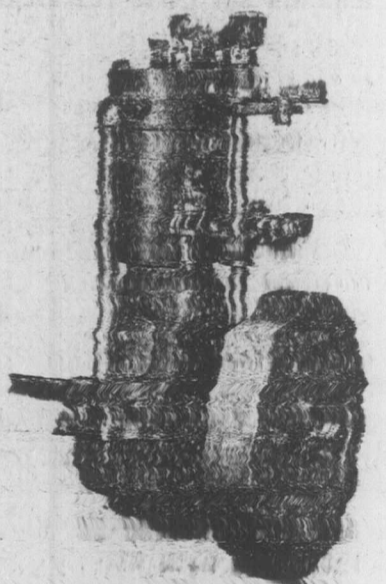
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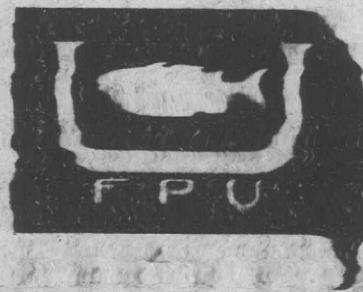
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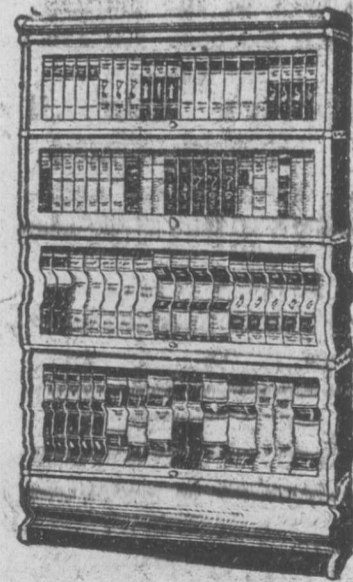
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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

German Hate Rivaled By Belgian Hatred of Germany

Apaches kill the sentries, but most of the population of Brussels restrain their rage—
the men and boys partition the Belgian Capital

London, March 22.—Brussels is a city of spies, a city of whispers, a city of hatred, and armed camp of stern discipline for conquering army and conquered civilians alike. I have spent several days in Holland but I have met numerous persons who have been in Brussels, relief workers and such. What follows I have learned from them.

The people of Brussels have spent six months under the rule of the Germans and so great is the rage of the native population that this term of attempted subjection has failed to subdue them in the slightest. Unprejudiced observers tell me that whatever the feeling of Germany toward England, and vice versa, it is but a fraction of the intense hatred of Belgians for Germans. Riots are narrowly averted daily. French troops from Germany have been accused of tearing flags from the coffins of Belgian soldiers and from women on the streets, although I have not seen an actual instance.

What a Bad Defeat We Had
However, the German civil and military authorities, all under the direction of Gen. von Bissing, the governor-general of Belgium, have warned the troops against interference with the civilian population except under orders. But amid all the pathos an occasional humorous incident inserts itself. A Belgian business man received a call from a German officer a few days after the British naval victory off Heligoland. The latter noticed the clock over the desk was set at Belgian time, an hour earlier than German time.

"Your clock is wrong," said the officer. "It is nine, not eight."
"It is eight o'clock in Belgium," replied the Belgian.
"It is nine o'clock in Germany," the officer came back. "This is now Germany and you are a German."
"I am a German," repeated the business man, "and you are a German? We are both Germans."
"Yes," said the officer.
"So," mused the Belgian. "Then that was a bad defeat we had in the North Sea last week."

Papers Smuggled In
Brussels is not uninformed of the outside world. English newspapers are smuggled into the city in the most mysterious way and try as they do the German authorities cannot discover how they reach the city. Sometimes a paper passes through a dozen hands before it reaches the person to whom it is intended. Even though two or three weeks old a London paper will bring a fancy price any time.

The German garrison is now composed of the men and boys unfitted for the arduous work at the front. Returning persons say a battalion of boy scouts recently detained from Germany and marched with defiant goose step toward headquarters. Also, they have seen elderly men, men not hard to picture as grandfathers but difficult to imagine as goose-stepping to martial music, patrolling the city streets. One of them a sergeant, had long white whiskers.

In the "Apache" Quarter
Although the people of Brussels are silent, they are no more cowed than would be the people of Berlin under similar circumstances. In the "Apache" quarter no German sentry never travels alone these nights. Too many of them disappeared in the most un-

accountable way. Now the night patrols consist of three German soldiers and a Brussels gendarme. These Marolliens, as the people of that neighborhood are called, delight in reversing the German official bulletins, so as to make it appear, for instance, that 4,000 Germans captured 200 British or French.

The little urchins of the locality are not less mischievous than their elders. They delight in giving military parades, with carrots stuck in their paper hats to represent helmets and stove pipe lashed to little toy carts to represent the famous 42-centimeters. But if these are designed to irritate the Germans officers they fail of their purpose. The officials approve of the demonstrations and declare that it is awakening the proper military spirit in the boys.

Search for Metal
The Germans continue their never ending search for metals, of which there is a great shortage in the fatherland. Roofs of public buildings have been stripped of the copper and zinc sheathing and all transported to Germany. The massive gates of the Antwerp central railway station have gone the same way. Great reels of copper wire from telephone exchanges have been taken. A heavy tax is imposed for the use of a telephone and the Germans display startling energy in ferreting out the persons who have not paid. German civil employes in Brussels are increasing in number daily. The postoffice is entirely manned by Germans, the Belgian employes having refused in a body to work under the conqueror.

Priests Play Marbles
Civil and military prisoners are being housed in the foreign office, and they have a pretty dull time of it, usually whiling away the hours reading documents that passed between diplomats decades ago. They turn with childish relief to games of any kind. One man who was imprisoned in a room with two priests and attorney tells that they spent their time with dominoes until some marbles were obtained. Then the priests tucked their cassocks in at the knees and joined with their companions in a spirited contest of marbles, much to the astonishment of the sentry.

Cow Paths at Summerville

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—Will you please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few words concerning the roads here at Summerville. They are really only cow paths and cannot be called roads at all. As long as men and women keep to the middle of the road, it is alright, but if you chance to go half an inch over, you will find yourself head over heels over the cliff. It is not safe for anyone to leave his home without a light.

I think it would be a good plan for Sir Tax Morris to pay a visit to these days, although I fear he would need his legs on him if he wanted to walk out. We scarcely know down here whether we have a Premier or not and we wouldn't know that there was a House, except for Mr. Conker and the Advocate. It would be far better if some of the money put into Branch Railroads was put into mail roads, for I am sure it would be made better use of.

Thanking you for space and wishing the Mail and Advocate success.
I am,
Yours truly,
SUMMERVILLE, B.B.
Summerville, B.B., April 11th., 1915.

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