

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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KITCHENER APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH LABOR QUESTION

To Insure Production Sufficient Munitions of War—Also to Deal With the Drink Problem

What Government Will do in Liquor Question is Not Known But General Prohibition is Not at all Likely—Bulgaria and Serbia Make up Differences

London, April 6.—The War Office to-night announced that Lord Kitchener has appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to provide such additional labour as may be required to make it certain that supplies of munition of war shall be sufficient to meet all requirements.

London, April 7.—Excluding active military operations questions of munitions and alcohol dominate the public mind in Britain. Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, took an important step to-night by appointment of a committee whose duty it shall be to round up labor sufficient to produce munitions commensurate with the tremendous demand, and the temperance agitation will doubtless have the effect of increasing the productivity of labor in general.

The Government proposes to do with the liquor problem will probably be not disclosed until Parliament reassembles on April the 14th, but the idea of a general prohibition just at the present, is not seriously entertained. The authorities seem to hope that the desired results will be obtained by voluntary abstinence, coupled with further restrictions on saloons.

Bulgaria and Serbia have exchanged notes which on the surface appear to end the recent border incidents. Official Serbian circles in London insist that the latest outbreak was engineered from Bulgaria, and that Austrians, as well as Turks were found among dead raiders.

OFFICIAL REPORT

Russian Progress in Carpathians—25 Officers and 2,000 Men Captured—Goeben and Breslau Being Pursued—French Capture Lines of Trenches

London, April 6.—The Russian Government reports successful progress between Mezo Laborog and Uzok, and the capture of twenty-five officers, more than two thousand men and three guns; it also reports pursuit of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau by the Black Sea fleet, on April 3rd.

The French Government reports the capture of three successive lines of trenches southeast of St. Mihiel. Precise information has been received by the French military authorities that the British air-raid on March 26th resulted in serious damage to an air-ship and shed; the destruction of two submarines, and damage to a third at the Hoboken yards.—HAR-COURT.

ZEEBRUGGE BOMBARDED

British Warships Lying off German Naval Base to Prevent Submarines Going to Sea—Germans Rushing Troops to the East and Replacing them by Raw Recruits in the West

Amsterdam, April 6.—A squadron of British warships is lying off the German naval base of Zeebrugge to prevent submarines from entering or leaving. On Saturday evening the warships subjected Zeebrugge to a terrific bombardment. On Sunday the Germans expected a resumption of the attack but the ships cruised off the coast without renewing the fire.

A Stut despatch to the Telegraf says that preparations are being made in Belgium for the withdrawal of great masses of seasoned troops for the Eastern front. It is expected they will be replaced with recruits that have been drilling in Germany for four months.

BRITISH SHELL FORTS OF SMYRNA

Hydroplanes Drop Bombs—All Europeans Ordered to Leave the Town

London, April 6.—Reuter's Telegraph Company has received a despatch from its correspondent at Athens, saying that the British warships bombarded the forts at the entrance of the Gulf of Smyrna on Monday.

Hydroplanes of the allies dropped bombs on the town of Smyrna, and the Yell of the British navy ordered all Europeans to leave the town.

EARL GREY TAKES PLEDGE

Following Example of King George There is to be no Spirits in his Family

London, April 7th.—Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada states that his family and practically the whole parish of Howick, Northumberland have followed the example of the King, promising to abstain from intoxicants during the period of the war.

Lloyd-George has been the recipient of many sacks of letters from the people, petitioning him to proceed with prohibition legislation.

The Government is endeavoring to probe the national sentiment through various channels, such as magistrates and ministers.

Labor Party Adopts Resolutions

Condemns by Large Vote Certain Members of I. L. P. and Their Recruiting and Defense of the Liberal Government Foreign Policy

Norwich, April 6.—The Independent Labor Party to-day, by a vote of 234 to 9, adopted a resolution which strongly condemned the action of certain members of the party who have been working to assist recruiting and at the same time speaking in public in justification of the war and of the foreign policy of the Liberal Government which led to it.

German Losses Among Officers Great

More Than Half the number at the Beginning of the War Have Been Lost, Either Killed, Wounded or Missing

Paris, April 7.—The Press Bureau of War Office gave out to-day figures compiled from different official German lists of losses of German officers. Out of a total number of 450 generals in time of peace, 43 have been killed, 57 are wounded or missing. Out of 33,154 infantry officers, 8,604 have been killed and 18,149 wounded or missing. Out of 7,933 cavalry officers 366 have been killed, 811 have been wounded and 2264 have been wounded or are missing.

The grand total of officers of the German army from the beginning of the war, including men in active service, reserve and Landwehr was 52,805, out of which, upto March 15th, 9,825 have been killed, 21,351 wounded or are missing. This makes the total losses among officers of the German army more than half their number on the day of declaration of war.

Lord Kitchener has appointed Geo. Macaulay Booth, son of Right Hon. Chas. Booth to take charge of his Munition Committee.

GONE DRY IN MICHIGAN AND ILLINOIS

Detroit, Mich., April 7th.—Complete unofficial returns from sixteen Michigan counties, in which local option was the issue yesterday, election show that "Drys" were successful in fourteen counties and "Wets" in two.

East St. Louis, Ills., April 7th.—Dry forces were victorious in most central and southern cities where local option elections were held. Women divided their ballots almost evenly between the two issues.

WET AND DRY

Milwaukee, Wis., April 7.—Early returns from election throughout the State show a gain for "Drys" of 10 towns while "Wets" gained one town. Thirty towns now "wet" remained in that status while 23 "dry" towns remained "dry."

MAIL AND ADVOCATE

U.S. Military Attache Longhorne Recalled

Believes He Has Valuable Information re German Military Operations—Washington Officials Pledged to Secrecy

Washington, April 1.—Major G. T. Longhorne, whose recall from his post as military attache at the American Embassy in Berlin has been a matter of great mystery here, arrived in Washington this afternoon.

Major Longhorne was accompanied from New York, where he landed yesterday, by Major-General Wood, commanding the Department of the East, and upon his arrival was escorted to the State and War Departments by General Wood. Efforts were made by officials to conceal the fact of Major Longhorne's presence and the reasons for his conferences with officials of both departments. All these informed about Major Longhorne's recall and his present mission have been pledged to secrecy.

There is good reason to believe however, that Major Longhorne is in possession of such information regarding the military operations of the German forces as to make it advisable that he return to the United States and present in person his reports. The fact that he was ordered to report on his return to the chief of staff is significant in this connection, indicating that he is to be assigned for the present to the war college of some other branch of the general staff for the compilation of the data he has gathered.

The recall of Major Longhorne in the midst of the war was not, it is believed, particularly pleasing to the German authorities. Usually military attaches acting in the capacity of observers of foreign war operations are expected to remain with the forces to which they are assigned for the duration of the war. That Major Longhorne should suddenly return home in the midst of the war after he had been given extraordinary opportunities for study and observation was, it is declared, a matter of some chagrin to the German military authorities, who do not look with any particular favor upon the thought of his making available to the American military service all the data regarding the German operations while the war is still in progress.

The principal reason for Major Longhorne's recall, it is understood, was an objection raised by Great Britain as to the exceedingly pro-German character of the despatches which he was sending to this Government. Some of Major Longhorne's reports fell under the eye of the British censor, who called them to the attention of the London Government. The citation over these notable pro-German reports, it is understood, led to informal representations to the United States, with the result that officials in Washington decided it would be best to recall Major Longhorne.

"President Wilson will go down in history as a man to whom fate has been especially hard. But for the war the world would probably have regarded him as one of America's greatest and most high-minded statesmen. As it is the verdict will be like that of Tacitus on the Roman Emperor. Every one would have deemed President Wilson capable of nobly filling his high office if he had been untried in the fire of a great crisis. Political luck never struck a man harder than it has struck him."

Italy and the War

There can be but little doubt of Italy's intention now with regard to her future attitude in the European war. Italy appears to believe that no matter how the conflict ends, she is bound to be the loser for having remained quiet. Germany has done everything within her power to keep the Italian nation out of the strife by persuading Austria to grant territorial acquisitions to their erstwhile ally. Italy's demands are so great, however, that it is very improbable that Austria will yield.

In the reorganization of the map of Europe following the war, Italy wants to have the restoration of the drainage of rivers appears to be close at hand. PROBABLY SHE WOULD BE THE GAINER IN THE REORGANIZATION OF EUROPE.

"Our women are occupied in making articles for dressing wounds, and warm clothes for our soldiers, and a great number are engaged as Sisters of Charity. Generally, there is great enthusiasm and confidence among our people." WOMAN SAYS.

"The men returned to work in the coal mines, and the women to work in the textile mills. The banks of Montreal are full of people, and the streets are busy with the life of the city."

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BUSINESS GOOD SAYS BERLIN

Berlin, March 30, via London—The business situation in Germany is regarded as fairly satisfactory, and better than might have been expected in view of the war.

All industries, of course, are running on a restricted scale, chiefly because of the virtual cessation of overseas exports, but as a large proportion of the skilled workmen went into the army, the sharp curtailment in production was not attended by a corresponding increase in unemployment. More women and girls are seeking work in some branches of industry than can find employment, but this is far from being the case with the men. On the contrary, the leading industries of the country are seriously embarrassed by the scarcity of skilled workmen. This is true of the coal and iron trade, shipbuilding and certain sections of the chemical industry. A pronounced scarcity of workmen is reported from the great industrial district about Essen.

The demand for coal is greater than the mines can meet, although its export has been prohibited. Last month conditions in the iron trade were reflected by an advance in prices. The production of pig iron running about 55 per cent of last year, would be still larger if the necessary labor could be obtained. Many branches of machinery manufacture, an important branch of German industrial activity, working full time or overtime, but here also a scarcity of workmen is felt. Textile factories engaged in turning out the cheaper lines of goods are hampered by a shortage of raw material. The import of wool has virtually ceased, and woollen yarns are in great demand for the making of shoddy. Some mills have taken to spinning shoddy yarns. Inadequate receipts of cotton has raised the prices of cotton yarns and cloths.

The London Spectator

Says President Wilson Has Lost Public Confidence

London, March 31.—The Spectator this week editorially discusses what it calls the great dissatisfaction in the United States over the attitude of President Wilson toward the war, of which it claims to have abundant evidence. The writer recognizes and approves as wise and sensible the determination of the American people to abstain from participation in the war, but says it has no doubt that the President has lost public confidence through a mistaken interpretation of neutrality.

The Spectator's main point in explanation of this is that President Wilson has allowed his dread of breaking neutrality to run away with him. His consequent refusal to express an opinion on the moral issue and speak a word of protest or indignation against the happenings in Belgium has led the American government into a reductio ad absurdum.

The writer adds: "President Wilson will go down in history as a man to whom fate has been especially hard. But for the war the world would probably have regarded him as one of America's greatest and most high-minded statesmen. As it is the verdict will be like that of Tacitus on the Roman Emperor. Every one would have deemed President Wilson capable of nobly filling his high office if he had been untried in the fire of a great crisis. Political luck never struck a man harder than it has struck him."

Russians Confident Of Victory

Mr. Ruel has received a letter from a friend of his, a Russian, who is cashier in one of the Moscow banks, and at this time part of his letter may be of general interest.

"I think I will be in unison with you in hoping for the final and glorious triumph of our just, common cause, and the splendid triumph of our valiant armies. Unhappily, so far on land and sea affairs do not seem to move as quickly as one could wish, and it seems as if before a definite result can be attained much blood will yet be shed. It is necessary to understand that the Germans, in spite of their municipal inferiority, fight with great bravery and energy and do not allow themselves to be disheartened. One could admire them were not their method of making war so barbarous, on wounded and on prisoners. The wounded are distributed to the hospitals and lazarettos, and the prisoners are sent on further; the most part dedicated to Siberia, from which there is little chance of escape.

"Our women are occupied in making articles for dressing wounds, and warm clothes for our soldiers, and a great number are engaged as Sisters of Charity. Generally, there is great enthusiasm and confidence among our people." WOMAN SAYS.

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ALLIED ARMIES NOW AWAITING RESULT OF RUSSIAN BIG ATTEMPT

To Force the Carpathian Passes

No Talk of Big Spring Advance—Armies Now Seek Only to Hold Ground—The Dardanelles Bombardment to be Resumed

London, April 7th.—Although the French are conducting a sustained and somewhat formidable offensive between the Meuse and Moselle in an effort to dislodge the Germans from St. Mihiel on the southernmost point of their line. The demeanor of the allied armies as old indicated a disposition to await the outcome of the Russian strategic plan to force the Carpathian barrier.

Germany is thought to be pouring troops into Hungary even to the extent of weakening her forces in Flanders, and to-night's Austrian official communication notes the presence of and recounts the success of German and Austrian troops in Laborza Valley.

There is less talk in England of the Spring advance of the Allies in France and Belgium, and there is increasing appreciation of the task that Russia is attempting. This leads to the belief in some quarters that the leaders of the Allied armies in the West reckoning on

Meanwhile it is argued the bombardment of the Dardanelles will be continued, as the shortest, if the most costly method of crushing Turkey. Reports that Smyrna has again been bombarded lack official confirmation, and the absence of news from there mean that important operations are under way, details of which will subsequently be made known.

British forces occupying Warmbad, German, Southwest Africa, as officially announced, have taken what is considered the Southern capital and terminus of a railway system.

STILL AT NEWPORT NEWS

Newport News, April 7th.—At one o'clock this morning the Prinz Eitel Frederick is still at her pier.

German Papers On America's Note

Berlin, April 7.—Berlin newspapers publish summaries of the American Note to Great Britain on Order in Council, but with the exception of Kreuz Zeitung they make no comment. This paper, however, says: "If this summary is correct this Note means a far-reaching retreat of America inasmuch as it permits Britain to carry out its blockade measures against American ships even when they carry goods which are not contraband, but come from or go to ports of hostile lands. In this America surrenders principle that very blockade must be effective."

Combat of Maniacal Fury in Carpathians

REINFORCEMENTS OF INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY REACH THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES.

Petrograd, April 7.—Reinforcements of German infantry and artillery have reached the Austro-German armies in the Carpathians and fighting in Beskid ranges South of Dukla and Lupkow Passes has grown into a combat of maniacal fury.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has sent a group of his most trusted officers to help direct the movements of the Austro-German troops.

Russian troops are pouring through Rostock pass, the latest mountain in the defile captured by the forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander-in-Chief.

The American schooner Virginian put in to-day for repairs and reported that one of the crew, Wm. McNair, of Argyle, N.S., was swept overboard and drowned.

A wireless from the steamer Mackay Bennett to the American schooner Virginian reported that one of the crew, Wm. McNair, of Argyle, N.S., was swept overboard and drowned.

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Germans Drop Bombs On Church

WHILE CONGREGATION WERE AT DIVINE SERVICE—THE ABBE AND TWELVE WOMEN KILLED.

London, April 7th.—Daily Telegraph correspondent in Rouleaux wires that during the religious service, Sunday afternoon, a Taube dropped bombs on a Neukirk church near Ypres, a large large congregation was present besides numerous cases of injuries, twelve women were killed outright. Abbe Reynaert who was preaching, was hit by flying debris, was so badly hurt that he died from his injuries a few hours later.

Turkish Cruisers And Transports Sunk

Petrograd, April 7.—Six Turkish ships of war and one big transport have been sunk and two of the finest cruisers in the Sultan's navy have been badly damaged in the Black Sea operations, according to official announcement from the Russian Admiralty.

Chicago Elects Republican Mayor

Chicago, April 7.—Complete returns from yesterday's municipal election Thompson (Republican) elected Mayor by plurality of 139,024, the largest plurality ever given a candidate for that office in Chicago. His plurality over all was 111,808.

Sir Robt. Borden's Mother Dead

Halifax, N.S., March 29.—Mrs. Borden, mother of Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, died at ten minutes past three (Monday) morning, at her home at Grand Pre.

Mrs. Borden was in her 91st year and all through her life had enjoyed remarkable health, until two years ago, when she was stricken with paralysis, which was the immediate cause of her death.

PAYING LESS TO-DAY

In the struggle with Napoleon, when the British navy commanded the sea, the price of wheat for the year 1801 averaged 11s. 11d., and actually reached 25s. 6d. in 1812. The 1850s averaged 10s. 6d., and in 1864 it was 10s. 6d. In 1870 it was 10s. 6d., and in 1880 it was 10s. 6d. In 1890 it was 10s. 6d., and in 1900 it was 10s. 6d. In 1910 it was 10s. 6d., and in 1914 it was 10s. 6d.

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LETTERS OF INTEREST

From Mail and Advocate Readers.

BARENEED APPRECIATES

MR. GEORGE GRIMES

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Will you permit me to express my appreciation for the space you have given to the public in general of Bareneed.

We have paid particular attention to all that have been said and done in the Bowring-Kean outrage, and we have arrived at the conclusion that the greatest victory the union ever had was when the government refused to arrest Capt. A. Kean.

I'm sure no reasonable man can fail to see what the heads of the government care for the working-men of this country. They refused our request to arrest Kean, and they would do the same thing with any matter that we would care to draw their attention to.

However, we have one consolation, and that is the knowledge that in a very short time we will have the privilege of administering to them their final dose.

I wish to say that one of the best and most enthusiastic meetings ever witnessed at Bareneed was experienced on the night of March 17th, when our representative, Mr. G. F. Grimes, delivered an address, which took 2 1/2 hours to deliver. He dwelt with pronounced emphasis on the question of unionism, he reviewed the F.P.U. in all its phases from the hour it started, some six years ago up to the present.

He told in most forcible and unmistakable language what the Union had done for the poor fishermen of Newfoundland. He also outlined to us what union had done in other

countries and what it was still doing. He reviewed the political situation of the country, he outlined to us the state of affairs existing in the country today and what we should expect in the future, if we are satisfied to let things go on as they are at the present time.

We congratulate Mr. Grimes on the able way he outlined to us the business transactions of the Exporting Co., and particularly as to the way Mr. Coaker handled the merchants regarding the price of seals. I am sure I have to agree with one of our Union Critics, when after the meeting closed, he was heard to say that Coaker never accomplished anything before, this one action of his is sufficient to pay for the Union's existence.

Again we wish to say we appreciate Mr. Grimes' visit very much, and assure him that this is the first visit of its kind in our remembrance, and it has not been without its good effects.

In conclusion, Sir, I think I can say without fear of contradiction, that nine-tenths of the people who attended this meeting retired well satisfied with the facts put before them, and convinced that the Union is the best thing for the poor man, and in order to get the good will of the remaining one-tenth, the speaker, whoever he may be, will have to provide a little hot air in the shape of telling them what they are able to do and what their qualifications are.

Very truly yours,
BARENEED COUNCIL.
Bareneed, April 2nd, 1915.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AT SPANIARD'S BAY

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Kindly allow me space to endorse the statements made by a writer in your paper of March 27th concerning poor relief at Spaniard's Bay.

As far as he goes I entirely agree with him and I only regret that he did not give more of the facts. There are people here who say that this is not assistance from the Government but relief from the Home Government to help the poor and distressed of Newfoundland. They claim that if it was Government money the Relieving Officer would not be so anxious to give it out, for at present he gives it to anyone who asks. The people would be satisfied if it was given in the right way, but as already publicly stated, the recipients have to go where he wishes to send them.

I know of one old, worn-out fisherman who asked the Relieving Officer why he should be stopped from taking his note where he had been spending his money for years and where he would be obliged with the credit of a dollar's worth should he have no notes and no dollar. The reply given him was that he had to take

the note where the Relieving Officer told him.

I do not understand why the Government is feeding the people here at all. Why don't they give the men some work to do? Our roads here are in an awful state, so bad, in fact, that if we called a doctor he would not come in the night because he would be afraid to drive over them. The majority of our people would rather work for their money than get it in such a degrading way. In the East of Spaniard's Bay, a short while ago, a piece of the road founded, but instead of giving the work to those who were really in need of the money it was given to those to whom the cash came as extra.

At the present time, the freight agent at Spaniard's Bay holds flour in the Reid Co. shed which was sent there by men going to the ice and which has not yet been removed. The people, of course, do not intend to remove it while they are getting notes from the Relieving Officer. It is time for our members to look into road matters and the poor and distressed ones at Spaniard's Bay.

—SPANIARD'S BAY.
April 5, 1915.

PRINCETON PROUD WITLESS BAY WILL FOLLOW COAKER

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—You are to be congratulated on the stand which you took in the Kean-Bowring matter and your undaunted courage and determination, which go to show that your make-up is not of a flexible nature. Your action in this matter had not injured your popularity in the slightest degree. Defeats cause a reinforcement of the weaker parts for a future attack, and there is no better place to learn than in the school of experience. The people have a slight experience now of how they can be kept under class rule, and how the privileged few control all the resources and determine the prices of commodities and necessities.

I am in accordance with Unionism in any form and I believe that it is not until the masses realize their power and wake from their deep sleep that they will get the rights so long denied them.

—NOVICE,
Princeton, April 2, '15.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Please grant me space in your valuable journal to let our friends know how we are getting on here. We are pressing onward under the banner of the F.P.U. We all congratulate President Coaker on all he has done and is doing for the Union, and we mean to help him all we can.

We have held our first annual meeting and the following officers were elected:—

Chairman—Nicholas O'Neil, re-elected.
Dep. Chairman—Ed. Maloney, re-elected.
Secretary—Thomas Cottor.
Treasurer—Christopher Walsh, re-elected.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN,
Witless Bay Local Council.

ADVERTISE IN THE
MAIL AND ADVOCATE
ap3,m,w,tf

ST. MARY'S DECIDE CRABBALLS MUST GO

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Grant me space in your esteemed paper to say a few words concerning the matter here. For two weeks in succession our mail was left behind, through the fault of either the postmaster or the courier. This is the kind of men we have looking after our mails, but we are thankful there is a day coming when this condition of affairs will be changed and there will be no more paying out of thirty and forty dollar doses for nothing.

We are all convinced that the Crabballs will have to go, for the Union is growing too strong for them, here at any rate. We had a good joke on the Chairman of the Local and Main Road Board a few days ago. One of our sturdy men rushed to the Game Warden to have him arrested, but were sorry for their trouble when they found that rabbits could be caught until April 15th.

I wish to congratulate Mr. M. Condon on his letter in reference to cold storage and to say that I think he is worthy to be elected to the House of Assembly.

—A UNION MAN.
St. Mary's, April, 1915.

ST. MARY'S ELECT OFFICERS

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

We held our annual meeting on March 21st when the following officers were re-elected:—

D. Boland, Chairman.
J. J. Davis, Deputy Chairman.
Robert Lee, Secretary.
Maurice Daly, Treasurer.
Edward Hogan, Door Guard.

It was a grand day and the Union men of Mall Bay came up a distance of three miles to attend the meeting. Cheers rang out for President Coaker and the F.P.U. Wishing the Union success.

—D. BOLAND, Chairman,
St. Mary's Council.

HARBOR MAIN MAKING GOOD

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—We had our annual meeting on the 3rd inst., at which the financial standing of the Council was made known—a statement of which you will find here with enclosed. The election of officers for the year resulted as follows:—

Chairman—Edward Fahey, re-elected.
D. Chairman—Walter Corbett.
Secretary—Wm. Parsley, re-elected.
Treasurer—James Conran.
Doorkeeper—John Wall.
Wishing you every success.

EDWARD FAHEY, Chairman.
WM. PARSLEY, Secretary.
Hr. Main Council.

Get Them Out

Mr. DEALER.—You want your goods moved off your shelves quickly, do you not?

There are two things that will move them for you—

ADVERTISING and QUALITY. First ADVERTISING, that people may learn of the good points of the article for sale and may be led to try it.

Then QUALITY, that having tried they may find it all they expected and more.

Buy BEAR BRAND RUBBERS from us, and you get both. We advertise ALL THE TIME. The quality of the rubbers is excellent. Therefore BEAR BRAND RUBBERS will have but a short stay on your shelves.

Consider these points well, and place your order with

CLEVELAND TRADING CO.,
St. John's.

Petitions Asking Kean's Arrest

OLD PERLICAN, T.B.

To His Excellency the Governor in Council.—

The petition of the undersigned persons of Old Perlican and elsewhere of the electoral district of Trinity Bay, humbly sheweth that on March 31st and April 1st last, seventy-eight sealers of the crew of the sealing steamer "Newfoundland" died on the ice off Cape Freels, and that in the opinion of your petitioners, Captain Abram Kean, Master of the "Stephano," was guilty of criminal negligence in relation to the said men, wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency be pleased to direct the Law Officers of the Crown to take necessary steps to test before the Courts the liability or otherwise of Captain Kean. And as in duty bound they will ever pray.

JOHN THORN
GEORGE MATTHEWS
REUBEN MARTIN
WILLIAM BROWN
JOHN BROWN
WILLIAM BRYAN
AMBROSE MATTHEWS
HENRY MATTHEWS

JOHN HEAD
WILLIAM HEAD
PLEMAN MATTHEWS

BROOKLYN, B.B.

ANDREW LETHBRIDGE
JOHN L. FYLE
JOAN HARRIS
WILLIAM C. PYE
W. F. STARES
ISAAC PENNEY
SIDNEY HOLLOWAY
THOMAS PYE
CHARLES OSMOND
SAMUEL MITCHEM
DAVID HOLLOWAY
WILLIAM OLDFORD
EDGAR PYE
THOMAS SMART
ALBERT SMART
GEO. PARDY
ELI DIAMOND
ADAM COLES
HERBERT BENNETT
WILLIAM P. OLDFORD
RICHARD PARDY
THOMAS DUFFETT
ISRAEL OSMOND

CAPE FREELS, B.B.

LEWIS STOKES
CHARLES VINCENT
JACOB STOKES
JOHN HUMPHRIES
ABRAM RIBBOUR
ISAAC STOKES
WILLIAM STAGG
JOSEPH STAGG
ESAU STOKES
ABEL HILLIER
JULIUS STOKES
GEORGE ANDREWS
EBENEZER VINCENT
ALFRED ANDREWS
HENRY WHITE
EZAR VINCENT
BAXTER GAULTON
CATER STOKES
JOHN HANN
ABEL HANN
MARTIN HUMPHRIES
THOMAS WHITE
ALPHEUS HANN
JONAS HUMPHRIES
JESSE STOKES
BISHOP HUMPHRIES
HENRY STAGG
EZRA STOKES
JOHN J. VINCENT
HERBERT VINCENT
JOHN STOKES
EDWARD STAGG
JACOB HUMPHRIES
STANLEY STOKES
JOHN STOKES
JABEZ WHITE
JAMES VINCENT
ALLAN VINCENT
CHARLES VINCENT
GARFIELD ANDREWS
MARTIN STOKES
NOAH ANDREWS
EPHRAIM STOKES
WILLIAM HANN
JEREMIAH STOKES
ALFRED STOKES
JAMES HUMPHRIES
PHINEAS STOKES
PHILIP STOKES
BISHOP HUMPHRIES
SAMUEL HUMPHRIES
GEORGE STOKES
ESAU STAGG
ELI STOKES
JOHN ANDREWS
ELIHU VINCENT
DARIUS VINCENT
WALTER ANDREWS
EUGENE VINCENT
GARLAND WHITE
GEORGE VINCENT

W.M. GEORGE COOMBS
RICHARD HOPKINS
HUBERT TIZZARD
W.M. J. BURSEY
JOHN ROGERS of JOHN
RUBEN TIZZARD
WILLIAM BURSEY
JOSHUA HOPKINS
NATHANIEL BURSEY
JOSHUA BARNES
W. BURSEY
W.M. FROUD
GEORGE PIKE
JAMES FROUD
HERBERT BURSEY
ELDON FROUD
SIMON ROGERS
ANDREW ROGERS
LEVI ROGERS
ELIAS BROOKING, Jr.
W.M. WOODLAND
ELIAS BROOKING, Sr.
JOHN TIZZARD
LEVI BARNES
JEREMIAH HOWARD
HERBERT BARNES

VICTORIA COVE AND GANDEE BAY, FOGO DISTRICT

JOHN E. OAKE
ESAU S. RECORD
LEMUEL OAKE
BENJ. LUDLOW
JOHN FORSEY
WALTER W. TORRAVILLE
JAMES OAKE
ELI WELLS
STANLEY BURSEY
JOHN OAKE
SAMUEL LEATE
RICHARD GILLINGHAM
JOHN SQUIRES
JOHN W. WEBB
LOUIS BOUND
ELI HILLIER
JAMES SNOW
WILLIAM HARBEN
GEORGE S. HARBEN
WILLIAM HARBEN
GEORGE S. HARBEN
GEO. ALLEN RUSSELL
WILLIAM COLES
ALLEN HARBEN
DORMAN LUDLOW
CHARLES BAULD
ARCH. SQUIRES
ENOS PORTER
W.M. H. BURSEY
JOHN H. HAWKINS
EDGAR FRANCIS
HERBERT FRANCIS
NATHANIEL HARBEN
GEORGE MORGAN
ISRAEL FRANCIS
ENOS COATES
ARTHUR SQUIRES
ISRAEL MARTIN
JOHN T. ELSWORTH
NOAH BLAKE
LOUIS BRINSON
FRANK DIAMOND
HAM OAKE
LEONARD WEBB
W.M. J. HODDINOTT
JESSE VIXEN
KENNETH HODDINOTT
ROBERT GILLINGHAM
SOLOMON HENLEY
GEORGE GOODYEAR
SIMON GILLINGHAM
ARTHUR NORMORE, Sr.
ARTHUR NORMORE, Jr.
ARTHUR W. BLUNDON
GEORGE WAGG
W.M. HEAD
JOSEPH BINSON
ARTHUR E. BLUNDON
ROWLAND HODDINOTT
THOMAS BOWN
DARIUS GILLINGHAM
GEORGE RECORD
JOHN LEATE
CHRISTOPHER LEATE
ALBERT HARRIS
ARTHUR LUDLOW

BURGOYNE'S COVE

JOSEPH TUCKER
ISAAC HUSSEY
THOMAS MILES
W.M. TUCKER
W.M. MILES
W.M. PENNEY
CHARLES HOBBS
CHARLES PENNEY
BARNEY HOBBS
EDWARD HOBBS
EDWARD PENNEY
W.M. HOBBS
SAMUEL PENNEY
ROBERT BURTE
ANDREW PENNEY
JOSEPH HOBBS of AND.
JOSEPH HOBBS
THOMAS HOBBS
CHARLES HOBBS
ANDREW HOBBS
HEZEKIAH PENNEY
JOHN BURTE
EDWARD PENNEY
ELIAS OLDFORD

N.W. ARM, GREEN BAY

LOT OAKE
W. G. LUSH
LORENZO MILLS
H. G. LUSH
EDW. MARTIN
WILLIAM DWYER
ABRAHAM RIDEOUT
JOSEPH MILLS
GEORGE GREEN
GEORGE ROBERTS
THOMAS DWYER
PHILIP H. LUSH
THOMAS EASTON
RICHARD PATEY
JOHN A. BARTLETT
WILLIS SHINER
EARNEST SQUIRES
JONATHAN VOKEY
SAMUEL ROBERTS
ARTHUR F. MILLS
WILLIAM J. ROBERTS
JAMES SHAW
AZARIAH MILLS
JAMES A. RIDEOUT
ELI J. JENNINGS
HERBERT ROBERTS
AMBROSE SHINER
AMBROSE MILLS
BENJAMIN PILLEY
WARWICK SHINER
PHILIP PERRY
JOHN P. LUSH
JOHN P. SQUIRES
FRED MILLS
SAMUEL YOUNG
JOSEPH MARTIN

BROWNSDALE AND HANT'S HR., T.B.

STEPHEN DAVE
WILLIAM BURSEY
WILLIS MARCH
JOHN BURSEY
CHARLES BROWN
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SALVAGE

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ETHELRED LANE
WM. DYKE
REUBEN LANE
ABRAHAM MOSS
W.M. T. MOSS
LEVI LANE
JOHN BARSTOCK
HELENAH STEED
JOB STEED
GEORGE BULL
KENNETH BROWN
THOMAS R. BROWN
JOHN F. LANE
GEORGE BOWN
PETER STURCE
THEOPHILUS HUNTER
ROBERT SQUIRES
JAMES MOSS
JOHN RODGER
ELI SHUTE
HENRY DUNN
GEORGE DUNN
ANDREW DUNN
THOMAS HUNTER
DANIEL HUNTER
W.M. DUDLE
JOB THOMAS
EDWARD THOMAS
ANDREW OLDFORD
MOSES BROWN
JOHN BURDEN
W.M. TROKE
JOHN OLDFORD
ELI RALPH
HENRY J. GARRETT
ANDREW BOWN
CHARLES B. BOWN
HENRY S. HANCOCK
HENRY JAMES OLDFORD
STANLEY BROWN
W.M. SQUIRES
GEORGE BURDEN
JOHN MOSS
ALFRED SQUIRES
FRED SQUIRES
W.M. BURDEN
JOHN W. STEAD
THOMAS DYKE

The Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., MONTREAL.

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

SEE IT RISING!

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

Write For Our Low Prices

—of—

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

—and—


All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

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



Job's Stores Limited.
DISTRIBUTORS

Rossley's East End Theatre

Extra Big Matinee To-day, at 3 p.m.

SEE **Miss Madge Locke**
The Great Ballard Brown Scottish Prima Donna, Actress and Scotland's Actor Vocalist **Miss Dancer**

HIGH-CLASS ARTISTS

and 6 of the Finest Pictures ever seen here

Grand Orchestra

Life in the Trenches

How Our Soldiers Live On The Firing Line

London, March 30.—How does it feel to live in the trenches?

Here's a little recipe by which you can find out. Take a cold, damp cellar, flood it with some three to six inches of almost ice-cold mud. At a height of five feet from the floor stretch a tangle of wires, turn an electric current into the wires and let the voltage be so heavy that every wire will be as deadly as a third rail. Now blow out the light, crawl to the middle of the floor in the darkness and stand erect, trusting to blind luck that your head won't touch the wire. These charged wires, in the darkness, represent the invisible deadly trails of the bullets that fly over your head in the trenches. Of course, if you want to be safe in the cellar you can keep your head down, but, if you did that in the trenches, you would be neglecting your duty.

It is our duty, for instance, to fire eight bullets an hour if you are on guard. Watchful eyes of officers will discover whether you are shooting into the air, or whether you are firing with your aim fixed on the enemy's trenches, and a good sentinel is supposed to raise his head above the trench every ten minutes to see what is going on outside.

Victor Chapman, a Harvard graduate who was with me in the trenches, was something of a philosopher, and he used to say: "The danger of being shot is very small. The trail of a bullet is very small; the space around you, as compared with the trail of a bullet is as one million to one, so the chances of being hit are in that same proportion."

But it didn't work out with Chapman at all. He was hit the very first day, in the arm.

Underground City.

The trenches are an underground city, filled with unspeakable dirt cities. They are in a tangle of sunken streets, the houses are holes in the earth, and the streets, in my district converged in one place, which Americans called "Longacre square," into a very exclusive triangle, where all the officers lived. There are street signs too, telling how to reach this or that officer's hole in the ground, and now and then there are danger signs, warning the passer-by to keep his head down. It was a two-mile journey through the trenches from our front to the rear trench, and on this journey one would meet and pass many men. The soldiers always speak to each other at such meetings, just as two men pass the time of day on a country road. The lieutenant in practice the mayor of this underground city; the sergeants might be likened to policemen.

Citizens of the Trench.

There is trading under way, too. Tobacco is the money, and the storekeeper is the chap who, at any certain time, has more of some one thing than he wants, less of another than he needs, so that every man is a village storekeeper at one time or another.

Do you want to go to a music hall? There's sure to be a certain dug-out somewhere in the trenches, where musical men gather. In our trench George Uillard, a negro, from Galvestone, Texas, played wonderfully on a saxophone with one string, and in our dug-out there was the music of a violin, an accordion, and a guitar. The German trench was only forty-five feet away from us at this point, and they used to listen to us every evening and cheer us.

There are many little tasks with which the citizens of the trench towns busy themselves. You'll see a man cleaning his rifle, another will be repairing his hat with straw, another will be rigging a bottle on a stick for the Germans to shoot at, two or three

may be preparing a dummy figure for a German target, another may be marking his initials in the side of the trench by sticking his empty cartridge shells into the earth. There are artists, too, in this strange colony. Almost every day there was a wooden tombstone or two to prepare. It was my duty to decorate the tombstones with some sort of design, and a Belgian named Durmine always did the lettering. You might find us almost any forenoon working away with a red-hot poker, burning names and decorations on a wooden cross which we had constructed out of any pieces of wood we could find.

Three Americans in Squad.

Eugene Jacobs, who still owns a butcher shop in Pawtucket, R.I.; Victor Chapman, of New York, and myself; and on Thanksgiving Day we arranged a feast in our hut. Jose Ames, an Argentinean, heard that we had picked up some stray chickens, and had shot a goose, and that Jacobs was cooking them for some sort of a banquet, and he invited himself, saying: "I know what Thanksgiving day is, and I'm South American, so I think I ought to come."

The other twelve men in the squad didn't know what Thanksgiving Day was, but they knew chicken when they smelled them, so we invited them all. The chicken was served out of a large magnificent old china bowl, which we had found in deserted house of the mayor of a small town nearby. Chapman, who knows antiques, when he sees them, said the bowl was at least three hundred years old, and that he was going to take it home with him, when he left the trenches, but one day when we permitted five infantrymen of a newly arrived division to sleep in our hut, a shell struck the roof, broke the bowl, and killed five men. We left the men and bowl buried in the cave-in hut and built a new house.

A Monument To German Kultur

Brussels, March 28.—The Belgian towns of Malines, Tervuren, Louvain and Liege never will be rebuilt on their present sites if the undercurrent of discussion among prominent Belgians results in action when peace is made. These Belgians propose that new cities be rebuilt on sites adjoining the ruins, which are to be left as "monuments to the sufferings of Belgium."

Business is shrewdly mixed with sentiment in the proposal inasmuch as it is believed that the ruins will prove such an attraction for tourists that they will provide much of the capital necessary to rehabilitate the war scarred region.

Destroyed the Effect

During some manoeuvres in the Philippines the sergeant was in charge of a patrol. The men, when getting tired of the day's operations and eager to get back to camp and supper came to a mountain torrent spanned by a bridge which was unluckily placarded "Destroyed." Much adverse to a long detour, Sergeant Murphy did a little reconnoitering, and finding no sign of an enemy in the neighbourhood, led his men to the bridge. Half-way across they were surprised by a galloping officer.

"Hi!" he shouted. "Can't you see that this bridge is supposed to be destroyed?"

"Sure, I do, sir," answered Murphy. "but this detachment is supposed to be swimming."

And the passage was safely effected.

CANADIANS DO GOOD WORK

London, March 28.—Details concerning the gallant dash made by the Princess Patricia's light infantry at the end of February, when they succeeded in capturing one of the German trenches, were given by one of the Princess Patricia men who were seen in the Queen Canadian military hospital at Beachboro park, near Shorncliffe, this week.

The concise report made by Sir Jno. French under date 2nd March stated: "On our left a party of Princess Patricia's Canadian light infantry captured a German trench with great dash. After killing eleven of the occupants and driving off the remainder, they succeeded in blowing up the trench. Our losses were trifling." This brief statement was illuminated by Lance-Corporal W. Stewart Thomson, of the 4th company, who was formerly in governor-general's bodyguard at Toronto. "The actual storming party consisted," he said, "of the corps of snipers and thirteen men picked from the 13th platoon of No. 4 company, mostly Winnipeg men. They were led by Lieut C. E. Crabbe, a former resident of Montreal, and Lieut. Colquhoun, of Hamilton, who went to have a look over the ground at midnight and never came back, both being reported missing. The snipers led the way, and the men of the 13th platoon followed. We crept up until we were within 20 yards of the enemy's trench, our bayonets being fixed as we crept up, and when the order was given to charge we leapt right into the German trench, with but few casualties, so far as I know. Then followed the storming party with picks, shovels and bombs. The German trench was partly evacuated before they got in, but those who remained were bayoneted. Three prisoners were taken, and in retiring from the trench, in accordance with orders, two of the prisoners were killed by their own maxims. The Germans made a counter-attack, and a unit among the Princess Patricia's there were probably altogether 60 casualties. No. 2 company is supposed to have resisted the counter-attack.

"The charge was made in the early hours, just before daybreak, and as it was full moon even then we could see fairly clearly and were fully exposed. When daylight broke we should have retired, but were somewhat delayed by the absence of Lieut. Crabbe. Major Gault and Lieut. Crabbe had conducted the reconnaissance beforehand."

Lance-Corporal Thomson who narrated this story, was shot in the shoulder just after the dash had taken place. He got under cover and waited, in his own words, "until the boys had finished the job."

Lieut. Crabbe, since the above was written, was reported wounded while the body of Lieut. Colquhoun was found when the British captured a German trench.

BIG DEMAND FOR MATCHES

Swedish match manufacturers are exerting themselves to keep up with their orders although they are experiencing considerable difficulty in shipping them on account of the delay or seizure of neutral vessels for search. The country is preparing by means of new hydraulic from the United States, to obtain power from some of her powerful waterfalls, as yet unused. This will be utilized to increase the factory outputs and the match industry will of course be benefited thereby and put on a more efficient footing. Last year the value of Sweden's production of matches was about \$5,000,000 and it is predicted this amount will be greatly exceeded in 1915.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAPERS REVIEW JAPANESE DEMANDS ON CHINA

London, March 30.—The Evening News prints an editorial vigorously condemning the Japanese demands on China. It says:

"A determined attempt is being made to keep the truth from the people of these islands. The Japanese Government, in forwarding its demands to the Allies and American governments, requested that secrecy be observed. Apparently this version omitted ten of the twenty-one demands and gave the eleven far from accurately.

"The British Foreign Office has steadily refused to throw any light on the matter, and the censors have prevented proper information from reaching the British people by cable. From the full account of the Manchester Guardian, it is plain why the Foreign Office thinks the Japanese demands would be likely to react very unpleasantly on British opinion.

"They would convert the province of Shan-Tung to a Japanese sphere of influence; they would make south Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia for all practical purposes Japanese provinces; they would give Japan a monopoly of the vast mineral wealth of the Yangtze valley, incidental to which would be the power to sever northern from southern China.

"They would give Japan control of China's war munitions. They would hand over the policing of important areas of China to Japan. They would set Japanese experts in control of China's political and military and financial affairs; they would set up a Monroe Doctrine operative against all powers except Japan. They would open all China to the enterprise of Japan's political missionaries.

"A scheme of this kind if carried through, would put all China under Japanese suzerainty. Of course, it would also imperil the extensive British commercial and industrial interest in China and knock the bottom out of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which guarantees the integrity of China and equality of opportunity to all powers.

"We can understand quite well that the British Foreign Office should be quite embarrassed, but the policy of suppression had broken down. The

sooner it is formally abandoned and the full facts are laid before the country and the opinion of Parliament finds expression, the better for us, the better for China and the better for Japan."

"The Economist, in commenting on Japan's demands on China, as printed by the Manchester Guardian, which the Economist declares agrees closely with the version published in America, says that "if authentic, and if China has accepted anything like all the demands presented, the silence of the Foreign Office may shroud a very grave danger to business interests. They constitute a most serious attack on the independence and integrity of China."

"The Economist declares that if in the Yangtze-Kiang basin "Japan is to have exclusive mining rights and be allowed to construct railways, they must seriously affect British interests." The paper adds that "Japan cannot afford either the cost or discredit of creating by military aggression fresh chaos in China."

"The doctrine of the open port and the open door ought to be pushed steadily in the interests of China and of the future good will among the nations who trade with her," the Economist maintains. "Fortunately this seems to be the view of Washington and the object of American diplomacy."

"The Nation, in an editorial on the subject, says: "Taken as a whole these demands come near to a declaration of Japanese suzerainty over the Chinese Empire. An empire which cannot borrow money or engage an official without the consent of a foreign power has lost its independence. China will, in short, stand to Japan, as Persia stands to Great Britain and Russia. This is one blow to settle the largest political question of the East and an economic interest hardly less serious. The situation is extremely delicate and there may be limits to the action which the Allies can take now, whether to protect China's political independence, which we have guaranteed by treaty, or to safeguard their own economic interest. Japan is financially dependent on the West. She cannot in the long run altogether ignore our view."

IN COMMUNE WITH NATURE

A GERMAN SOLDIER'S STORY OF THE MYSTERIOUS CHARM OF LIVING IN INTIMATE TOUCH WITH CREATION AS EXPERIENCED IN THE TRENCHES

EVERYTHING takes place as if in a dream in this winter life in the trenches. A strange copy life it is, for all its strict military discipline, and we who have spent weeks in close contact with the elements have now come to have a very definite attitude of like or dislike for Mother Nature and her ways. There are probably only a few who feel that sense of intimate connection between man and nature which this life brings to some like myself. But there is no one who fails to experience the marvellous, mysterious charm of the hours between twilight and dawn.

At times like this the soldiers love to sing—old familiar songs, which bring a feeling of sadness and yet a sense of comfort and trust, which soothes the sleepers and cheers the ones who stand on guard.

We love even the storms, which in wintry nights bluster in wild volleys about our ears and shake the branches of the trees about us, so that those of us who bury themselves the deeper in their straw, is not the storm a warrior, too, blood of our blood, who comes now with his cloud army to greet us, making us draw our great coats more closely about us and grasp our weapons more tightly for the fray? Must we not be creatures of Germany, proud and free, defying copy of the Corrant is owned by a wind and weather and battling them with joy, re-organizing our kinship with the great and liberating forces which reveal themselves in the loosening of the elements?

But, O, if the storm would only come alone, with clouds and wind, and leave the rain—the cold, pattering rain—behind! When it has fallen hour after hour, until collar and neck pretreater and hand cloth no longer avail against it, when the men gnash their teeth in sheer rage, and drag forth sack after sack of bricks to throw into the gurgling trenches, which greedily swallow them all and yet remain neck deep in water.

Yonder stands a solitary building pitifully wrecked by shells, in which the soldiers search by night for food and fuel. In the cellar stands an image of the Virgin, uninjured in its glass case. No ball has struck it, no one

Interesting Facts About Early Newspapers

The first newspaper printed in the English language, with its old-English type and its quaint account of events in foreign countries, was a pamphlet issued in 1521. Its title, "Corrant or Nevres from Italie, Germania, France and other places," is as curious as its contents. For many years it had been supposed that no copy of the Corrant was in existence, but recently a copy of this interesting document, which was the first step toward the modern newspaper, was discovered. At the time the Corrant was published freedom of the press was a thing that did not exist. The publication of domestic news in English was forbidden by royal decree at that time, and until 1641, and this accounts for the fact that all the news in the Corrant was from foreign countries. Even the privilege of printing foreign news was taken away by star-chamber edict in 1529. But in 1641 the restrictions against both domestic and foreign news were removed. Crude as the Corrant may seem, it was the outgrowth of a long period of "journalistic" progress. Early in the sixteenth century news letters, each headed originally about our ears and shake the branches of the trees about us, so that those of us who bury themselves the deeper in their straw, is not the storm a warrior, too, blood of our blood, who comes now with his cloud army to greet us, making us draw our great coats more closely about us and grasp our weapons more tightly for the fray? Must we not be creatures of Germany, proud and free, defying copy of the Corrant is owned by a wind and weather and battling them with joy, re-organizing our kinship with the great and liberating forces which reveal themselves in the loosening of the elements?

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Remnants of Tweed

By the Pound at Removal Sale Prices

COME in to-day and look through our tweeds by the pound—you'll pick up a bargain here in an excellent quality—better than are usually sold by the pound.

We are showing some high-class pure-woollen tweeds that we have priced to make a complete clearance before removing to our New, Modern Store, in the West and are offering them now at a third less than the original price.

Come and see the patterns—we are sure the qualities will give entire satisfaction—you can select a piece here to make a man's coat, a pants, or a pants and vest and it is just possible that the piece you'll select will give you from two to five years constant wear—you know how a well-woven piece of pure-woollen tweed wears, better than we can tell you.

When you call take your time and look through the lot of eight hundred pounds, because the very pattern you are needing may be at the bottom of the pile—we'll trade through them and help you to be suited—a piece large enough for a man's pants may weigh 2 pounds and perhaps much less.

Removal Sale Price a pound \$1.00. Splendid pieces amongst this lot suitable for making garments for sturdy school boys.

We also have a special lot of Union tweeds, in Men's Suit Lengths, in a variety of neat dark patterns. Regular a pound 90c.

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

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE OUTPORT PEOPLE WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO FOLLOW THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WHICH OPENS ON APRIL 7TH, WE WILL SEND THE DAILY ISSUE OF "THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE" TO ANY PERSON FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR FOR THE SUM OF ONE DOLLAR, AND THE WEEKLY ISSUE FOR THE SUM OF THIRTY CENTS.

New Millinery

OUR SPRING STOCK of Ladies' Hats

Just to hand In the latest and up-to-date London Fashions. HATS TRIMMED AT SHORTEST NOTICE

We have just opened our stock of Dress Goods

Of very finest material and choicest patterns to select from.

Our prices are right as they were bought before the advance.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

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

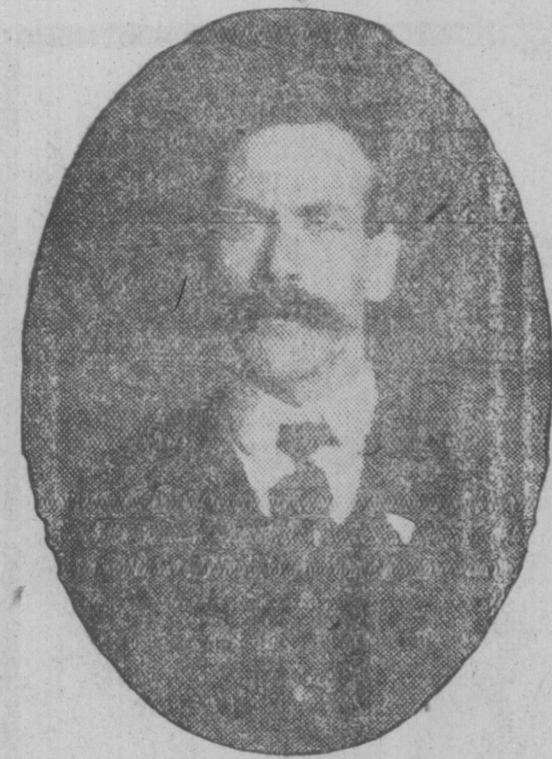
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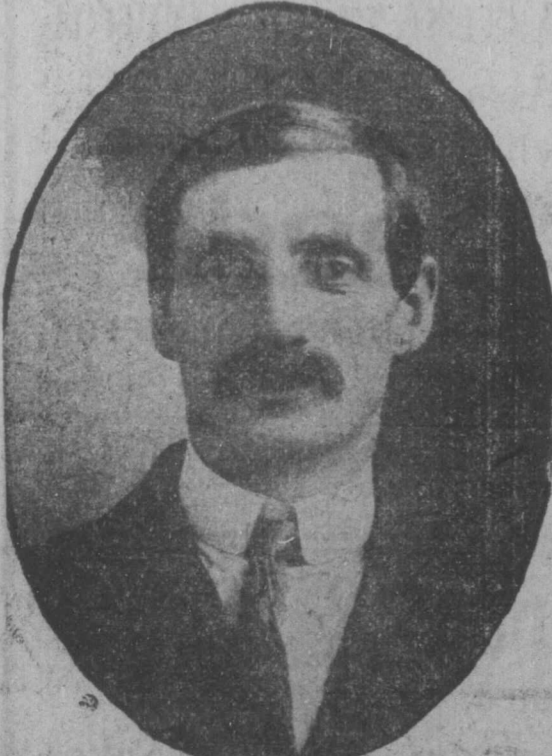
J. G. STONE
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A. TARGETT
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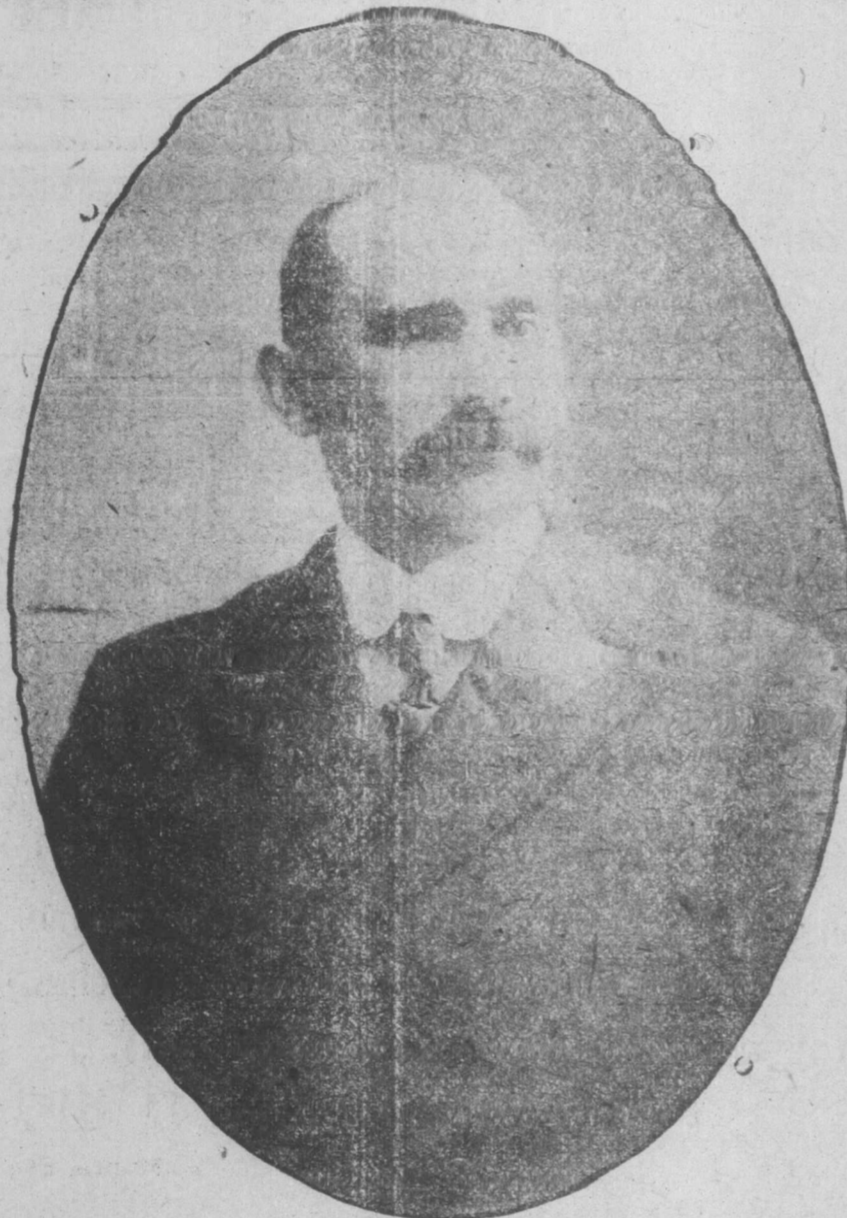
R. G. WINSOR
M.H.A. FOR BONAVISTA



JOHN ABBOTT
M.H.A. FOR BONAVISTA



J. M. KENT, B.A.
M.H.A. FOR ST. JOHN'S EAST
Leader of the Opposition Party



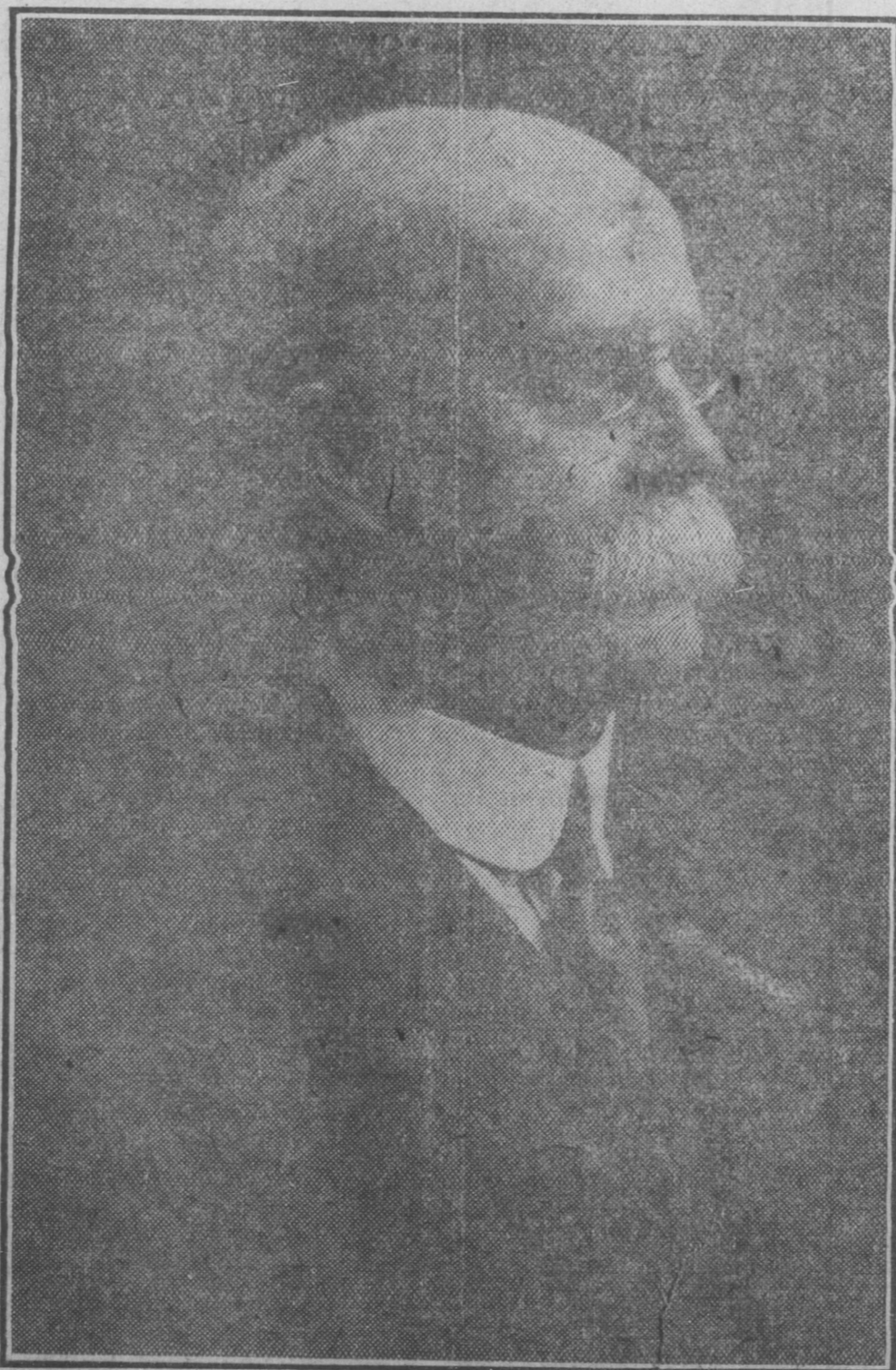
W. F. COAKER
M.H.A. FOR TWILLINGATE



JOHN DWYER
M.H.A. FOR ST. JOHN'S EAST



W. M. CLAPP
M.H.A. FOR ST. BARBE



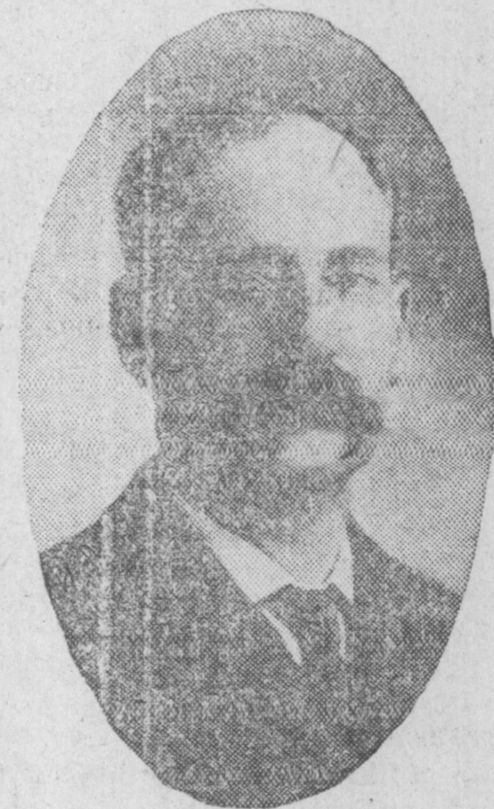
A. B. MORINE, L.L.D.
M.H.A. FOR BONAVISTA



A. E. HICKMAN
M.H.A. FOR BAY-D-VERDE



W. B. JENNINGS
M.H.A. FOR TWILLINGATE



W. W. HALFYARD
M.H.A. FOR FOGO



GEO. F. GRIMES
M.H.A. FOR PORT-DE-GRAVE

J. A. CLIFT, K.C.
M.H.A. FOR TWILLINGATE

To fill this space not to hand at
Press Hour

N. Y. Said To Be Safe From Attack By Sea

Washington.—Assertions that the long-distance bombardment of the Dardanelles forts has demonstrated that New York City could be bombarded, with entire safety to themselves, by battleships of the type of the Queen Elizabeth and the Agincourt, whose guns outrange those in the forts defending New York, are based on misinformation, according to experts here. They said that such assertions have been made before, and have been shown to have been founded on erroneous ideas.

"In the first place," said a prominent officer to-day, "the effective range of the guns of the Agincourt or Queen Elizabeth is not 25,000 yards. The best that has ever been claimed is 23,000 yards, while 21,000 yards is much the safer figure. Now, on the other hand, the effective range of our 22-inch guns is 23,000 yards, as they are now mounted and operated.

"The enemy attacking New York would be afraid, and the advantage in range finding would be with us. In the next place, we have many mortars in all those fortifications with an effective range of 19,000 yards under ordinary circumstances, and for which a range of 23,000 yards can be safely claimed if put to the crucial test. "Now if any one who is at all exercised on the subject will take the trouble to get a map of New York and the harbor and with a compass strike off the route showing the effective range of our guns, they will find that the 12-inch guns of Fort Hancock will reach to a point two miles south of Coney Island and a mile west of the western point of Rockaway Beach. That is the spot from which it is suggested vessels of the Queen Elizabeth type would turn loose on Wall Street. From that point by Fort-second street is about 26,000 yards, the exaggerated range of the guns of the British dreadnought. As a matter of fact the 12-inch guns at Fort Hancock on Sandy Hook can reach a point where the bombarding ship would have to take position. "And that is not all. There are 12-inch guns at Fort Tompkins and Fort Wadsworth that could reach past the point where the vessel of the Queen Elizabeth class would begin her fire."

READS GOOD

Berlin, via Amsterdam, March 31.—Beginning April 1, the price of flour will be lowered considerably, the government announced to-day. By taking over stocks and organizing a scientific distribution of foodstuffs, the company formed by the government has found it possible to make a substantial reduction. While the government wishes to discourage extravagance, it was announced that the present supply of flour is ample to feed Germany until the next crop.

German Sentiments Towards England

"The outburst of hatred against England in Germany is responsible for a new form of greeting which has displaced the conventional formulas of salutation and farewell: 'God punish England!' (Gott strafe England!) is the form of address, to which the reply is: 'May God punish her!' (Gott mach'as strafen!)"

"This extraordinary formula," says The London Mail, "which is now being used all over Germany, is celebrated in a set of verses by Herr Hochstetter in a recent number of the well-known German weekly, Lustige Blatter. In its way this poem is as remarkable as Herr Ernst Lissauer's famous Hymn of Hate."

Here is an English translation of it:—

"This is the German greeting
When men their fellows meet.
The merchants in the market place,
The beggars in the street,
A pledge of bitter enmity,
Thus runs the winged word:
"God punish England, brother!—
You! Punish her, O Lord!"

With raucous voice, brass-throated,
Our German shells shall bear
This curse that is our greeting
To the "cousin" in his lair.
This be our German battlecry,
The motto on our sword:
"God punish England, brother!—
Yea! Punish her, O Lord!"

By shell from sea, by bomb from air,
Our greeting shall be sped,
Making each English homestead
A mansion of the dead.
And Britons all will tremble
As falls each iron word:
Yea! Punish her, O Lord!"

This is the German greeting
When men their fellows meet,
The merchants in the market place,
The beggars in the street,
A pledge of bitter enmity,
Thus runs the winged word:
"God punish England, brother!—
Yea! Punish her, O Lord!"
—Translated by G. Valentine Williams

DUE TODAY
1 Car of
CORN MEAL
and
YELLOW CORN
Prices Right

J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.D., APRIL 7, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

THE HOUSE OPENS

At 2.30 p.m. Messrs. Coaker and Morine will be sworn in as members of the People's Commons, and both will be introduced to the speaker immediately the speaker takes his chair after the delivery of the Governor's speech.

Mr. Morine as already stated will occupy a seat to the left of Mr. Coaker. All the members are in town except Mr. Jennings, who will arrive by to-day's express, he having left Lewisport last night.

There seems to be little business to be done, so far as constructive legislation is concerned at this session, as the chest has been cleaned out, and will remain clean for many a long month to come.

We hear of the Government's intention to still pile up more taxes, but surely they will never attempt to impoverish the people further.

There will of course be some sealing legislation and there seem to be some things going to hospital legislation in view of the work of the Commission which have been investigating the affairs of that institution since last spring, their duties being just about finished—their report having just been handed in to the Government.

Of course a war loan will be authorized that loan will probably be for \$1,000,000 in addition to the \$250,000 authorized at the September session of the Legislature. So far as the Opposition Party is concerned every matter except a war loan will be fully discussed and treated as in former sessions of the House. There will be no truce on any matter except war, and the Government will have to take its medicine according to his deserts.

OUR HERITAGE

CAN you imagine Australia, that great land lying with all natural wealth, having any of our citizens starving? Yet such is the condition existing there today, in all the towns and cities and country side. Thousands there are hungry, unclothed and without a roof to shelter them. Thousands are lying out, under the trees in parks and other places, and without a knowledge of where they may get a mouthful to eat on the morrow. Governments and municipalities in that far land seem to be as stupid as our own, and are not coping in any sound sensible way with the situation. There must be something very wrong with world's economic and political administration when such a state of affairs can exist in a country like Australia, with its vast wealth of forest, mines and teeming lands.

There certainly appears to us to be no justifiable reason for the existence of poverty in a land so blessed by Providence. Turning to our own land we find an almost parallel case, of want and misery and do-nothing government. We have had like Australia the example of dealers raising without reason the prices of the necessities of life, of taxes being increased to keep up, if possible with

misdirected expenditure on the part of the Government, and the exploitation all round of the poor.

Sharks in the guise of philanthropists are proposing means whereby the people may be provided for, but the works they propose, only aim at robbing the country under the pretext of providing employment. Timber sharks, with the assumed air of lovers of mankind and pity for their distress make of the necessities of the unemployed an excuse for destroying our forests, and now seek extended licenses to cut and hack, and export young timber. Away with such cant. The country has pulled through the winter and will pull thru the summer, without having any recourse to the destruction of our timber.

Men will now be getting ready for to prosecute the fishery, and will find plenty of employment at that calling. There is a greater chance this year for the realization of big prices for fishery products than ever before, and we have to see a bigger effort being made by suppliers and fishermen to take advantage of our great opportunity. The English, Irish and Scotch fisheries are almost nil, the French banking industry totally so, should give Newfoundland almost a monopoly of the European fish markets.

With such a fine opportunity for our fisheries, why should we spend our forest wealth in a headless way. There must be a stop put to indiscriminate cutting of timber, and there must be no further licenses to cut. We must stop the exportation of pit props, until the matter shall have been gone into thoroughly. We must find out what timber we can spare, before we go too far in this denuding of our land. We must make investigation as to the probable effect on climate of the presence or absence of forest areas. We must by a thorough investigation try to regulate the annual cut to the yearly growth.

We have made no study of the subject as yet and are proceeding blindly along what might prove to be a most disastrous course.

We must not let the prospect of an immediate dollar blind us to the possible loss of many thousands later on.

If Newfoundland has waited so long without availing of her forest wealth, she can well afford to wait a bit longer or until such time when we will know exactly what we are doing. Let us act like sane beings in these premises, and also like sensible business people who have a great heritage to care for. Let us remember that we are the custodians of a country's wealth, and that it is our duty to conserve it as much as possible for those who come after us.

It may not suit the greedy ones to speak of conservation, but it suits the country's interests, and for this alone we are concerned. No more timber leases. No more cutting of pit props, until we shall have gone into the whole question of conservation in a most thorough manner.

Report of St. Patrick's Church Completion Committee, 1914

Receipts.	
Receipts to Dec. 13, 1913, per account published.	\$28,223.10
Request of late Edward Cummins, Oct., 1914.	2,000.00
Receipts from all other sources, 1914.	4,534.15
Total receipts to Dec. 31, 1914.	\$34,757.31
Amount due Bank of Montreal, Dec. 31, 1914.	6,808.94
	\$41,566.25

Expenditure.	
Expenditure to Dec. 31, 1913, per account published.	\$30,909.07
H. Stevenson, plumber.	46.40
Wm. Malcolm, repairs to heaters.	25.35
J. C. Barter, architect.	200.00
Reid-Nfld. Co., amount due Angel E. & S. Co.	39.64
Moore & Co., plumbing.	193.23
Edmund Madden, plastering walls.	35.00
Walter Clouston, painter for roof.	120.74
McGrath Bros., painting roof.	267.80
J. J. Sheehan, repairing roof.	27.25
P. Murphy, repairing door.	3.75
S. Knight, repairing boiler.	20.47
C. O'N. Conroy, Fire Insurance Premium.	191.25
Sundry expenditure, Garden Party.	120.10
Advertisements.	18.70
St. John's Municipal Council.	22.50
J. Pidgeon, carpenter, repairs to Presbytery.	380.92
Coady & Murphy, re-newing concrete wall under Presbytery.	501.96

Another Great Big Feature Programme for the Mid-Week at the NICKEL

The Biograph Players in
"A BIT OF HUMAN DRIFTWOOD"

The Man's weakness is submerged in the Woman's strength and her sacrifice saves him. A most beautiful story told in two parts

"THE BATTLE OF THE WEAK"—A Vitagraph drama with Earle Williams | "WITH THE BURGLAR'S AID"—A dandy Lubin comedy subject

The Reliance Players in
"THE ESCAPE OF BLUE PETE"

In 2 parts. A very exciting and thrilling detective play, adapted from George Randolph Chester's famous short story.

ARTHUR PRIESTMAN CAMERON—THE MAN FROM YORKSHIRE
Increasing in popularity all the time—Singing all new comedy songs
FOR A REAL GOOD SHOW—THE NICKEL—EVERY TIME

See The CRESCENT To-Day

THIS IS THE BILL

"The Brother Counts"—A 2 Reel Pathe Photo Play

"THE TREACHERY OF BRONCHO BILL'S PAL"—As G. M. Anderson can play it.

"RED AND PETE PARTNERS" AND "THE GIRL, THE COP AND THE BURGLAR"—A comedy of comedies

Laugh! Well, you will laugh

The Crescent has the latest Musical Hits. The Hall has been newly decorated, and is in splendid condition

Come up--Some Programme, this! There's a Seat For You

Subscription to Sealing Disasters Fund.	50.00
Interest on loan, Bank of Montreal.	680.22
	\$41,566.25

WORLD'S PAPERS ON THE WAR

During 1914 the debt was reduced by \$347,27. The reduction would have been greater but for the expenditure of \$972,88 in repairs to the Presbytery, which was found to be in a condition bordering upon collapse. Further repairs costing about \$600, will have to be effected during 1915, in order to put the building in proper condition.

The bequest of the late Edward Cummins is gratefully acknowledged. The thanks of the Committee are tendered to Messrs. Bowring Bros., Ltd., for the use of Bowring Park for the Garden Party, and to numerous other friends who rendered valuable service in many ways during the year.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN P. FLYNN,
Hon. Secy. Comp. Com.
April, 1915.

Slow But Sure

The Germans Losing Ground in France

Recently a French newspaper compared the territory held in France by the Germans with what they held last September. It has been noted that in the despatches the gains of the Allies from time to time have seemed very small, but as this French newspaper shows, the Germans have been compelled to relinquish a little more than half the French territory they occupied in force last autumn. The comparison is given here:

Departments	Area occupied which are invaded.	Area occupied in sq. miles Sept. Nov.
Nord	3,820	3,820
Pas-de-Calais	920	787
Somme	1,230	393
Oise	1,165	158
Seine-et-Marne	450	
Aisne	2,915	1,600
Marne	2,825	389
Aube	170	
Ardennes	2,030	2,030
Meuse	1,342	733
Meurthe-et-Moselle	1,625	610
Vosges	470	47
Total	16,962	8,133

Since these figures were compiled the Allies have made further gains, and it is probable that the Germans now occupy less than 7,000 square miles of France, an area equal to about one-quarter of New Brunswick.

Mr. A. Moulton, the hustling representative of the Maritime Paint Co., of Halifax, did not go by the Stephano yesterday, being still in the city.

W. Mc K. Chambers, Esq., J.P., of Harbour Buffett, is in the city on a business trip.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, MAR 29, 1915

Portland Press.—Hawaii is the only part of the world we have heard of where the war has brought prosperity. Soaring sugar prices have been responsible for this.

British Press Reviews Japanese Demands On China

London, March 18.—The Manchester Guardian to-day reviews the recent political developments between Japan and China and publishes what it describes as a complete list of Japan's demands, concerning which it says editorially that the general effect thereof would be seriously to impair the independence of China and place entire provinces under the tutelage of Japan.

A comparison is then made between these Japanese demands as sent out by newspaper correspondents at Peking and as published by Japan. It will immediately be apparent from the list as supplied to the powers interested, but others had been so modified as to disguise their real character. Thus Japan did not indicate that while she insisted China should agree not to allow any portion of her coast line or any islands off her coast to a third power, she retained

the right to demand herself the lease or cession of such territory. Neither did Japan let it be known that she demanded exclusive mining rights in the Yangtze basin and that she be allowed to construct railroads, which would seriously affect British interests in that region.

Boy Wanted

"I can't keep the visitors from coming up," said the office boy dejectedly to the editor. "When I say you're out they don't believe me. They say they must see you."

"Well," said the editor, "I don't care if you check them, but I must have quietness."

That afternoon there called at the office a lady. She wanted to see the editor, and the boy answered her that it was impossible.

"But I must see him," she protested. "I'm his wife!"

"That's what they all say," replied the boy. "And now a new boy is wanted there."

H. Munro, Esq., from the Log Cabin, Spruce Brook, is now in the city, a guest at the Tremont.

Socialist Government For Sweden

Since the general election for members of the Swedish parliament held a few months ago the Socialists have 57 seats, the Conservatives 86 and the Liberals 57 seats in the parliament, 14 seats formerly belonging to the latter. Those conversant with the trend of political affairs in that country expect that a socialist government will be formed at the conclusion of the present war.

Sir Arthur Paget Visit Balkan States

Rome, April 1.—General Sir Arthur Paget, head of the British military mission, which recently was in Russia and visited the capitals of the Balkan States on a special mission to arouse sympathy in favor of the allies, has arrived in Rome. He is said to be of the opinion that the moment the campaign becomes entirely favorable to the allies, if Great Britain, France and Russia can agree on terms of settlement, it will not be difficult to reconstruct the Balkans.

Easter Shoe Sale



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

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 Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

RED CROSS LINE.

INTENDED SAILINGS.

From New York: From St. John's:
 S.S. Morwenna (direct) April 5th
 S.S. Stephano, Apl. 14th S.S. Stephano, Apl. 6th

Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax and Boston.

FARES INCLUDING MEALS & BERTH ON RED CROSS STEAMERS:

	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS	Single Return
To New York	\$40.00	\$70.00	\$15.00
To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00	18.00

Connections at Halifax for Boston: (1) Plant Line Wednesday at 8 a.m. (2) Dominion Atlantic Railway through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth, thence by Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co., Ltd., Wednesday and Saturday. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route. Full particulars from

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.
Agents Red Cross Line.

FOR SALE

- 4 Steam Hoisting Winches.
- 3 Engines with Shafting and Pulleys, 25 and 30 H.P.
- 1 Steam Boiler and Fittings, 14 Feet, 100 Tubes.
- 1 Large Grindstone and sundry Iron Pipes, etc., etc.

All the above in good order. Engines specially suited for Saw Mills. Can be seen at our South-Side premises and will be sold cheap. Apply to

Job Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Whaling Plants For Sale

The Double Whaling Plant with all Buildings, Boilers, Machinery, Tools, Utensils and Stocks thereon, situate at Dublin Cove, LeMoine Bay, District Burgeo and LaPoile.

This property is freehold and contains about **20 ACRES OF LAND**

—ALSO—

The Double Whaling Plant consisting of Buildings, Boilers, Machinery, Tools, Utensils, and Stocks thereon, situate at Maggoty Cove, Trinity.

The land on which this Plant is built is Leasehold, Renewable for TEN years from February 1916.

The situation of this Plant is very suitable for a Fishing Premises.

All the above will be sold cheap.

For inventory and all particulars, apply to

JOB BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.

MANAGERS,
NEW WHALING COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SALE

A Steam Capstan, With Engine Attached.

A very suitable Engine for a Factory where a Winding Drum or Capstan is required. A very compact, space economizing outfit. Useful for a Steamer where a steam winch is not available. This Engine is in first class condition, and will be sold at a bargain, if applied for at once.

**Fishermen's Union Trading Company,
Limited.**

TIPPERARY

The British soldier's popular song has this quaint and unfamiliar ring in German:—

Es ist sehr weit zu Tipperary,
 Es ist sehr weit zu geh'n;
 Es ist sehr weit zu Tipperary,
 Um den Heben Schatz zu seh'n.
 Auf wiedersehen Piccadilly,
 Adieu Leicester Square,
 Es ist sehr, sehr, weit zu Tipperary,
 Und mein Herz ist, so schwer (oder "hehr").

A version which has become popular in France is as follows:—

C'est tres loin jusqua Tipperary,
 Tres loin jusqua la;
 C'est tres loin jusqua Tipperary,
 Loin de mon amour la-bat.
 Au revoir, Piccadilly;
 Adieu, Leicester Square,
 C'est bien loin, tres vers Tipperary,
 A mon coeur si cher!

Perhaps the most interesting version of "Tipperary" is the Indian, which runs:—

Burra dur hai Tipperary,
 Bahoot lumbah kooch wo,
 Burra dur hai Tipperary,
 Saki pas pounchenay ko
 Ram ram, Piccadilly,
 Salaam, Leicester Square,
 Burra, burra dur hai Tipperary,
 Lakha dil hoosay plus-gayab.

Salvage Operations on Empress of Ireland

Several months have passed since the ill-fated Empress of Ireland was rammed and sunk in the St. Lawrence river but the salvage work has only recently been completed. Few sunken vessels have ever presented so many difficulties to the salvors as did this ship. The hazardous work of recovering the bodies of the dead, the mails and the silver stored in the vessel was performed by British naval divers under the direction of salvage experts.

The water of the St. Lawrence at the point where the steamer sank is 138 feet deep to the surface of the soft mud bottom and this depth is increased by 14 feet at high tide. This naturally results in a very swift current at ebb tide so that the working period had to be reduced to 30 minutes at each slack tide twice a day. The water was exceedingly cold and the divers' hands soon became so numb that they were unable to work unless they protected them in rubber mitts. These facts will explain why the salvage work required so much time.

The steamer, after sinking, partly righted herself, then turned over at an acute angle and partly buried herself in the soft mud of the river bed. This added greatly to the difficulties and dangers of the divers for it compelled them to work at a disadvantage in getting through the steel wall of the hull and then they were obliged to follow a devious route to the vessel's strong-room. In order that the salvage work might be attended by a minimum danger the men were made familiar with the arrangement and the location of the various parts of the interior of the liner by means of a cardboard model. After cutting a way through the hull the doors and passage-ways that would not be needed were closed in order that the men might not go astray or risk getting their hose, life-line or telephone connections tangled.

The men work in pairs in order to lessen as far as possible the dangers to which they were exposed. As soon as one pair came to the surface two other men were ready to go down at once. Unusually good progress was made throughout the operations. Everything was so well managed that there was but one fatality. One of the divers unfortunately slipped off the side of the sunken vessel and dropped into water that was considerably deeper. Confused by the increased pressure he became excited and instead of opening his hair valve he screwed it shut, and broke it. He died before fellow-workmen could rescue him. After that accident all air valves were so arranged that air would be supplied to the divers no matter what they might do to the valve by mistake.

The divers recovered all of the bodies that could be reached and managed to bring to the surface the hull and coil specie stored in the strong-room. Most of the mail pouches were also recovered. As a safeguard to navigation at that point the steel masts of the vessel were cut off. The entire salvage work in this case is regarded as an advance in operations of that kind under water and is a notable example of what can be done in such cases when the work is undertaken methodically and scientifically.

What Berlin Says Of Dardanelles Forts

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency to day gives out the following: Reports from Constantinople say that the Allied fleet bombarding the Dardanelles has fired more than 100,000 shots. The Turkish loss of life has been small. Many of the guns of the English and French warships are already worn out. The American Ambassador at Constantinople, Henry Morgenthau, with several other prominent persons, inspected the forts and guns during his trip to the Dardanelles and found that they were absolutely intact.

Terrible Conditions In Budapest

New York, March 26.—Dr. Charles MacDonald, United States army head of the American Red Cross hospital at Budapest, since early in September on his arrival yesterday on the steamship America, said he had found it necessary to ask the Countess Szeceyni who was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, the Countess Zigray and Countess Zichy, to leave the hospital. Countess Zigray is a daughter of the late Marcus Daly and the Countess Zichy was Miss Mabel Wright, of Boston.

Dr. MacDonald said the ladies attempted to "run" things and he had to tell them their services were neither desired or needed.

Dr. MacDonald received from the Emperor of Austria a decoration for distinguished service.

"The conditions in Austria are beyond description," he said. Cholera typhoid will sweep down upon the nation like a prairie fire, as spring and summer come.

"In Budapest there are 200,000 cripples, soldiers who have lost arms or legs. Instead of feeding them, the government has instituted a course of lectures to tell them how they may learn to make a living."

CHINA WISHES WAR WITH JAPAN

Shanghai, March 23.—At a demonstration of several thousand natives yesterday afternoon, mostly of the shop-keeping class, a resolution was passed demanding war with Japan, saying that they would rather die on the battlefield than become slaves of the Japanese settlement. The police at first tried to prevent the meeting, but the attitude of the crowd being threatened, it was permitted.

There has been a wide distribution of anti-Japanese handbills and orating at street corners. It is reported two battalions of Japanese landed at Tsientsin yesterday. Otherwise the prospects of settlement are favorable.

War Office and Brewers

Britain is not going dry, if we are to judge by the following, which we clip from a late English paper:—"Announcement was made recently that a certain railway would be closed to goods traffic except perishables, foodstuffs, and munitions of war. There was great discussion at the War Office as to a brewery's request for permission to send beer, but eventually it was solemnly declared by the authorities that beer is an article of food."

German Aviators Ignore All Laws

London, March 30.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily Mail says:—The week-end saw the commencement of a general aeroplane attack by the German on all shipping in the North Sea. The operating aviators either ignored all the neutral flags, even that of the International Relief Commission, or following their instructions from the German Admiralty chiefs have deliberately attacked them all. Yesterday an aeroplane hovered around the vicinity of North Hinder Lightship attacking every vessel that came along, including neutrals, but so far as known succeeding in damaging none. The outrageous attack on the relief ship Elifland of London while flying the flag of the International Commission for the relief of the Belgians was the most remarkable incident of the day yet reported. The Elifland, which was carrying a cargo of food for the commission, arrived at Maaslus to-night and the captain stated that on Sunday about four miles north-west of the North Hinder Lightship his vessel was attacked by an aeroplane. A Taube descended till it was only about a thousand feet above the ship and dropped five bombs. The fragments struck the deck, but no damage was done and no one hurt. It was only by zig-zag manoeuvring that the vessel escaped, the aircraft disappearing as a Dutch torpedo destroyer came into sight. The Elifland belongs to F. Druehorn, London.

Advertising Nfd. With a Vengeance

We are apt to think that civilization has so far transformed America from its original wild and savage condition that adventures like those experienced by hunters and trappers in pioneer days are now impossible but there are still regions on the continent of North America which are as wild and primitive as when the white man first came. Two men with beards and clothing like those worn by the celebrated Rip Van Winkle after his 20-year sleep came back to civilization some months ago bringing tales of thrilling experiences in the wilds of Newfoundland.

More than a year before Stephen Nelson and Frank Thacker had come from Vancouver, B.C., to Newfoundland on a moose hunting expedition. Unfortunately they had failed to correctly estimate the amount of ammunition needed and their supply was exhausted in a few months. They were thus compelled to depend for food on the animals they could catch in their traps and when attacked by savage beasts their only weapons of defense were their knives.

One day while in pursuit of game Thacker happened to break a leg. His partner managed to carry him on his back half a day's journey to a supply of fresh water. There the broken leg was set as well as conditions would permit and there the men camped while the knitting process was going on. At last when Thacker was able to walk they made their way to a rude cave where they established their headquarters.

By this time their supply of matches had been used up and as they needed fire, both for the preparation of their food and as a defense against the attacks of savage beasts, they managed by rubbing two sticks together to get one started. They were careful to keep this replenished with wood and it was not allowed to go out while they made their home in the cave. Their fire proved an efficient protection against the animals that lived in the region but once, a short time after their occupation of the cave, a pack of dogs that had grown wild and savage attacked them, apparently without any fear of the fire whatever. In driving them off the men bombarded the pack with clubs and rocks and killed several of them which were at once set upon and devoured by their companions.

At length, tired of life under primitive conditions in the wilderness and anxious to get back to civilization, they started for home. The way was long and rough and they experienced many hardships, but by patience and perseverance they at last got back to their home and friends, having had enough of "roughing it" to last them for several years.—EX.

Ex-Pres. Huerta Now at Buenos Ayres

London, April 1.—A Gibraltar despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that General Victoriano Huerta, formerly provisional president of Mexico, has arrived at Algeciras.

The despatch states also that the American collier Vulcan, which carries supplies for the relief of the Jews in Palestine, and also for United States warships in Turkish waters, has arrived at Gibraltar.

Advices last night from Madrid were to the effect that General Huerta sailed yesterday from Cadiz, ostensibly for Buenos Ayres.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

London, March 30.—The 48th Highlanders are seeing active service with a vengeance.

Lieutenant Alex. Sinclair writes: "H Company, which is brigaded with the Westminsters, did brilliant work in the trenches. At one time they were only forty yards from the

Does It Matter Which?

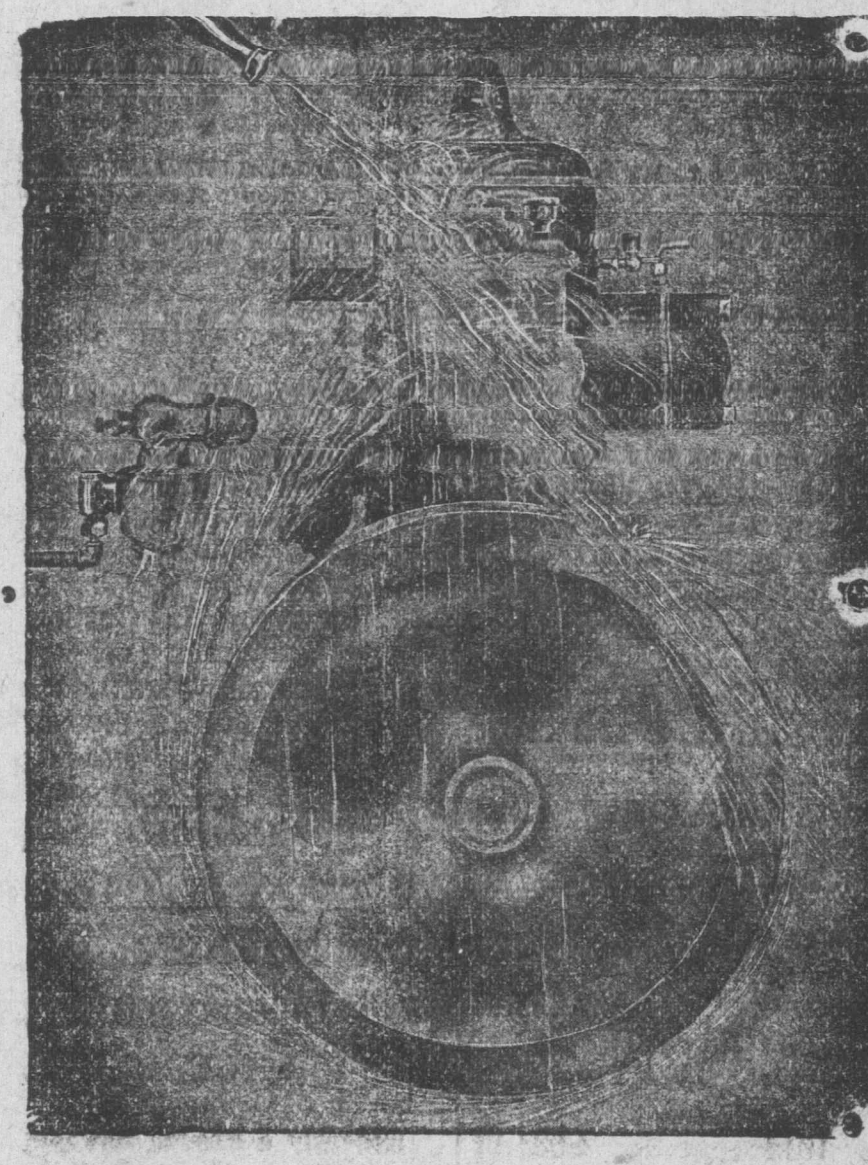
Washington, March 28.—It was said at the Russian Embassy to-day that Peremysl, the new name of Przemysl, is pronounced in English just about as it is spelled. The new name would sound like this: Peremysl, with the accent on the "mis."

It was said that Peremysl is merely the Russian for the Polish "Przemysl," but official Washington, without violating neutrality, is willing to admit that it has improved in some ways under Russian influence.

It was stated at the Embassy that the new name of Przemysl as given in some of the morning papers is incorrect. It is Peremysl, not "Przemysl."

SOME CHALLENGE!

TIME TRIED CAILLE PERFECTION STORM TESTED



Photograph of Actual Test.

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

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.

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 it 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

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Job 41m, 31d, 41w.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Limited

—New Goods—

A New and Varied Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware just arrived, and arriving, every article so priced as to assure every purchaser a Considerable Saving of Money without supplying inferior goods. All our goods are of equal quality to any sold elsewhere at higher prices

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, consisting of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Readymades, 1915 styles, moderately priced, made with superior goods and workmanship
POUND GOODS DEPARTMENT now getting replete with Flannellettes, Fancy Cottons, Cotton Tweeds, Fleece Calico, etc.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' READYMADES

Brown, Navy, Black and Colored Shades

1915 STYLES NEWEST PATTERNS made with MEDIUM and HIGH GRADE MATERIALS at LOWEST PRICES



THE BIGGEST VALUE EVER OFFERED
55 MEN'S SUITS GOING AT A BARGAIN
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A GOOD SUIT FOR ALMOST HALF THE FORMER PRICE

MEN'S and BOYS' TWEED CAPS

A special purchase made under very favorable conditions enables us to offer the lot at one-third off what would be their regular price.

MEN'S and BOYS' SHIRTS

In Fancy Regattas, Striped and Cream Tennis, White Oxford, Stripe and Grey Union, and Negligee. With and without Collars.

GENTS' NECKWEAR

Nice variety in String, Stud Knot and Wire Spring makes

GENTS' RUBBER and LINEN COLLARS

English and American Styles

MEN'S and BOYS' SWEATERS

Men's F.P.U. Sweaters in Medium and Large Sizes

BLACK and YELLOW OILCLOTHES

Goodyear Brand

MEN'S and BOYS' FLEECE LINED and WOOL UNDERWEAR

STATIONERY

Envelopes, Note Paper, Writing Tablets, Pens, Penholders, Inks, etc.

Men's Footwear



HIGH & LOW NAP FISHING BOOTS
WELLINGTON'S and STOGAS
HIGH and LOW 3/4 BOOTS
LONG RUBBERS



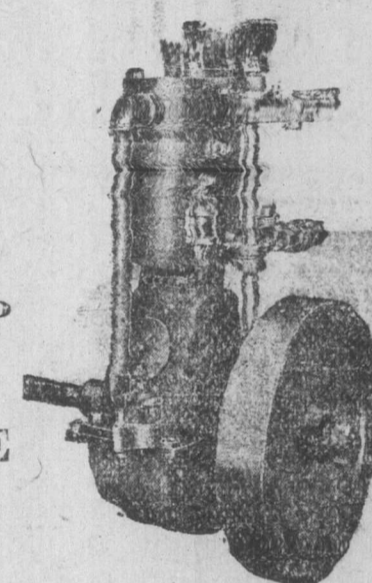
Men's, Boy's and Youths' Solid Leather Footwear
WOMEN'S, MISSES' & CHILDS' LACED and BUTTONED BOOTS and SHOES

Motor Supplies

Ammeters, Single and Double Timers, Spark Plugs, Porcelains, Wescot Wrenches, Switches, 1/4 and 3/8 inch Oil Cups, Samson Pliers, Priming Cup, etc., Columbia Batteries.

Motor Engines

LUBRICATING OILS, GREASE GASOLINE
Orders booked for 4, 8 and 12 H.P. COAKER ENGINE
Our 7 h.p. COAKER KERO ENGINE require no Batteries, Magnetos or Wires



Grocery Department

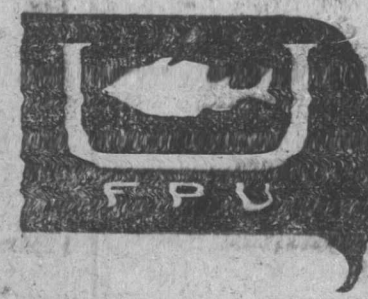
PICKLES, CHOW-CHOW, VINEGAR
The Manufactures of Reliable English Makers
Purity Guaranteed and Quality Unexcelled



EVAPORATED APPLES AND APRICOTS
PRUNES, PINE APPLE AND OTHER TINNED FRUITS
RAISINS, CURRANTS
CREAM OF TARTAR, SPICES
BAKING POWDER, YEAST
LAUNDRY & TOILET SOAPS

F.P.U. Tobacco

Positively the Best Tobacco on the market for the money
A REAL MONEY SAVER



Hardware

ENGLISH MANILLA ROPE
GILL NETS, HERRING NETS
HEMP AND COTTON NETTING
HEMP, WHITE and STEAM TARRED LINES
HEMP AND COTTON TWINES
WHITE LEAD, COPPER PAINTS
AMERICAN TAR in Barrels and Tierces
ROSIN, PITCH, CUTCH, OAKUM
BOILED and RAW LINSEED OILS
SQUID and COD JIGGERS,
FISH HOOKS, BULLOW HOOKS
Nos. 1, 2, 3 PLY FELT, FELT NAILS, FELT TINS
WIRE and CUT NAILS
LANTERNS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS
SCREWS, HINGES, LOCKS
HAMMERS, SAWS, PLANES

Fishermen's UNION Trading Co. Limited

167 WATER STREET

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson.)

GRAND CONCERT
(In Aid of the Poor of the City)
Methodist College Hall
on
Thursday, April 8th
by the
St. Thomas's Glee Singers
Assisted by
Mrs. Job, Misses L. Anderson, Doyle, Strang (2), Johnson (2), Morris, Windeler (Accompanist) and Messrs. Ruggles and Bulley.
Conductor: Mr. H. W. Stirling.
Numbered Reserved Seats: 50 and 30 cents. General Admission, 20 cents, at Gray & Goodland's. Doors open at 7.15. Concert at 8.15. Carriages at 10.15. ap15,7

J.J. St. John


When Prices are Right stock goes out the door

—OUR WAY—

We have a large stock of FEEDS purchased when prices were easy.

White Cattle Feed,
Bran, Yellow Meal,
Whole Corn,
Mixed Oats
—and—
Calf Meal,
in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.
Boneless Jowls,
Pork Loins
Ribbed Pork,
New York Beef,
Sinclair's
Spare Ribs, the best.

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



PERCIE JOHNSON,
Insurance Agent

Though Driven From Home a fire does not make you penniless if you are insured. Your policy represents the price of a new home for you. That assurance alone is worth the cost of insurance.

A Policy On Your House or furniture will cost you a very small sum.

If your Piano or Organ is worth any it is worth **EXPERT TUNING** any other kind will ruin it ALL MY WORK GUARANTEED

W. J. RYALL
47 King's Road

THE NICKEL

The production of up to date and racy films to cater to the demands of an observant public, is to-day a very great industry, and firms who make the film-business the principal source of their successful earnings, are working overtime to give product to the many calls for such. Our own Nickel here, deals directly with one of those big houses. At the Nickel we amuse.

Repairs to the Bruce, now on dock, are being rushed ahead, but it will yet be some twelve or fourteen days before the steamer will be in readiness to take up the Gulf service.

SEALING NEWS

The following messages were received to-day by Bowring Bros.:

From S.S. Florizel—"Went about 6 miles N. N. East today; killed and panned 600 old harp; 200 on board; very hard getting around; picking up pans."

From S.S. Eagle—"Ice tight; ships jammed; nothing new to report."

From Terra Nova—"Jammed" 15 miles N.E. of Low Point; Viking 10 miles; Bonaventure close by; nothing new to report."

From S.S. Viking—"Jammed; ice tight as far as can be seen; Bonaventure and Terra Nova South, jammed; nothing new to report."

To Marine and Fisheries today:—
Change Islands—Light S.W. wind; fair; ice conditions unchanged.

The following messages were received last night by Job Bros. & Co.

From S.S. Nascope—"Eight p.m. 15 miles north of Fogo; steamed 25 miles in and out leads; occasional lakes of water making progress easy but difficult to get in direction wanted. Following ships in sight—Boothic Florizel. Florizel struck small patch of old harp, we also saw some, but they took to water; making fair progress now; strong breeze from west."

From S.S. Neptune—"Our position same as last reported; wind west; hope to make a move to-morrow."

OBITUARY

William Dowden.

We chronicle to-day the passing of a well-known and highly respected citizen in the person of Mr. Wm. Dowden, who entered quietly into rest last evening, after a brief illness.

Mr. Dowden had passed the allotted span of life, having reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years, yet his death will come as a surprise to friends of the family, for although he had been unwell for some little time, it was not thought that the end was near, as only a week ago he was able to move around and until a few moments before his spirit fled was able to converse with his wife and members of the family who surrounded his bedside.

Deceased was born at Bally Haley, in the suburbs, and lived all his life in this city.

An honest God-fearing man, he lived a quiet life, and his end was peaceful. When quite a young man he entered the employ of Job Bros. & Co. and during a period of 59 years was employed at their Southside premises, living a faithful and conscientious worker. He was a man accustomed to active and energetic living and until very recently didn't know what illness meant. He leaves three sons, Thomas, Allen and Reginald and four daughters, Mrs. James Edwards, Mrs. G. H. Press and Misses Jennie and Minnie Dowden. Two grandsons, Quartermaster-Sergeant W. D. Edwards and Corp. R. A. Edwards are with the Nfld. Regiment at Edinburgh.

To the aged and sorrowing widow and family of the deceased, the Mail and Advocate extends sincerest sympathy.

S.U.F. LECTURE

St. John's Lodge, No. 5, of the United Fishermen had its annual lecture night in the British Hall last night and quite a large number of members and friends attended. After the opening Ode had been sung, Past Master Goodland read a lengthy paper pointing out Britain's object in taking part in the war and the duty of all in assisting to uphold her honour.

Grand Secretary J. C. Phillips rendered some readings, including the German Chant of Hate and some British poems expressive of the opposite spirit and feeling.

Past Master G. House dealt in an interesting manner with the career of the late Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, French, Fisher, Jellicoe, Winston Churchill and Lloyd George reviewing the deeds and characteristics which have made them famous.

An interesting paper on the "Origin of the Flag," whose combined crosses formed the Union Jack, was read by Past Master Curnew. Bro. E. Spurrell contributed a patriotic recitation which was followed by the singing of the Lodge Closing Ode and the National Anthem, bringing to a close a most interesting and pleasant evening.

St. John's Ambulance Brigade Hospital Fund

Amount already acknowledged \$452.15
Donation from a few of the Members of "The Young Ladies' Guild of St. Andrew's Church," per Miss Ethel Hughes 10.00

J. G. HIGGINS,
Hon. Treasurer.

Civic Commission

The Civic Commission met last night and have virtually thrown up the sponge.

The Charter, which they had promised to have ready for the Assembly has not been finished, but they have refrained from asking extension for obvious reasons.

Gosling finds himself now at the end of his term, just about where he began.

It is now up to the Government to extend the time or call an election under the old Act.

Twelve months of Gosling rule has resulted in nothing, if it has not resulted in disruption of the old methods that must now be pieced together again. There has been too much meddling in affairs that might have been left alone till the plans for the new civic order had been properly made. We find ourselves as far away as ever from any improvement, unless it be in the matter of the collecting of taxes, and in this the Commission has done well. We believe they would have done well in all respects, had they but kept themselves to the original undertaking of providing the City with a new system of management.

POLICE RESIGN

In view of the fact that some of our police officers have handed in their resignations, and shall leave the force the end of the present month, it would seem in keeping, to suggest that a raise in salary be offered. The real reason for resigning is, the men do not get sufficient wage to keep body and soul together. What means \$30 a month to an individual to-day, when the cost of living has mounted to such an appalling height?

The police officer's duties too, are no light ones, the whole law and order keeping of the city depends upon him, he has to put in his quota of night work, and is supposed to look after the whole welfare of citizens and their rightful safety. The policeman's pay is far too small, and no young man will long continue to do work that is deserving of double the wage paid for it.

ROSSLEY'S

"Scotland Yet" is still the rallying cry for a gathering of all the clans at the up-to-date theatre of Jack Rossley's in the East End.

To-day there is a special matinee at which Ballard Brown and Madge Locke will give their Harry Lauder impersonations in "Scotland Yet" and under other specialties. Last night there was a full house to hear these renowned Scotch artists and prominent citizens present warmly complimented Mr. Rossley for bringing such talent to the city.

Be sure to see and hear them to-night, and besides you will see six of the finest pictures ever shown, including war scenes. Every comfort at this elegant theatre, good scenic effects and orchestra under the leadership of Mr. A. Crocker.

OURS

This little theatre with a big reputation that all the time crowded to the doors because of the quality and quantity of varieties offered.

The pictures shown are of the latest and best selected, and the clever Sisters Squires charm the audiences with their sweet voices, dainty costumes and catchy songs. Change of programme three times weekly. Good music and every attention paid to all patrons.

FISH EXPORTS

The following table of the fishery exports for March past has just been posted at the Board of Trade Rooms: FROM OUTPORTS

To United States.....	2,946 1/2 qtls.
FROM ST. JOHN'S:	
To Brazil.....	11,224 qtls. dry fish
To West Indies.....	1,895 qtls. dry fish
To Canada.....	1,227 qtls. dry fish
To United Kingdom.....	400 qtls. dry fish
To United States.....	49 qtls. dry fish

29,813 qtls. dry fish

ALSO

131 Tuns Cod Oil	
9 1-2 Tuns Cod Liver Oil	
17 1-2 Tuns Stearine	
1 Tun Whale Oil	
563 Cases Lobsters	
25 Brls. Berries	
1755 Brls. Herring	
54 Brls. Salmon	
146 Tons. Salmon	

Comparative Statement of Fish Exports for March:

Dry Fish:	
1914.....	50,427 qtls.
1915.....	29,813 qtls.
Decrease.....	29,614 qtls.
Pickled Fish:	
1914.....	3,250 qtls.
1915.....	2,946 1/2 qtls.
Decrease.....	302 1/2 qtls.

LOCAL ITEMS

St. Andrew's Society are having an "at home" in their rooms this evening.

The weather along the line of railway to-day is fair and calm. Temperature ranges from 18 to 32 above.

There are now only 40 Reservists on board the Calypso, and for the past three weeks no recruits have come forward.

The funeral of the late Michael Jos. Walsh of Duckworth Street, was largely attended yesterday. Interment was at Belvedere.

In addition to the list of passengers outward by S.S. Stephano yesterday we have to add the names of Mr. and Mrs. M. Chaplin, also Dr. C. J. Howlett.

A Water Street firm, west of the Post Office, is reported to be in a bad financial condition, to the extent that a meeting of creditors is arranged.

The Baseball League are to hold their annual reunion to-morrow night at the Woods' West End Candy Store, and a very pleasing time is anticipated.

Residents of the Higher Levels complain that shopkeepers there are in the habit of placing barrels and boxes before their doors, to the obstruction of the sidewalks.

Mr. H. Stirling and his talented company of Glee singers, assisted by several ladies and gentlemen of the city, give a concert in College Hall to-morrow evening in aid of the city poor. See advt. in our columns for particulars.

Which will be the first arrival from the seal-fishery. It is thought that the Bonaventure will probably fill the bill, as by this time she has likely recovered the greater number of her missing pans, and with those once on board she will make for home.

Some 100 feet of new altar railing is now being placed in the R. C. Cathedral, and when finished, will be a valuable addition to the already handsome interior. The new railing is of solid marble, and has cost in the vicinity of \$5,000. It will extend in front of the three front altars, and almost in the same position of the rail now being taken away.

REPUTATION

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir.—'Tis a long way to Tipperary and 'tis the wrong way to look for whitecoats.

What a pity poor Arthur Jackman is not alive to-day and captain of the Florizel. I guess that instead of her being jammed in Green Bay, she'd be loaded long before this.

Oh! 'tis easy to get a reputation, a few flukes and a few friends can make a reputation, but to sustain it you must have the goods, and Capt. A. Kean is finding out the truth of that remark to-day. He took up a role of a bigger and better man, but he is unable to follow it out. He can't deliver the goods.

The steamers are all together like Brown's cows. A verse of a new song handed to me yesterday sizes up the whole situation to a "C."

Oh, Mr. Munn and did you hear
The news that's going round,
The ships are jammed at Fogo,
Not a flipper can be found.

When Kean comes back, Jack Munn, 'tis said
Will put his head in a sock.
The rest got jammed by following
The Expert Jinker's smoke.
YOUNG HARP.
St. John, April 6, 1915.

Magistrate's Court

(Before Judge Knight.)

A 47-year-old widow of Knight St. apparently insane, was sent to Lunatic Asylum.

A 30-year-old laborer of Hayward Avenue—drunk—was discharged.

In an assault case at the Battery, the defendant was fined one cent and costs and two cases arising from the same cause were discharged.

A case of diphtheria was reported this morning from Waldegrave St., the patient being nursed at home.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. Randell of Job Bros. & Co's stores, left by the Stephano yesterday on a visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Chaplin were passengers by yesterday's Stephano to New York.

Mr. William Gallivan of the East End has been confined to his home the last several days on account of slight illness.

Mr. Richard Lawton of H.M.C. King's Cove, is now in the city and is a guest of Mr. John Egan, Cooks-Town Road.

SHIPPING

S.S. Roanoke is now due from Liverpool.

S.S. Graciana leaves London for here on the 15th inst.

S.S. Durango leaves Liverpool for this port on the 13th inst.

S.S. Morvenna leaves New York for Halifax and this port this afternoon.

S.S. Prospero left Harbor Breton at 8.10 yesterday, and will be due here to-morrow night.

S.S. Tabasco sails at 5 p.m. taking a large freight, mail, and as passenger to Liverpool, Mr. H. H. Goodridge.

The Morvenna is expected to get away from New York to-day for here. She brings a full cargo.

The Coban after discharging a cargo of coal to the Reid Nfld. Co. sailed last evening for Louisburg.

The S.S. Fogota is undergoing some renovation at the dock pier. She will resume the Fogo mail service next month.

The writer of a letter addressed to Coverley Vheshire, England, also one addressed to Gower St. City, will be glad to learn that a representative of the "Mail and Advocate" who picked them up in the archway leading to P.P.U. Wharf deposited them in the Post Office, as they were stamped—one to Seton Park, Liverpool, England.

ENLISTED

Ten more names were placed on the volunteer roll last evening, bringing the total number up to 1516:—
St. John's—Jno. T. Learning, Geo. Ing, Jas. Quann, M. Mackey, Patk. Malone
Topsail—Andrew J. O'Brien, Jas. J. O'Brien, Allan F. O'Brien;
Collifers—Thos. Whelan, Jas. Cole.

VESTAL VOWS

Yesterday morning the beautiful ceremony of religious profession took place in the Littledale Academy Chapel. The two young ladies who have dedicated their lives to the service of God, and taken the vows of monastic life, are Miss Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Mobile, and Miss Baker, daughter of Mr. Joseph Baker who formerly carried on a big business in Marysstown, but is now in St. Paul's, Minn., U.S.A. Miss Fitzgerald takes the name in religion of Sister Mary Carmela Joseph, and Miss Baker the equally beautiful name of Sister Mary Agnes Joseph.

AT THE CRESCENT

The Crescent is really a splendid place to spend an hour, all the very latest pictures provided for nickel lovers are to be found there, and the newly renovated hall seems particularly suited to the catering to a people who are quick to recognize what they desire in the way of entertainment.

The movies at the Crescent Palace are very good, the films are distinct, and tell stories both pathetic and humorous, whilst the musical specialties there are of a very high order.

DEATHS

DOWDEN—Passed peacefully away last evening, after a brief illness, William Dowden, aged 78 years, leaving a wife, three sons and four daughters. Funerals take place at 2 p.m. tomorrow Thursday from his late residence, 13 Mullock St.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)
Fresh South East shift
ing to Westerly winds,
and rain.

Cape Race (noon)
Wind West, light, fine
and clear; nothing pass-
ed in.

Roper's (noon)
Bar. 29.85; ther. 46.

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S.S. Durango leaves Liverpool for this port on the 13th inst.

S.S. Morvenna leaves New York for Halifax and this port this afternoon.

S.S. Prospero left Harbor Breton at 8.10 yesterday, and will be due here to-morrow night.

S.S. Tabasco sails at 5 p.m. taking a large freight, mail, and as passenger to Liverpool, Mr. H. H. Goodridge.

The Morvenna is expected to get away from New York to-day for here. She brings a full cargo.

The Coban after discharging a cargo of coal to the Reid Nfld. Co. sailed last evening for Louisburg.

The S.S. Fogota is undergoing some renovation at the dock pier. She will resume the Fogo mail service next month.

The writer of a letter addressed to Coverley Vheshire, England, also one addressed to Gower St. City, will be glad to learn that a representative of the "Mail and Advocate" who picked them up in the archway leading to P.P.U. Wharf deposited them in the Post Office, as they were stamped—one to Seton Park, Liverpool, England.

ENLISTED

Ten more names were placed on the volunteer roll last evening, bringing the total number up to 1516:—
St. John's—Jno. T. Learning, Geo. Ing, Jas. Quann, M. Mackey, Patk. Malone
Topsail—Andrew J. O'Brien, Jas. J. O'Brien, Allan F. O'Brien;
Collifers—Thos. Whelan, Jas. Cole.

VESTAL VOWS

Yesterday morning the beautiful ceremony of religious profession took place in the Littledale Academy Chapel. The two young ladies who have dedicated their lives to the service of God, and taken the vows of monastic life, are Miss Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Mobile, and Miss Baker, daughter of Mr. Joseph Baker who formerly carried on a big business in Marysstown, but is now in St. Paul's, Minn., U.S.A. Miss Fitzgerald takes the name in religion of Sister Mary Carmela Joseph, and Miss Baker the equally beautiful name of Sister Mary Agnes Joseph.

AT THE CRESCENT

The Crescent is really a splendid place to spend an hour, all the very latest pictures provided for nickel lovers are to be found there, and the newly renovated hall seems particularly suited to the catering to a people who are quick to recognize what they desire in the way of entertainment.

The movies at the Crescent Palace are very good, the films are distinct, and tell stories both pathetic and humorous, whilst the musical specialties there are of a very high order.

DEATHS

DOWDEN—Passed peacefully away last evening, after a brief illness, William Dowden, aged 78 years, leaving a wife, three sons and four daughters. Funerals take place at 2 p.m. tomorrow Thursday from his late residence, 13 Mullock St.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)
Fresh South East shift
ing to Westerly winds,
and rain.

Cape Race (noon)
Wind West, light, fine
and clear; nothing pass-
ed in.

Roper's (noon)
Bar. 29.85; ther. 46.

Germans Extending The Paper Blockade

Rotterdam, Mar. 30.—Via London, Mar. 31.—German newspapers received here contain reports of a lecture by Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, in which the prophecy is made that there will be a further extension of Germany's submarine activities.

"As soon as we succeed in extending the radius of action of our bigger submarines," Harden is quoted as having said, "they will be used for the wholesale laying of mines. Then England will find herself surrounded by a new circle of mines and her mastery of the sea will be at an end."

In every respect Germany can have confidence after eight months of a tremendous struggle. Even if some of the present neutrals join the Allies, it will make no difference to the real proportion of the conflict.

RUSSIA AND DARDANELLES

Consider for a moment the present position of Russia. She is a vast Empire, with millions of men mobilized, and is crammed with surplus stores of wheat, yet for all practical purposes she is more cut off from the rest of the world than is Germany. The White Sea is ice-bound, and Archangel, which is indifferently served by its railway, will not be open until some time in May. The Baltic is hermetically sealed. The way to the Black Sea is closed by the Dardanelles, and the Bosphorus. Viadivostok is too far away to be of much use. Russia is in bonds, and it is the duty of her Allies to burst them if they can. Immeasurable advantages would flow from the opening of a clear way to Odessa.—London Times.

BRITISH FINANCES

London, March 31.—The capacity of Great Britain in meeting the financial burdens imposed by the war is indicated in the Treasury returns for the fiscal year just ended, the returns show that the revenue for the year amounted to \$1,133,470,400, an increase of nearly \$142,500,000 over the revenue for the previous year.

Last year's budget anticipated an expenditure slightly over \$1,025,000,000. The actual expenditure has been under 2,892,500,000, the war accounting for the entire \$1,767,500,000 increase.

To meet this \$1,480,000,000 was raised by war loan issues. At the end of the year the balance in hand in the Treasury amounted to \$417,254,760.

This is allotment pay day and paymaster-depute Bursell and aids are kept fairly busy at the Treasury Office in H.M. Custom House.

All our city contemporaries were in error in stating that the proceeds of concert held in Grenfell Hall on Monday night, under the direction of Mr. H. Stirling, were to be devoted to the Patriotic Fund, as the proceeds (?) were for the King George Institute, as exclusively mentioned by the Mail and Advocate.

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FOR SALE—Ship's Chronometer in first class condition. Price \$40.00. Apply "C." care this office.—ap3.6i

WANTED—By Outport
Young lady, about the middle of May, a position as Nursery Government or Mother's Help. Church of England family preferred. Apply to this office.—apl6.2id.14w

Wanted—An Engineer
holding a Second's Certificate to take Chief's position on a steamer. Apply by letter with references to A.B.C., this office.—m31

FOR SALE—A Single SEWING MACHINE, turned down top, good as new; cost \$60.00, will sell for \$30.00. Apply to H. SMITH care New Tremont Hotel (during meal hours).—mar7.5t

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(Sgd.) PATRICK BRENNAN,
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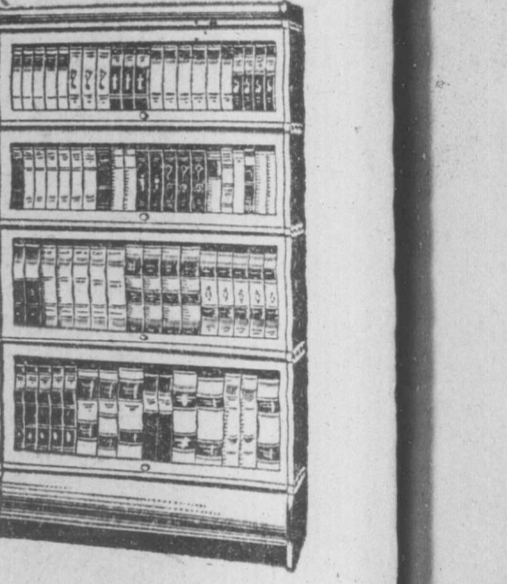
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