

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Germany Ready Now to Discuss Peace Terms

New York Post Publishes a Dispatch Stating That German Chancellor Sends For Ambassador Gerard and Intimates Germany is Prepared to Talk Peace—Germany Would Restore Belgium and Not Seek Indemnity From That Country—Would Expect England to Hand Back German African Colonies—Understood Hun Chancellor First Consulted Kaiser About Peace

NEW YORK, Mar. 21.—A despatch to the Evening Post from Washington, says:

"Germany is seeking to make peace with her enemies and to bring the great war to an early end. The Imperial Government has gone so far as to intimate to the United States Government that the time is ripe, may be, for the services of the largest neutral nation in the beginning of peace negotiations. Some general idea even of the terms under which the Teutonic Empire would be willing to make peace have been given within the last four days to the American Ambassador Gerard by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor at Berlin and spokesman of the Emperor.

The Evening Post's correspondent learned the above to-day in connection with the hitherto unpublished fact that Von Bethmann-Hollweg four days ago, sent for Gerard, and not only discussed with him for nearly an hour, the possibility of an early peace in Europe, but also frankly advised the Ambassador, who had contemplated a vacation, that it would be inopportune for him to leave Germany at this time. Gerard promptly changed his plans, and notified Washington that he would remain at his post indefinitely. The American Ambassador had on three occasions been given leave of absence, but only a week ago did

he accept the privilege. Learning that the Ambassador was preparing to leave Germany, the Imperial Chancellor, who had previously conferred with Emperor William, summoned Gerard, to the German Foreign Office.

The discussion was of a most friendly and intimate nature, not only affecting the relations of Germany with the States, but with respect to the peace of Europe. While not referring directly to the resignation of Von Tirpitz as a factor in the situation, the Chancellor spoke of the desire of Germany to remain at peace with neutral countries. He emphasized his hopefulness that there would be an early termination of the terrible struggle which was devastating Europe.

The Chancellor's remarks on peace terms are of a most general character, but indicative of a desire to speak more fully on a later occasion. There was no intention to lay down hard and fast terms, but merely to give general ideas. The Chancellor said, for example, that Germany was willing to help rehabilitate Belgium, and would withdraw from that territory. She would not seek indemnity from the little country, but did seem to think it was essential in German public opinion that indemnity be paid before the German troops were withdrawn from Northern France.

Restoration of Belgium, implying that Germany is ready to succor the wounded nation, is, in itself, the most significant advance toward the viewpoint of the Allies, noted since the outbreak of the War.

The Chancellor made it clear that in exchange for withdrawal from Belgium, Germany would want Britain to return the German African colonies she had occupied. Generally speaking, the Chancellor suggested return to the territorial status, as it existed before the beginning of hostilities in July, 1914, as a just basis for negotiations.

Preparing for Economic War

NEW YORK, Mar. 21.—Afternoon newspapers here publish the following news agency despatch:

"London—Germany will never again raise her helmet in a world engaged in peaceful pursuits, President Walter Runciman, of the Board of Trade, declared in an exclusive interview to-day, officially outlining for the first time the Allies' commercial plans after the war. Great Britain does not contemplate a throttling that will leave the German people crushed to poverty and unable to rise again, he said, but peaceful preparations, as a means to military ends, will never again be tolerated by Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy. Nor can we submit to meet favoured nation clauses in commercial treaties being utilized to the detriment of any one of the Allied countries. We object to Germany using her resources and commercial relations with us for the purposes of aggression as she did in her preparations for this war. Runciman's statement is of the highest importance in view of the forthcoming Allied commercial conference at Paris, which he will attend.

American traders and manufacturers, he indicated, must prepare for rigid, though friendly, British commercial competition in neutral markets after the war. Germany has announced that at the conclusion of the war she will attempt to establish a customs union of the Central Powers on aggressive lines, he said. This can only mean that she intends to follow up the present conflict with an economic war. If this is her deliberate object, we and our Allies will know how to meet an aggressive war of that nature, just as we have met hostile action for the last twenty months. But we will be better prepared for this threatened economic war. We are much obliged to Germany for warning us before hand.

Asks For More Troops For Mexico

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Mar. 22.—General Funston asked the War Department to-day for more troops to send into Mexico to assist General Pershing in his operations against Villa. General Pershing yesterday suggested another regiment be sent him. To-day General Funston asked the War Department for what he characterized as an adequate force. The chase of Villa has grown larger than even many military men believed it would. It is pointed out that if it became necessary to extend operations much more it might be necessary to move into the field almost all the remaining available forces of the regular army eliminating however some 20,000 men now on duty in Texas, New Mexico and the Arizona border.

A Danish Steamer Torpedoed Without Warning

LONDON, Mar. 22.—The Danish steamer Skodsborg, from Norfolk for Helsinghorn, sunk yesterday, was torpedoed without warning, according to a statement made by the captain of the steamer. This information is contained in a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. Three of the crew were lost.

Asquith On the Mending Hand

LONDON, March 21.—Premier Asquith, who has been suffering from bronchial catarrh, has recovered to such an extent that he was able to preside at a War Council this morning. It is doubtful whether he is well enough to attend Parliament this week.

MADE OVER

"John, I understand you have been saying mean things about me to your acquaintances."

"Why, dearest, everybody knows that isn't so. Why, I tell everybody that it is you who has made me what I am."

"That's what I mean."

Earl Derby Receives Deputation

Receives Deputation of Married Men—Director of Recruiting Says Every Man Should be Prepared to Defend His Country

LONDON, Mar. 22.—The German Emperor won't wait, and the War Office cannot wait, or we might be able to consider, or even concede, to some of your demands." This was the gist of the brief reply given to-day by Earl Derby to a deputation of married men who had attested and had demanded enrollment of every unmarried man before calling up the substitution of general military service as an alternative to the existing system. Lord Derby added, no matter whether married or single, every man should be prepared to defend his country.

The Director of Recruiting explained that every effort was being made to release single men from munitions and other works, but the immediate release of all single men, he said, would disorganize both munitions supplies and the general trade of the country, as married men would need training in order to take their places.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, Mar. 21 (Official).—Last night we made a small raid on hostile trenches near Mauquissart, accounting for about twenty of the enemy. Early this morning the enemy attacked and entered a small port in the River Somme, but were driven out, leaving one officer prisoner and two men dead. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides about the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Neuve Chapelle and Mauquissart.

FRENCH

PARIS, Mar. 21.—Heavy German bombardment on the left bank of the Meuse is reported in an official communication issued by the War Office to-night. This operation was carried out against the village of Esnes and Hill 354, which lies from one to two miles east of the Avocourt-Malancourt line. French guns replied, vigorously shelling. No attempt at assault with infantry was made.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN

PARIS, via St. Pierre, Mar. 21.—In Belgium the enemy, in reconnoitering, made an eruption in our lines north of Boesighe Bridge, but was immediately thrown out from them by a counter attack. In Argonne, our artillery has been very active on the outside of Ckeppy Wood, West of the Meuse, the Germans at several times during the night renewed their attempts on our Avocourt-Malancourt front, where big calibre shelling continues. Their attacks were made with a mass of detachments of soldiers carrying apparatus of a special kind for the throwing of inflammable liquid. Though their losses were heavy, caused by our firing, the enemy succeeded in capturing, after a hand-to-hand fight, a part of the Malancourt Wood, the south-east portion which we occupied and is named Avocourt Wood. All the enemy's efforts to come forward from this wood failed. A calm night in the other sectors of the Verdun region.

PARIS, via St. Pierre, Mar. 21.—In Argonne, our artillery overthrew German trenches north-east of Four de Paris and Haut Chevauchee. Heavy sulphurous clouds rose from the German lines, the result of our batteries destroying a number of German gas tanks. We shelled strongly the German lines in the Avocourt-Malancourt sector and dispersed German troops moving north of Montfaucon. West of the Meuse, after a fierce bombardment with shells of heavy calibre, the Germans tried to enlarge their attacking front, a fresh division brought in from some far-off point of their front, attacked fiercely, under cover of burning liquids. Our cross-fire, quick fire and infantry fire inflicted very heavy losses on the assailants, checking their offensive,

Grey Renews His Guarantee

LONDON, Mar. 21.—The Entente Allies have promised Belgium that she will be invited to participate in peace negotiations. This announcement was made by Sir Edward Grey, who informed the Commons to-day that Great Britain, France and Russia had made a declaration to Belgium that when the time came she would be invited to participate in peace negotiations.

A guarantee was given Belgium, Grey said, that the Powers would not cease hostilities until she had been reinstated, in her political and economic independence, and largely indemnified for the wrongs she had suffered. The Entente Allies, the Foreign Secretary added, would also lend their aid to help her financial recovery.

"For Home Consumption"

BERLIN, Mar. 21.—The German Admiralty's account of the battle between the British destroyers and German torpedo boats off the Belgian coast is as follows:

"On March 20th, off the coast of Flanders, a fight which was successful for us took place between German torpedo boats and a division of five British destroyers. The enemy broke off the engagement, after he had received some direct hits, and he steamed out of sight at full speed. We suffered only unimportant damage."

Berlin Says 2500 Are Captured

BERLIN, Mar. 21.—French positions north-east of Avocourt were captured by Germans, who took 2,500 prisoners, the War Office announced to-day.

Big Fire At Paris, Texas, U.S.

Paris, Texas, March 22.—A fire started near Paris Cotton Compress late this afternoon and swept northeast heart of the city at eight o'clock to-night, destroying 27 blocks, residences and business buildings. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

Paris, Texas, Mar. 22.—At nine o'clock 30 blocks of business houses and residences were destroyed by fire which was not under control at that hour; estimated loss is \$2,000,000. Flames made clean sweep of the southern portion of the city, burned path through four blocks wide and extending to public square where a large oven arrested the course of the fire temporarily.

Paris, Tex., Mar. 22.—Survey of business district at 10.30 to-night showed only 15 out of more than 140 business buildings still standing. Fire still burning, having passed public square into north side of residential district.

Sinn Fien Rioters Fire on Police

LONDON, Mar. 21.—Sinn Fien rioters fired on the police last night at Tullemore, King's Co. Ireland. County Inspector and District Inspector received slight wounds.

which only resulted in a very slight and costly gain in the eastern part of Malancourt Wood. Heavy bombardment of Hill 304 and Bourrous Wood, east of the Meuse, and in the Woeyre intermittent activity of artillery. During the night of 19th to 20th, our aeroplanes dropped, with excellent results, twenty-five shells on Dun-sur-Meuse Station, where important movements of troops had been reported. During the morning another enemy plane was brought down by a French plane in the Verdun district. The German machine fell in our lines. On the Belgian front, during the 20th, artillery activity was very heavy on both sides.

French Contest Vigorously the Hun Advances

Huns in Their Attempt to Flank Verdun From West Succeed in Working Their Way Through Malancourt and Avocourt Woods—French Are Vigorously Contesting Further Advances—Lively Fighting Reported Between Russians and Germans West of Jacobstadt Along Dvina River—Russians Capture Ispahan, a Persian Town—Heavy Fighting Between Austrians and Italians Along Major Part Austrian Front

LONDON, Mar. 22.—In their attempts to flank Verdun from the west, the Germans, having succeeded in working their way through Malancourt and Avocourt Woods, have begun a heavy bombardment of the village of Esnes, about eight miles north-west of Verdun and Hill 304, which lies about a mile and a half north of Esnes. The French, however, are vigorously contesting further advance eastward, which not alone would bring the German line nearer the fortress, but spreading fan-like northeastward, would put in jeopardy the French in the region of Le Mort Homme. So great has been the counter offensive of the French guns, that after debouching from the woods the Germans were unable to launch their infantry attack, presumably being held hard in their newly-gained lines. North-east of Verdun, cannonading has been only intermittent. In Argonne forest, Lorraine and Upper Alsace, French guns have been

active against German positions and marching columns. On the River Somme the Germans entered a British trench, but were immediately driven out.

There has been lively fighting between Russians and Germans west of Jacobstadt, along the Dvina River, and in the Lake region between Dvinsk and Vilna, with the Russians generally on the offensive. While Berlin reports these attacks as having been repulsed with heavy losses, admission is made that the German salient near Lake Narocz was withdrawn in order to escape the encircling fire of the Russians. Near Butzitski, midway between Dvinsk and Nova Alexandrovsk have repulsed a German counter attack on positions taken at Velikoles. Petrograd says that in the capture of the Austrian bridgehead near the village of Mikhaltsche, Galicia, most of its defenders were killed in the hand-to-hand fighting. The Russians in the Caucasus have thrown a line several miles nearer on Trebizond and on the Black Sea coast, after further fighting with the Turks. Ispahan, in Persia, is reported to have been taken by the Russians.

Heavy fighting continues between the Austrians and Italians along the greater part of the Austrian front, especially on the front from Rovereto to the Gorizia Heights. No important changes in positions have taken place, however. A successful night attack by Austro-Hungarian aviators has been carried out against the port and barracks at Avlona, in Albania, according to Vienna.

Canadian Airman is Hit While Flying 12,000 Feet in Air—Lands in Dutch Territory Where He is Now Interned

NEW YORK, Mar. 14.—Flight Lieutenant J. Erro Boyd, 121 Bedford road, Toronto, formerly of the Queen's Own Rifles, now an interned prisoner in Holland, gives a graphic account of his thrilling experience when his machine was struck by a German bullet while he was flying 12,000 feet in the air.

"Three of us set out with orders to let go a few on some hangars and supply sheds the Germans had at Zebrugge, some forty-odd miles up the coast from our station at Dunkirk," said Lieut. Boyd. "We got away in the dark about 4 o'clock, and back of our own lines climbed till we were about 10,000 feet up. Then we headed up the coast and got away over the town of Zebrugge just as daylight was appearing. We located the sheds we wanted and one after the other of us let go at them. It's a great time to pull your lever, let the old bomb go whizzing down for nearly two miles, and then wheel around to see what she'll do when she hits. Of course, you can't see anything, but you see a puff, a burst of earth, and, if you are lucky, may be you'll see a building go to smash.

Attacked by Enemy. "Then the enemy begins to throw shells. So I climbed and climbed. At 12,000 feet I felt entirely safe, and began to look around to see where I was. The next thing I knew there was a blinding flash right in front of me. I realized two things—that my propeller was gone and that I was falling like a stone. They got me at last. I was a scared Canadian, I was strapped in or I would have beaten the machine to the ground."

Three cylinders were torn away from the engines of the monoplane. The wings were pierced in five places. Like a falling leaf the machine stopped that terrifying distance—more than two miles. It twisted and turned. It looped the loop nine or ten times on the way

down. It finally handed right side up, with the Toronto map safe and sound, just fifty yards inside of Dutch territory. Boyd, to the amazement of the soldiers and civilians of the Netherlands (who expected to see him killed), was quite all right. So much, indeed, that after bringing his machine to a stop after a short run he sprang from his seat and gave brisk battle to the soldiers of Queen Wilhelmina. They overpowered him, of course, and interned him, but not until there had been a considerable mix-up.

War Costs Canada Twelve Millions Per Month

Ottawa, March 22.—In Commons Finance Minister while informed House that was costing Canada about eleven or twelve millions per month or some \$350,000 per day, exclusive of Canada's share of Imperial expenditures, which could not be paid until later.

INNOCENT

Two of the clock and a cold and chilly night. The night wind whistled round the corners of the streets and the sky overhead was clouded and threatening.

A policeman coming stealthily along, saw a suspicious-looking man loafing about outside a certain house. For some time he watched, and then determined to solve the mystery.

"Here, you," said advancing suddenly, "watcher hangin' about this house for?"

The loafer turned his weary eyes on the questioner, as he replied, "I'm only waiting for the lady inside to get to sleep, constable, we're married!"

Gasoline also feels like thirty cents.

To Change System of Native Labor

LONDON, Mar. 22.—That the system of indentured native labor which obtains in India, as well as in the British West Indies and other tropical colonies, is to be abolished is indicated by a special despatch from Delhi, which says a Resolution having been moved in the Legislative Council urging the abolition of Indian indentured labor the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, said the Government accepted the resolution. He announced that the Secretary of State for India was prepared to accept a policy for the eventual abolition of the system in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji and in Dutch Surinam. But time must be allowed for a change to enable the Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies concerned to work out a scheme to meet the new conditions.

Russian Government Control Railways

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.—Russia is taking over the control of all inland water transportation along the line, and has already enforced the railways act, according to advices to-day.

A committee of government heads and ship-owners will direct waterway traffic. The committee is given broad power over rates, employees, their pay and consignments. They have power to recommend loans to be made to ship-builders.

Russians Occupy Southern Poland

A Copenhagen despatch from Berlin says that there are great concentrations of Russian troops occupying Southern Poland. It is supposed the Russians are preparing an attack on a line from Czartorysk to Kovel.

Japan Invited To Take Part

LONDON, Mar. 21.—David Lloyd George, speaking in the Commons to-day, confirmed the report that Japan had been invited to take part at Paris in the economic conference, at which Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, will be the principal representative of Britain.

Thought To Foreshadow German Activity in Baltic

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—Kreuz Zeitung, Berlin, copy which have been received here, says a new German mine field, which has been laid at the southern part of the sound, will cause no interruption to shipping, but will compel all vessels to report to German guards at both ends of the field mine laying. It is believed here to be the forerunner of German operations in the North Sea, which necessitate the closing of the entrance from the Baltic into that sea.

To Fight For Allies

NEW YORK, March 22.—Norman Kemp Smith, Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University, sailed for England to-day aboard the steamer Noordam of the Holland-American Line, with the vowed intention of joining the Scottish Regiment going to front to fight for Britain. With him were his wife and two daughters. He is said to be the fifth member of Princeton faculty to join the forces of the Entente Allies.

Enlistment in Canada

OTTAWA, Mar. 21.—Latest recruiting figures show that about 280,000 have enlisted in Canada.

The schr. Annie L. Warren arrived at Pernambuco on the 16th inst. after the good run of 33 days, laden by the Monroe Export Co.

To Motor Boat Owners SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE undersigned, who holds Newfoundland Patent No. 209 on COVERS FOR MOTOR BOATS AND OTHER BOATS, is now prepared to license the use of same to fishermen and others requiring it. This covering can be put on a Boat in about two or three minutes and removed in less time. When on Boat no water can enter it, not even rain, except a small space at stern reserved for steersman.

All its attachments are specially adapted so they will not interfere in any way with twine hauling or any other work a boat might be used for. The covering can be made by any Motor Boat owner.

A salesman will be on the road shortly with a model showing how covering is made and worked, from whom a license can be obtained for its use. This man will also visit the Northern Districts soon as navigation opens. For further particulars as to cost, etc., write or call on

P. F. DELANEY (Patentee) Station Agent, Spaniard's Bay.

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George Neal

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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

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

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,

January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

Fogo Council Holds Annual Parade ---Have Splendid Day---Great Enthusiasm.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Seeing no report from this place for a long time, I may as well let the public know we are on the up grade, and determined to go ahead.

On Feb. 23rd, we had our annual parade. The day being all that could be desired, we met at 1 p.m. at the L. O. A. Hall. From thence to the Court House, saluted the King, the National Anthem being sung. A short address was given by our Magistrate. We then left with hunting flying, also three mottoes, first bearing inscription of 'God Save The King', second, 'Long Live Coaker', and third 'Welcome to All' and wended our way to Back Cove, and from there to the North Side, passing through a splendid arch erected for the occasion. Then as far as friend Irish's, across the harbor to friend Maddox's, up the South Side, and back again to the Hall.

On arriving at the Hall we found the energetic ladies had eight tables loaded with dainties of all kinds for the inner man, and I assure you we all did ample justice to same. Tea being over our Magistrate gave a short address. Our Chairman also gave an address on Unionism, which left his hearers spellbound. At 8 p.m. everything being cleared away, the younger members then enjoyed themselves by tripping the light fantastic till the break of day, when everybody wended their way home, thoroughly satisfied with another Union day well spent.

The only drawback we encountered was our roads which were very inferior, on account of no snow being shovelled, due mainly to the obstinacy of the Morris Government in not appointing the duly elected road board. Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor and wishing you every success.

Yours etc.,
AN OFFICER
OF LOCAL COUNCIL,
Fogo, Feb. 28, 1916.

SNOOK'S HARBOR APPRECIATES VISIT FROM MR. STONE---WILL STAND BY PRESIDENT COAKER AND THE UNION

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—As I have not seen anything in your esteemed paper from our Council this Fall I thought it was time for some one to say a few words in connection with our great organization, the F. P. U.

Well, as I am not very well this winter and not able to attend the meetings, I was glad to see our honorable member, J. G. Stone, to pay us a visit on the 2nd of March and no doubt he gave us a splendid address, which occupied two hours of the meeting, and I am sure it left a deep impression on the members that were present.

Some of our members are away fighting for King and Country, more are working in Halifax and some more are in the Lumber Woods.

All of us are Union to the heart and will stick to Coaker through thick and thin.

Mr. Editor I was proud to see that Mr. Coaker had such a favorable trip while away to Canada and the States and that he returned home in good health and spirits, and made such a success of his trip in aid of the Union business, in spite of all that our "learned" doctor of Adelaide Street has been saying about the President. But, Mr. Editor, what do we find instead of the fishermen's money being carried away that business has been done to increase the earnings of the fishermen and take the heavy burden from their shoulders.

I say, take care and courage, Union men, and stand by your Union and Mr. Coaker through thick and thin and you will be alright in the end. Wishing the Union and the President every success in all their undertakings.

A TRUE UNION MAN,
Snook's Hr., March 9, 1916.

Brooklyn Council Stands by Coaker Chairman Broaders' Address to Bay- de-Verde Council

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your most esteemed paper to report the annual parade of Brooklyn local Council, which was held on Thursday 29th inst. We went to the Hall at noon and after getting tables and everything fixed up for the ladies to prepare a tea for us on our return. We started on our parade, which was a great success.

When the inner man was satisfied and the tables cleared away it was 9:20 p.m. Addresses from the chairman and other friends were given, and also recitations and songs from our ladies, some of which recited on the great war now in progress, and we also had the pleasure of having a noble and interesting address from the Salvation Army Adjutant, which interested the whole gathering. In every address from all around places our worthy President's good work was spoken of and especially the good work he took in the Prohibition campaign, which was ended by tremendous clapping, which showed that every person, unionist and non-unionist, was glad over the man Coaker which we believe was talented by God for the purpose of the uplifting of these toilers of our Island home, and when 1917 comes we are sure to see and understand the benefits of his great stand in prohibition.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, Respectfully yours,
CHAIRMAN,
Brooklyn B.B., Feb. 26, 1916.

It gives me much pleasure to address you at this, our fourth, annual gathering. I feel assured that all of you are aware why we are assembled here to-day. It is to celebrate one of the greatest organizations that we have to-day in Newfoundland. All of you men don't realize what it is to be a member of the F. P. U.

In certain cases I can point out to you where you have gained thousands of dollars on your produce. This one man, Mr. W. F. F. Coaker, President of the Fishermen's Protective Union, has in the past year, through his ability, put thousands of dollars in the pockets of the fishermen of this country by raising the price of fish. But still there are few fishermen who have been too obstinate to admit this.

Do any of you realize where we would stand to-day only for the influence and power of the F. P. U.? Every man must admit that the cost of living is much greater than it was ten years ago. But again I ask you, who is it that must pay this extra taxation that is placed upon us? I say it is the fishermen of this country that have to pay just whatever this so-called Graball Government may place upon them.

But still the day is not far distant when we will place men in power that will control the affairs of this country in a far better shape than it has been at any time in the past.
Bay de Verde, Feb. 25, 1916.

St. Jones Within Proud of Coaker

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—I must say that the Union is progressing at this place. We are more than proud of our President for the stand he is taking for right and freedom. We are still to his back, come what may.

We are getting some very poor weather this winter and we have to attend the L. O. A. at Little Heart's Base.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, and wishing our noble President and the Union every success.

ONE OF THE BOYS,
St. Jones's Within, Feb. 28, 1916.

Catalina Soldier Tells Of Suvla Evacuation

New Camp,
Suez Egypt,
January 31, 1916.

My Dear Friend—Your very welcome letter came to hand a few days ago. As you may bet, I was delighted to get it. Since writing you last, I have seen the evacuation of the Dardanelles carried out safely. At the evacuation of Suvla Bay there was a regiment consisting of forty men and a couple of officers. I was lucky to be one of them, leaving the trenches to the mercy of the Turks.

About 1:30 a.m. on the 20th of December, when all troops were off, the things on the beach that could not be removed without suspicion were burnt. It was certainly great to see the flames on the beach and the explosions.

After leaving Suvla we went to Cape Helles, another landing place, and we remained there till that was also evacuated. All of our platoon was there acting as orderlies and guides for the troops. We left in the last boat with the Principal Military Landing Officers.

Both of the evacuations were carried out successfully and also the evacuation of Anzac by the Australians and New Zealanders. When we left Cape Helles we came to Alexandria, after spending a couple of days at Mudros. From there we came here in camp, arriving just two weeks ago. The nearest towns are, Suez, about two miles away, and Port Tewfik, about five miles away. We can go to either place on train free of cost, so you may bet we do not little walking. The towns are not of much account, they are not nearly as good as Cairo.

None of the Trinity Light boys are here now except Wit Bannister and Mike Power. All the English Harbor boys are in Hospital since some time in November. I guess Wm. Ed. is in England now. Hoping to hear from you again in due time.

Your sincere friend,
A. C. WHITE.

[The above extracts are from a letter received from Pte. White by a friend of his at English Harbor, T.B. Previous to enlisting, Pte. White was school teaching at English Harbor. He is a son of Mr. Wm. White of Catalina, and went through the Dardanelles campaign with our regiment without a scratch.]

Would Give Her Life for Her Country

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Kindly grant me space in the columns of your most highly and esteemed paper for a few remarks concerning the gallant boys of our dear old Terra Nova. Glad to hear they are keeping up in good spirits. There is quite a few gone from our little settlement. We do indeed congratulate them for their pluck and would be glad to see more go forward to fight for King and Country. We feel assured that there will be more before this great victory is won.

We miss our brave boys sadly from their homes. There is many a vacant chair and many a mother mourning over her boy, but Britannia Rules The Waves and God Rules The World. I indeed congratulate them, for they look so nice in their khaki brown. I am sorry I am not a man to do my duty, as our boys are doing theirs, but I have offered my service as a Red Cross Nurse and could not pass thru lack of education, and I am very sorry for my heart and mind are there.

I would gladly give my life to King and Country, supposing if I had to stand before King George to save him from a bullet. Yes, friends, I am willing to do anything. I love to be able to do my utmost for our soldier boys, and if I was a young man how happy I would be to do my "bit" for my Empire.

But we pray that this terrible war will be soon brought to an end; and we pray that God's blessing will rest abundantly on our soldier lads and bring them safe home again. God bless with them till we meet again. Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor.

Yours truly,
IDA M. PRICE,
Hant's Hr., March 13, 1916.

NOT AN EXACTING GIRL

"Your love," he said "would give me the strength to lift mountains."
"Dearest," she murmured, "it will only be necessary for you to raise the dust."

HIGHER UP

"You've got to be pretty smooth to get to the top nowadays."
"Yes, and you usually get pretty smooth on top before you get there."

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German Newspaper Accounts of the Assaults on Verdun

Troops Fighting Splendidly, They Say, and "Burning With the Spirit of Patriotism" That Inspired Them in 1914—Claim That Several Outposts Have Been Captured

The New York Times has the following German newspaper accounts of the fighting around Verdun, down to the twenty-sixth of February. (By Karl Rohner, Lokal Anzeiger Despatches.)

German Great Headquarters, Feb. 25.—A fresh wave of attacks engulfed the whole row of enemy positions in a broad front and brought them to our possession. The high tide which yesterday, when I was permitted to visit the great battle field, fell under preparatory fire, has been taken by us, and in addition to the strongly fortified position south west of Louvemont, the village itself and a group of fortifications to the east have fallen into our hands.

The brilliant feat of our Brandenburgers in the splendid storming of the Louvemont was preceded by the most glorious work of our artillery. The armored fortlets of Douaumont lay, since Thursday, in ruins. Four shots of our heavy guns had been fired against it, and every one of these shots scored bulges on the distant target. Explosions in the interior of that proud bulwark followed the hits.

Douaumont was the strongest corner fort in the chain around Verdun. Situated on a high steep hill it was at the same time a symbol of impregnability.

Now not only Douaumont but Dieppe and Fromezey to the east have fallen to us. Likewise further south and southeast, our successes here are making themselves felt. The resistance of the enemy in the Woivre district has collapsed, and our troops have pressed after the enemy to Marchville, south of the old Roman road to Metz, Dieppe and Paris.

In these days I have seen men who have been in the fierce Verdun fighting whose eyes have flashed as in those August days of 1914. The flame that then burned in every German burns in every single soldier here to whom it is given to sacrifice himself for our future in this powerful driving advance.

Second Fort Blown Up. BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Tageblatt correspondent telegraphs the following account of the reduction of Douaumont:

"The giant block of cement and steel armorplate that was Douaumont lies in ruins. A second fort not far off blew up, just as did Fort Loncin at Liege, as the result of a single large calibre shell crashing through to the ammunition magazine.

"The organization of the attack on the north front of Verdun was a masterpiece in itself. Preparations of vast extent had first to be carried out in complete concealment from the enemy if the fight against the invincible fortress was to succeed.

"To the great distances over which heavy artillery had to be brought without using railways was superadded the great difficulties resulting from continuous bad weather and the consequent condition of roads. Hundreds of men had first to build good roads.

"Another of the difficulties was the proper laying of the beds on which the great guns rest, and on whose firmness depends in the first line the accuracy of our heavy gun fire. How unbelievably accurate was their fire is now known.

"Yesterday there was hardly any firing of importance to be heard from the forts. On the other hand, prisoners said that the effect of our artillery was indescribably frightful; nobody could hold out long against it."

(By Dr. Max Osborn, Vossische Zeitung Despatch.)

German Headquarters near Verdun, Feb. 25.—The victorious fighting on the Meuse north of Verdun yesterday resulted in further success of great importance. I had an opportunity this noon from several high points in the firing line of surveying the mighty battlefield over which the thunder of cannon rolled in assaulting. The whole terrain east of the river, where our advance began a few days ago, consists of a chain of

wooded ranges of hills. In the valley of the Meuse lies the village of Consoy, which formed the right wing of our attacking line. From Consoy our front ran over Flabas and Ville-devant-Chaumont to Azanne up to last Sunday.

On this whole front sector on the 21st at 8.30 in the morning our artillery opened a murderous fire. Thanks to the splendid activity of our fliers the enemy aeroplanes were prevented from forcing their way into the air zone behind our front. Thereby the enemy's observations were prevented. Till late in the afternoon our fire raged with increasing fury against the indescribably strong positions of the enemy, crushing trenches, tearing wire entanglements to shreds and barring all approach from the south. At 5 in the afternoon we advanced first in the centre of the sector south of Flabas, toward Houmont Wood, north of the hamlet of Haumont. The whole section of woods had been converted into one colossal wilderness by weaving barbed wire from tree to tree; but our powerful artillery had ripped apart this impenetrable net, and so our infantry could get possession of the woods with slight losses. By 8 in the evening it was firmly in our hands; likewise the strongest redoubt of the wood region—the so-called star positions—fell into our hands.

Our troops had plunged through so far that the French body of troops that still sat in the ravine north-west of the Haumont woods found itself threatened from the rear, and was forced next morning to withdraw from its position with heavy losses.

Simultaneously on the 21st an attack was launched farther east, against Caures Wood, north of Beaumont and between Haumont and Herbebois.

The following day, the 22nd, the same game of clock-like co-operation between artillery and infantry was repeated. The batteries placed their fire farther south on the next positions of the enemy. Again at 5 in the afternoon the storm was launched, and after half an hour brought Haumont into German hands, while simultaneously farther east Caures wood was completely traversed.

The movement continued further, shifting in a south-westerly direction. Now the objective was the so-called Brabant position of the French in the hamlet of Brabant-sur-Meuse. The mortars and howitzers spat death and destruction against these strong field fortifications and on the 23rd the Brabant position and the village had been taken.

You must see for yourself the bare

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

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THE SAVING CIRCLES, an intensely gripping and interesting episode.

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ridge that runs south from Consoy to Brabant, to realize what it means to capture such terrain by storm, but even further rushed the irresistible tide, always with methodical alteration of gunfire and assault.

On the 23rd the ravine between Haumont and Samogneux, as well as the village of Samogneux itself, and Herbebois, to the east, fell; then, on the 24th, the important Hill 344, east of Samogneux, one of the enemy's strongest bulwarks; then, in the evening the so-called Cotelettes mill. In the evening Beaumont, too, fell into our hands.

The driving power, endurance, and discipline of our troops in all these fights was incomparable. Commanders and officers never tire of giving praise and recognition of their performance. Our losses, happily were not very great.

The Berlin Gazette's military critic writes:

"A new and splendid success has crowned our previous attacks against Verdun more quickly than had been expected. The German attack on the fortress has led to a decisive success, and once again Germans have showed themselves masters in attacking fortresses. The hardest step in conquering a fortress is the first break through the circle of outer forts. Therefore, success at this point is, as a rule, of decisive import. Reviewing the fortress war in the East and West, it appears that in the case of all the French and Russian fortresses attacked by us the storming of the first permanent outer forts has been the hardest part of the whole attack."

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Anti-Wilson Debate in Senate Traced to Huns

Gore and McLemore Resolutions in Propaganda—Had Their Source in German-American Alliance—New York World Makes Some Startling Allegations

NEW YORK, Mar. 14.—Again taking up its expose of alleged pro-German propaganda, the morning World today publishes an extended copy of a right story and copies of letters from various sources alleging that the Gore and McLemore resolution in congress were backed by the National German-American alliance.

The World names Alphonse G. Koelble, a New York attorney, as the head of the clearing house of the alliance, and declares T. L. Marsalis, a New York real estate operator, is the leading lobbyist at Washington.

The story alleges that the congressional program of the alliance includes keeping Americans off belligerent ships by refusing passports, placing an embargo on contraband of war and prohibiting federal reserve banks from subscribing to war loans to belligerents. In addition, the World alleges, the alliance's program is for control of the Republican national convention and defeat of Wilson.

What is alleged to be a copy of a letter from Congressman Bartholdt, of Missouri, to Koelble, suggesting that the latter start a Champ Clark boom in New York is also published.

The World reproduces what is declared to be a letter from Marsalis, reporting to Koelble as to his work in the interest of the armed ship resolutions and telling of the senators and congressmen he conferred with. The letter declared Marsalis believed Senator Stone was opposed to Wilson and Lansing, Gore, O'Gorman and Hitchcock (Nebraska), were mentioned as opposed to Lansing.

Referring to Senator Borah, the letter from Marsalis said the Republican senator has a "fool idea about Americans going everywhere," but expressed the opinion that Borah would change.

Ottoman Empire Sick of the War

Turks Are Unable to Withstand Sledgehammer Blows of the Russians—Turk Forces Demoralized—Crops Worse in History of Turkish Empire

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 13.—Turkey has about reached the end of her rope and would like to drop out of the great European war. Definite information of the most trustworthy character, to the effect that the backbone of the Ottoman campaign against the Russians has been broken has reached Washington, coupled with the assertion that developments of a startling character may be expected soon in the Near Eastern situation.

It is intimated that Russia has already been approached on behalf of Turkey for a separate peace. Overtures in this direction are not expected to be accepted by the Russians at this time, not so much because it is not believed that the Turks are not yet ready to give Russia what she wants mostly from Turkey—an outlet to the Mediterranean Sea—but also because Russia has entered into a compact with the other Entente Allies not to sign a separate peace.

Power on the Decline

The information that Turkey's power for both offence and defence has reached its limit, and is now rapidly on the decline is made on information of a definite and reliable semi-official character that has reached Washington.

It is coupled with the statement, also made on the most trustworthy authority, that he Turks are not able to resist the onward advance of the army of Grand Duke Nicholas, flushed with its victories at Erzerum and Bitlis, across the heart of Asia Minor to the Syrian coast.

The victories of the Grand Duke, which, according to information reaching Washington, will shortly be followed by sensational military developments in Asia Minor, are expected to cut the Turkish Empire in half, have made the capture of Bagdad certain and blocked the Teuton plans for drives against India and Egypt.

Lack of Food

According to the information mentioned, there can be no doubt that

Turkey is sick of the war and unable to check the advance, or longer Hill.

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NOT HURTING HIM

Wife (to late home coming Husband)—Doesn't your conscience reproach you for telling me such lies. Hub—Why should it. You don't believe them.

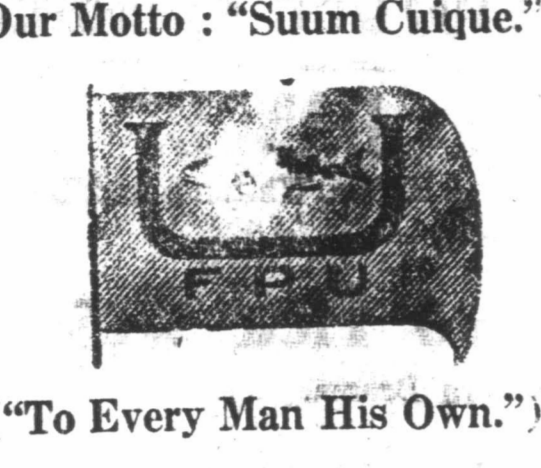
PSYCHE'S RIVAL

Sobbing wife (finding in husband's coat pocket an advertising postcard with picture of Psyche)—And you told me I was the only girl you ever loved.

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THE NEW JUDGE

THE Government yesterday offered Mr. Kent the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, caused by the death of Judge Emerson. Mr. Kent will accept the position and will be sworn in as soon as he can finish legal matters he has been connected with. The appointment is universally approved. In Mr. Kent the Supreme Court will possess a Judge of high qualifications as a lawyer and citizen. During our five years of close business and political connection with Mr. Kent we have found him honourable, and square in every respect. He is one of the few practicing lawyers who possesses a clear knowledge of the law, and who is rarely astray in his interpretation of it. He is slow to decide, but his decisions are usually well founded. Mr. Kent is above the ordinary political lawyer, for amongst lawyers it is rare to find that strict integrity and honest endeavour which have always characterized his political and legal conduct. The public have the fullest confidence in his integrity and fairness. Every case tried by Judge Kent will receive justice without doubt. No other legal man in our midst could fill the vacancy on the bench as well as James M. Kent. The Opposition Party loses in Mr. Kent a leader that they fully trusted and esteemed. His appointment is due no doubt to his generally recognized qualifications for the position, coupled with the fact that in placing him on the Bench the Premier wished to remove a political opponent that might be able to give him considerable trouble at the 1917 elections. By removing Mr. Kent the Opposition vote will be reduced in the House, which will probably enable the Premier to give Mr. Emerson his long sought wish—the Chief Clerkship of the Supreme Court, left vacant so long for Mr. Emerson's convenience—and it will also enable the Premier to appoint Brother Frank to the vacant position in the Magistrates' Bench, which have been left open nearly a year, for the convenience of the Premier's brother. We congratulate Judge Kent upon his appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court and sincerely trust he will live many years to

honourably fulfil the duties of his high office. Judge Kent was born in 1872, and is 44 years old. He is the son of the late Robert J. Kent, Q.C., one of the Colony's most prominent public men a generation ago. Judge Kent was educated at St. Bonaventure's, completing his studies in Ireland, where he graduated. In 1893 he became a Solicitor, and entered into partnership with the late M. W. Furlong. In 1904 he was returned as Liberal member for St. John's East, which seat he held up to yesterday. He was therefore a member of the House of Assembly for 12 years. In 1907 he became Minister of Justice in the Bond Administration. In 1913 he was selected Leader of the Liberal Party and of the Opposition Party in the House. In 1905 he married Annie, the daughter of the late W. P. Walsh of this city.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPHS

DURING the last session of the House, Mr. Stone was the means of having an investigation into affairs at the Postal Telegraph Office. Just what the result of this investigation has resulted in we are not aware of. It seems that things have not been going smoothly in this Department of late. On Saturday last another row, the result of drunkenness, resulted. The clerk in charge entered the office under the influence of strong drink and on questioning the chief operator was told, and correctly so, that in his case he was not a fit person to transact the business of the office and for this the former struck the chief operator. The latter has understood lodged a complaint with the Government. This kind of conduct on the part of officials in such responsible departments of the civil service is an outrage and the sooner it ceases the better. Drunkenness was one of the charges laid at this Department by Mr. Stone in the Assembly last session and certain it is that quicker this conduct is stopped the better for all concerned. Several lady operators are employed in this Department and such conduct on the part of male operators is disgusting to say the least. The Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Department seems to be unable to cope with the situation and the Government should immediately institute a searching enquiry into the actions of certain officials who seem to think they can make a Government office into a bar room. What action will the Colonial Secretary take in this matter?

THE DOMINANT FACTOR

IF one were asked to name one of the greatest personalities in the domain of European politics at the present hour, the answer would undoubtedly be—Sir Edward Grey, Great Britain's Foreign Secretary. He can best be described from a British standpoint as "the most English Englishman in England," as he possesses all the excellencies and some of the limitations that go with the title. To meet Sir Edward Grey, writes one who enjoys the privilege of his friendship, is to feel yourself in the presence of an English gentleman of absolutely the finest type—one whose dignity is so natural that it never occurs to him to wonder whether he is dignified, one from whose lithe frame and Roman Emperorish features there radiates an instantaneous impression of entire cleanness and squareness of thought and life and conduct. In his presence one becomes conscious of an atmosphere of quiet reserve, and, as it were, impersonal authority—that outer shell which most Englishmen of his class wear as naturally as they wear their clothes, and which, in

his case as in so many others, conceals a fund of warmth and human jollity.

Sir Edward Grey has been for more than a decade British Foreign Secretary, and during the whole of that period he has been an outstanding figure in European diplomacy: he is now its dominant factor. To fully appreciate his position in European affairs, we must recall the names of men who, a decade ago, were more or less his friendly rivals, Delcasse who presided over the Quai d'Orsay, the silent French representative; von Bulow, the suave and skilful, who regulated the affairs at Wilhelmstrasse before the meddlings of Wilhelm II became unbearable; Tittoni, who initiated the policies of United Italy; John Hay, who directed American foreign affairs; Count Lambsdorff, the shaper of Modern Russia; and the tactful Baron Komura to whom Japan is indebted for its modern constitutional habiliments.

These are,—some of them, dead; others dismissed, or hovering on the outer edge of power; but Grey remains, still holding the office he held in 1905. Every Government with which he has had to deal, has changed its Foreign Secretary, but Great Britain has retained the services of Sir Edward Grey continuously; and from present indications, he will continue to direct the foreign policy of the Empire just so long as he feels strong enough and competent enough to discharge its duties. He has ever enjoyed the backing of his party, his King and his country.

The years during which he has been charged with the conduct of British foreign policy have been years of almost incessant crisis and political commotion. They have pretty thoroughly tested Sir Edward's ability; and the verdict of friend and foe is that he has stood the test admirably. He entered Downing Street just when the Franco-German feud over Morocco was in its opening stages. Germany was praying for an English Bryan; but she found instead an English Root. He set to work immediately; eliminated the Morocco question as a *casus belli*; convinced France of the value and sincerity of British support; and proved to Germany that Great Britain could neither be bluffed nor bullied. When he had made the Wilhelmstrasse understand that France and England meant to stand together, he began to negotiate for an Anglo-German understanding; but the efforts were thwarted by the insistence on the part of the Wilhelmstrasse of conditions that were an insult to Britain's dignity. Negotiations, however, had not ceased when that unfortunate spark in the Balkans started the great conflagration which has well been termed an Armageddon.

As things have turned out the War came at a rather opportune moment for Great Britain from a diplomatic point of view. It is even possible that at the bar of history where there is more false swearing, and where more misleading verdicts are returned than in any court on earth, Sir Edward may have difficulty in escaping from the charge of having precipitated it at the very hour when his diplomatic skill had placed England in an exceptionally strong position for making the onset. To him is due the Agreement with Russia, after a seemingly incurable suspiciousness had kept the Muscovite Empire aloof for more than half a century. Russia was an ally of France; and Sir Edward Grey set out to end a deadlock that did neither country any good. He saw the cordiality of the Anglo-French relations required as their natural and logical corollary the formation of an equally close friendship with the ally of France. He saw, also, that if only Great Britain and Russia came together, so would Russia and Japan really and sincerely accept the Peace of Portsmouth as the basis of their Far Eastern relations. This is why he concluded the Anglo-Russian Alliance. To-day,

Great Britain, France, and Russia are united in an Alliance that will bear any and every strain.

In the terrible days that preceded the bursting of the flood that is now devastating Europe, Sir Edward tried once more the tactics which had been so successful after the Balkan Wars of 1912; but they failed for the very simple reason that the ruling military clique in Germany had decided that "Der Tag" had arrived, and would therefore agree to nothing. The record of these negotiations will show that the British Foreign Secretary strove for peace; but unavailingly. The issue had been predetermined at Potsdam.

But Sir Edward's efforts were by no means wasted; they enlisted the approval of the British nation. They enabled him to "repudiate with splendid scorn" the unspeakable proposal on the part of Germany that the French Colonial Empire should be bartered away as well as the independence of Belgium in return for a German promise that after the War the European status quo would be restored. It seems an old story now; but let it not be forgotten that what overwhelmingly rallied the British nation was the appeal of the King of the Belgians to its pledged word. It was on that ground that Sir Edward based his case; and to that noble cause the people responded with a passionate idealism that no selfish interest could ever have called forth.

Belgium is still the inspiration of all that Britain has done and WILL DO in this war. Britain's participation in the struggle is based on a clear issue—an issue that thrilled and united the entire nation, the IMPERATIVE CALL OF HONOR. Never in her history has Britain taken up arms with a more tranquil conscience or with so assured a faith that DUTY LEFT NO ALTERNATIVE. That is still the root of her resolution and her strength; and to Sir Edward Grey there must go, at least, the credit of giving the spirit of his countrymen and appealing to it with the one cry that the British Empire will always be irresistible.

THE STUPOR OF COMPLACENCY

ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATY, writing to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, at Birkenhead, some time ago, said:—"Surely the Almighty God does not intend this war to be just a hideous fracas—a bloody, drunken orgy. There must be some purpose in it all. Improvement must be born out of it; in what direction, France has already shown us the way. She has risen out of her ruined cities with a revived religion—a religion which is most wonderful. Russia has been welded into a whole, and religion plays a great part. England still remains to be taken out of the stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency in which her great and flourishing condition has steeped her; and until she can be stirred out of this condition, and until a religious revival takes place at home, just so long will the war continue. When she can look out on the future with humbled eyes and prayer on her lips, then we can begin to count the days towards the end."

This is truly plain and strong language. When one considers the source from which it emanates—from the lips of a British naval hero, it gains added force. So we should carefully ponder the thoughts expressed by Admiral Beatty, brave soldier and Christian that he is. "Why, after all did God permit this war to happen?" How few will seriously ask themselves this question? We are too prone to eliminate Providence from our purview, that we simply vision the seeming essentially national issues. How many will reflect upon what Admiral Beatty calls "the stupor of self-satisfaction and

complacency"—a stupor which he ascribes to England, but of which he might, with equal truth, have accused every nation now engaged in this dreadful war. No country engaged in the war has been free from this curse; for during the last fifty years and more, Europe has been centering her attention on the material side of life. Moreover, vast movements, social and political, have aggressively attacked even religion itself, aye, and God, Himself. Puny men have shaken their fist in His face; and the masses of the people have passively encouraged them. Germany has been notorious for the materialistic and irreligious teaching in her schools. France has for more than half-a-century been amusing herself with efforts "to blot out the lights of heaven." Italy is perhaps not so culpable; but Austria has permitted atheism to monopolize her press and poison her politics. Admiral Beatty tells us what conditions existed in England. The stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency has been everywhere in evidence on the European Continent. Mer have hurled back God's gifts in His face; they have made false gods unto themselves and offered sacrifice to the Moloch of materialism. Hence the desolation which is but the aftermath of the worship of the golden calf.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MONIER HUTCHINGS died, 1851. Don H. D'Uriarte, appointed Spanish Consul for Newfoundland, 1859. Sir John Harvey died, 1852. Thomas B. Clift born, St. John's, 1870. John Mitchell, Irish patriot, died, 1875. The Harlaw, first steamer (at Channel) with 14,000 seals, 1897. Timothy Flannery, last of the founders of Benevolent Irish Society, died, aged 90, 1866.

MOEWEE'S DARING BEING LAUDED

BERLIN, Mar. 18.—Under the same officers and crew who already have played thrilling roles in the Moewe's remarkable exploits, the German commerce raider will again put to sea within a few weeks, it was stated here to-day. The Moewe will first be drydocked, her hull will be scraped and she will be thoroughly overhauled. She is said to be in remarkably good shape, though battered by heavy storms and struck more than once by shells in combats with armed freighters. The return of the Moewe overshadowed the Verdun offensive as a news feature in the Berlin papers to-day. The name of the port she entered will remain a deep secret, but first-hand stories of her daring deeds are expected to reach Berlin within a short time. The Moewe's daring, the Lokal Anzeiger said, "has inscribed her name in every German heart." The Vossische Zeitung, commenting in the same vein, added that the exploits of the German raider have proven to Great Britain that Germany is still unconquerable at sea.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

List of Old Age Pensioners in Twillingate District

- (In Answer to Notice of Question by Mr. Coaker, March 21, 1916.) Geo. Cooke, Pilley's Island. Hy Knight, Jackson's Cove. John Penney, Harry's Harbor. Jas. Snow, Little Burnt Bay. Wm. Mahoney, Friday's Bay. Chas. Beaton Gill, Botwood. Matthew Glavene, Fortune Harbor. Saml. Payne, Twillingate. Jas. Andrews, sr., S. W. Arm, New Bay. Jas. Brinton, Loon Bay. Jas. Colbourne, Twillingate. Thos. Hewlett, Ward's Harbor. Abraham Roberts, Wild Bight, via Little Bay. Geo. Tomz, Little Ward's Harbour. Saml. Stucklers, Farmer's Arm. Geo. Osmond, Woodford Cove, Little Bay. Wm. Peddle, Grand Falls. Wm. Caraven, sr., Lush's Bight. John Cary, Fortune Harbor. Jonathan M. Knight, Jackson's Cove. John J. Freaque, Boyd's Cove. Valentine Mahoney, Sylvester Tuffin, Herring Neck. Larry Granville, Little Harbor. Treuk. Jenkins, Durrells. Abram Bulgen, (Farmer's Arm) Summerford. Mark Watkins (Farmer's Arm), Dildo Run. Chas. Cannings, Hayward's Cove, via Morton's Hr. John Hutchings, Charles Brook, via Lawrence town. Isaac Seymour, Campbellton. John Budget, Fortune Harbor. Terrance Kennedy, Norris' Arm. Thos. Boyde, Little Bay. Geo. Pilley, Campbellton. Wm. Budget, Rattling Brook. Francis Squires, N. W. Arm, Green Bay. Thos. Tilley, Stocking Harbor. John Pilley, Scissors Cove or Stanhope. Reuben Cull, Comfort Cove. Joseph Minty, Twillingate. Jacob Dicks, Shoe Cove. Solomon Warr, Jones Cove. Denis Gavin, Tizzard's Harbor. Matthew Arnold, Exploits. Thos. Keefe, Little Burnt Bay; Friday's Bay. Wm. Lacey, Exploits. Edward Gordon, Western Arm, Green Bay via Jackson's Cove. Henry Snow, Campbellton.

SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

Chicago Herald.—This is the situation which must be considered. It is folly to talk of endless peace while war-producing forces are generating. The facts must be accepted thoughtfully; not in a chauvinistic spirit. Race prejudice must not be forgotten. Last of all, Americans must never forget that Japan has earned the right to be treated with dignity. If a broad spirit of wise co-operation governs, the Pacific may long continue the peaceful ocean. But if we surrender to a less worthy temper the omens for the future bode ill.

It quells their blackest fears; And dying, but unconquered, They bless it, through their tears. The day that we forget it, That lamp of faith shall wane; The night that we remember, It shines in heaven again. Look up, for it may teach us, One day, ourselves to die; It is the soul of England, That lives in yonder sky.

THE CHILDREN'S GIFT By ALFRED NOYES BECAUSE our Mother, England, Has drawn us to her breast; Because her arms are round us And are rocking us to rest; We hear no sound of battle, No tumult of the war; But over us, in heaven, There shines a quiet star. It shines above the searchlights That sweep the channel foam, It glitters on the trenches A hundred leagues from home; And there, as round the cannon The tides of battle break, It sees the older children Who die for England's sake. And silent, dreadful faces, On many a tortured plain, Look up and see it shining, And half forget their pain; For, while that lamp is burning,

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

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Having secured THE SOLE AGENCY for BURSON HOSE we are in a position to offer our patrons UNUSUAL SATISFACTION in this line.

Burson Hose are made for those who want NEAT FITTING HOSIERY. The only hose made in America that is KNIT TO SHAPE.

28c to 80c.

Robert Templeton,
333 Water Street
St. John's.

J.J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

ECLIPSE,
which we sell at
45c. lb.

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

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

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



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION

is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts, the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in

CHOICE MEATS.
M. CONNOLLY
Duckworth Street.

LARGE LABRADOR CODFISH

For Sale.

Get Our Prices.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE.

Two Powerful Speeches Delivered by Dr. Lloyd and President Coaker

Government Denounced for Inaction Respecting Bait Depots, Standard Cull of Fish, Cutting Green Timber for Pit Props—A Strong Appeal to Re-Establish Shipbuilding—Minister Piccott Supports the Union Proposals.

House met at 3 p.m. last evening, a number of petitions were presented, mostly bearing on fishery matters.

MR. DOWNEY presented one from his district.

MR. JENNINGS presented several protesting against the hunting of doaters in Dildo run after the first of August.

MR. COAKER strongly supported petitions and stated some interesting facts relative to the breeding grounds, and uses to which skins of these animals were put to, etc., and asked the Government to pass law to protect them.

A number of petitions were presented by Messrs. Coaker, Stone, Clapp, Jennings and Halford in relation to the subject of prohibiting motor vessels over 25 tons from prosecuting Labrador fishery, also steamers over 500 tons engaging in the seal fishery, the need of a suitable tug in St. John's; encouragement to shipbuilding plants, etc.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES spoke in support of encouraging the shipbuilding industry, and thought the sum of \$250,000 which was annually sent out of the country to buy vessels, should be spent here, and believed we could build as good a vessel here as could be bought in the United States or Canada, and thought the Government should do something to encourage the establishment of such plants. He also strongly endorsed the stand taken by the F. P. U. in connection with the necessity of a suitable tug boat, and believed the system of bell buoys around our coast, which could be better operated with the aid and use of such a boat, would be of great benefit to the sea-farers of the Colony.

MR. PARSONS also supported the shipbuilding proposition.

Reply to question by Mr. Coaker relative to Main Line Grants to Elected Road Boards, the Minister of Public Works tabled the following:

It is the intention of the Public Works Department to recommend the expenditure of the Main Line Grants by the Elected Road Boards when that is possible and in Districts where the money can be allocated to the Board with some certainty of profitable expenditure. There are many Main Line Grants, the whole of which have some seasons to be spent on one section of the Main Line Road as for example where a large bridge has to be replaced or a wash out has to be repaired. There are portions of Main Lines that rarely require, whilst others have to be annually and extensively repaired, and if the Main Line Grants were put per capita between Boards, the per capita amount allotted to each Board would never be sufficient for any important work such as I have outlined. Before any allocation of the Main Line Grant is made, the views of the Representatives who know the requirements of their different Districts will be at all times ascertained, and where possible, carried out. When the Representatives of any District in the interest of the whole District recommend that the Main Line Grant be expended entirely by the elected Road Boards, the Public Works Department will have their wishes in this respect carried out.

In reply to Mr. Coaker's question whether a Courier had been appointed to convey to Logging Camps at Red Indian Lake, the Colonial Secretary said that no Courier would be appointed as it was too expensive.

DR. LLOYD in a pointed but rather good-natured speech, made some humorous references to recent developments, where it appeared certain professional men seemed to be the recipient of favours, and thought Mr. Currie who was selected to second motion of Com. on Governor's speech should have congratulated his journalistic brother of the "Herald" on his

recent elevation. He would like to tender congratulations but was not sure same would be altogether acceptable to the House. Regretted the great change that has come over the Upper Chamber during the last seven years, and hoped the Premier would be able to exert as much influence over that Chamber when the Sealing Bill comes up for its consideration, as he evidently did in the appointment of its president.

The Doctor, referring to the great war, stated that while doing our best to help the great cause. We should in the meantime protect our trade and commerce and spoke scathingly of those who in order to make large profits for themselves had created the shortage of the tonnage problem and now had the audacity to ask the Government to subsidize the investments which they were making out of their profits. He hoped the Finance Minister, when bringing down his budget, would regard such as war profits and deal with same accordingly.

In relation to recruiting he believed a response was made in preparation to the appeal and of certain sections were unequal in responding it was because the appeal was unequal. While glad the Government thought they could weather the financial storm, but reminded them that great obligations will have to be cheerfully met in connection with the cost of carrying on the war, for while our lads will likely enter still sterner fields of action, and we at home must be ready to meet the financial situation as it comes. He scored the business concern who uses influence to keep employees from doing their duty to Country and Empire, and stated that while parents' affection for their children was very natural, love of country, and a knowledge that some mothers' boys must go should outweigh all other considerations.

The Coal, Pit Prop, and Prohibition matters were dealt with and in reference to certain allegations as to the illegality of the later now before the Courts. He held the Government responsible for the drafting of the Bill etc.

MR. COAKER followed and in the course of his speech scored point after point against the Government in the manner in which they have dealt with the cutting of Pit Props and other public matters. He referred to the Act passed last session of the House, and asked the Government why they, some three or four months after the closing of the House, issued an order in council permitting the cutting of green timber on the three-mile limit.

This cutting of timber on the fishermen reservation was, Mr. Coaker said, a crime against the vital industry of the country. In many places not a stick is to be seen, all having been cut by greedy contractors who paid the men the handsome sum of \$2.90 to \$2.80 per cord. The prices paid by those English buyers of Pit Props who have formed themselves into a ring, was, he said, far below the market value of this product; and Mr. Coaker, in straight talk, showed that cutters of pit props who would not sell to the ring at their prices were compelled to sell to American firms who in turn sold these pit props to English firms. He quoted figures to show what the market values of pit props now was and clearly showed that the ring of English pit prop buyers, who have secured the control of the market here, were making handsome profits out of the business, while the men engaged in the cutting of pit props were hardly making forty cents per day.

The whole North, said Mr. Coaker, was enraged over this awful steal of the peoples heritage and that the fisherman when he was compelled to travel miles inland to get timber for fishery purposes, in years to come, would never cease cursing the name of Morris.

Mr. Coaker told of his recent visit

to parts of Green Bay. He said he saw piles upon piles of pit props all along the road. If this kind of thing continued, said Mr. Coaker, the loss to the country would be very serious indeed. He was opposed to the cutting of pit props in Newfoundland. Let the contractors, said Mr. Coaker, cut on the Labrador; but do not sacrifice for a hundred thousand dollars what the revenue may derive this season—the timber necessary for the fishermen of this country during the next twenty-five years. What use, said Mr. Coaker, is it in making laws one day and breaking them the next. This pit prop business was ruining the country and the sooner the Government wake up and get down to business the better. The same complaints are coming from Trinity and

Bonavista Bays, as we have been hearing from Green Bay, and Mr. Coaker said, the whole North was cursing the Government which permitted this outrageous business to go along the present lines. "Protect the interests of our fishermen," said Mr. Coaker, and not put into the hands of a lot of greedy contractors who, while satisfied to make nice profits for themselves, pay the fishermen who cut these pit props the lowest possible wages. Mr. Coaker condemned the Premier for not placing a value on pit props compelling all buyers to pay alike, as was done years ago on the matter of herring on the West Coast.

Mr. Coaker's remarks left a deep impression on the Assembly and he was listened to during his speech with the closest attention.

There was another matter which Mr. Coaker drew the Houses' attention to and that was the disgraceful condition of the Opposition room. It was altogether unsuited for the purposes it was required for, and Mr. Coaker said, if he were Premier he would sooner resign his seat than tolerate such conditions. He suggested the fitting up of the two vacant rooms up stairs for the use of the Opposition members. "After the next election, said Mr. Coaker, there will be only a few of you opposite returned, but I will see that you have a decent room to accommodate your requirements." This remark was greeted with applause from the galleries.

He also referred to the system of reporting the debates. In this connection he was glad to see that a change had been made. Better spend a thousand dollars, said Mr. Coaker, and have a good service, than waste money as has been the fashion of late years. What is the sense, asked the President of the News reporting to the Herald copying them to-morrow

or the day after? Let each paper, if they must have boodle, print only the original House matter and cut out the farce of one paper copying what another published a day or two before.

Mr. Coaker told the House of the system in vogue in Canada and hoped that the present alteration now introduced here would prove effective in supplying a long-felt want.

Mr. Coaker congratulated the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Piccott, on the way in which he supported the shipbuilding proposition, as well as the need of a suitable tug boat. He (Mr. Coaker) was glad the Minister was so observant, while on his visit abroad, and hoped that the Government would now be guided by the Minister's advice in this connection. He made a most convincing appeal to the Government to wake up and get busy, as the stern duty confronted them of coping with the great problem of shortage in tonnage to carry on the various branches of our trade and denounced the Government inactivity, while we were annually paying Canada and the United States a quarter of a million dollars for schooners which should be built in our own country.

Mr. Coaker referred to the Catalina project and advised the Premier to take a leaf out of the F. P. U. book. He gave figures to show that during the last few years Labrador schooners have decreased to the number of 600, and asked the Government how they expected we would fill up these gaps if we are content to go on from year to year as we have been. We want, said Mr. Coaker, 100 vessels built annually in order to meet requirements of our trade, and he believed Mr. Grace should have a building plant as well as other places around our coast. Mr. C. explained fully the methods employed in such plants in Canada and the United States. He warned the Government

against longer parleying with this great question. The stereotyped "Under Consideration Answer" was not good enough now. He exhorted the Government to pass an honest bill guaranteeing 10 per cent dividends for 19 years on moneys invested in such enterprise which would be available to all, with no individual favoritism. This would be ample encouragement and the Government would run no risk, as such plants would pay well.

The Government members followed Mr. Coaker's eloquent address in this important subject with keen interest. In referring to the matter of providing a tug for the harbour of St. John's, Mr. Coaker said, if the Government did not place a sum in the estimates for this purpose they were not true to their trust. He showed in glowing language the awful responsibility of the Government when helpless vessels were driving off the coast in a storm, while they were powerless to rescue them. Mr. Coaker severely censured the Government on the lack of any scientific knowledge in relation to our fisheries. We have, said Mr. Coaker, practically to depend upon the fisheries for our revenues and while it is our chief source of wealth very little is known from a scientific standpoint. He was really ashamed while in Ottawa to be asked questions as to what we were doing in this direction, and found experts there who knew more about the Newfoundland fisheries than we did ourselves. He believed there was a great future for this country if the Government would only get down to business.

(Continued on Page 6.)

THE BRIDGEPORT Motor Engine

THE MOTOR THAT MOTES

SEND FOR

Full Particulars and Specifications

FROM THE

Sole Agents,

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

Yesterday at the House

(Continued from page 5.) Know what benefit this continual consideration was to the fishermen. If you wait for private enterprise you will never get cold storage. Over 200,000 qts of fish were lost last year through lack of bait, and he assured the Premier that if he spent as much money in developing our fisheries as he squandered in building railroads we would not have one poor fisherman in the country, unless it was a lazy one, and he would like to see a cure provided for these cases too.

If you love your country and want to have a better country then get down to business and do something, said Mr. C. He then referred to the matter of prohibiting the use of large steamers in engaging in the seal fishery, and showed they were no general advantage over the smaller vessel. He believed we were going back to the sailing vessel, which is propelled by motor power could prosecute the seal fishery successfully. Mr. Coaker explained why motor vessels over 25 tons should not be allowed to prosecute Labrador fishery, but thought the 25 ton boats would be useful as freighters. He dealt in scathing terms with those merchants who made \$600,000 profits out of the sale of large ships which was so badly needed in the trade, and advised the Finance Minister to tax these profits 50 per cent and he would then have some money to build bait depots, as since the treasury was overflowing they would not need it there. He then reviewed the prospects of the coming year in relation to the fisheries and feared 1916 may not be so bright as the general cost of salt and outfitting had soared in price, while fish may not increase proportionally. The herring fishery and pack was also reviewed and he asked the Government to place a wise law on the Statute Book and enforce it regardless of who they displeased, and thought the Government should select five men from each side of the House to go abroad and study the packing and marketing problems. He advocated a standard cull for fish, and believed a good market for Labrador cured fish could be secured in France. He congratulated the Government on the revised system of reporting, which was satisfactory, and thought if they could be business-like in one thing he was hopeful they would become so in others.

After scoring the Government for allowing the laws, relating to the sailing of sealing steamers, to be broken by the Florizel sailing before her time, while they expect the poor man to observe the law. Mr. Coaker then made reference to the matter of Mr. Kent's appointment to the Supreme Court and stated that the Premier would certainly not honour any Opposition member that way if there was no F. P. U. in existence. He, Mr. C., would now like to see the Premier fill the vacancy in the Magistrate Court by appointing his genial friend, the member for Placentia, and do away with this acting business which he feared was having a demoralizing effect upon law and order. He advised Mr. Morris to secure the job before the F. P. U. takes the Government, as he may not get it then.

Mr. Coaker's speech, while delivering the goods, was tempered with such a spirit of good nature that the countenances of even the Government members wore a smile, in spite of the well merited castigation he administered them. At the close he was greeted with much applause.

Certain bills were then introduced. Several questions were asked by Mr. Abbott of the Col. Sect'y Department relative to Postal matters in Bonavista District, after which the House adjourned until 3 o'clock this evening.

The tug Ingraham, which left here last week for Rose Blanche, harboured out of the storm at St. Lawrence and arrived at her destination Sunday evening. She has pumps and gear on board and Diver Wilbour Butler is on her, intending to raise the wrecked Natwa.

For further particulars apply to H. ELLIOTT, Harbor Breton. mar16,61

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL. A delightful programme has been arranged for the Nickel theatre today and it is certain to attract all lovers of high class motion pictures, who will not only see the best in "movies" but will assist in swelling the fund for the city poor. The "New Exploits of Elaine" will be continued. The episode is entitled "The Saving Circles" and it is a very thrilling picture. The Broadway star artists will appear in a three-part feature film which is a humorous story bound to please all. The "Leather Goods Lady" is an S. and A. drama with an excellent moral. "The Revolt of Mr. Wiggs" is a comedy drama staged in a very clever manner by the artistes of that renowned company. The holiday shows at the Nickel are always well attended and now that the entire profits are being given to charity large attendances are assured.

CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE. The Crescent Picture Palace presents for the mid-week show "The Dance," a Lubin feature in 3 parts, featuring Helma Whitman and L. C. Shumway. "The Parson Who Flew West," a Western drama by the Selig players and a splendid Edison comedy with Raymond McKee and Dallas Helford, entitled, "A Hazardous Courtship." This is a first class programme and one that is sure to please all patrons of the Crescent. On Friday and Saturday the Crescent Picture Palace present a great Lubin comedy, featuring Billy Reeves, the famous English music hall comedian, entitled, "Just Like Kids."

LOST HIS GUN. A couple of days ago Mr. Jos. Stack, of Petty Hr., was out on the ice birding. He had a splendid new rifle with him, worth \$40, and as he crept along, threw it over a crevasse, over the side of which the stock protruded. As he crept along watching the birds he accidentally leaned on the stock of the rifle, it toppled over and sank in about 20 fathoms of water. He was disgusted at the accident.

HAS BURGLARS KIT. The impression is that the crackman operating here is a crook of the first water. There are evidences to prove that he was a burglar's "Jimmy" and possibly has a professional's kit. At Neal's office he tried the safe which contained the books, the other with several hundreds of dollars in it he believed he could not crack and he did not give it much of a trial.

Wood for Fuel-- Coal Too Dear

Many Residents Go Countrywards and Secure Wood For Fuel-- Can't Afford Coal at Government Prices

Yesterday evening quite a number of men from the higher levels went to the woods and cut loads of wood for fuel, which they hauled on sleds to the city. Poor substitutes enough this is for coal, but these men who are without work, cannot afford to pay the present prohibitive prices for coal, and must have something to warm their humble homes. A pathetic sight was that of two boys, who had been away all day and who come out after traversing several miles, with a load almost too heavy for them to haul over the rough and rut-piled roads. These boys had no grub worth while with them and their hands, which were not covered with mitts—they had none—were frozen with the cold and cut from the hauling.

Yet the Governor's speech in the Assembly assures us that the revenue is going up by leaps and bounds, and it is from the blood and labor of such as these that the taxes are coming. It is easy for the pampered Government taxmasters to talk of their big revenues. Some of these unfortunate men have sons and brothers, valiantly fighting at the front for those who are bleeding them, while most of the blamant patriots (?) who are drawing their big salaries from such as these, are sadly deficient as to any flesh or blood of theirs in the trenches. They are "patriots" when they put out some of their ill-gotten gains from coal, etc., opposite their names in his right. But what "patriots" these are! The widow, orphan and needy can tell of their patriotism.

"TOUCHED" ANOTHER JEWELLERY STORE. The bold, bad burglar, who has been committing such depredations of late, did not begin his nefarious work at English's jewellery store. He entered the place further west and in the same manner as he did English's Neyle's and Stafford's and got away with a lot of valuable material. It is likely he it was who got into Martin Hardwar's store and other places, as well as paying visits to schooners, including the "Lavrock." A man has been noticed of late prowling around stores and, no doubt, will find himself "pinched" shortly.

The police are looking for a man who recently assaulted his father and against whom a warrant was issued. Up to last night he had eluded the officers.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the Volunteers had drill in the Armoury, and a squad visited the rifle range. There are now 3085 on the roster, with these additions:— Bay Roberts.—Arthur Badoock. Adam's Cove, B.D.V.—Jas. B. Evans. St. John's.—James Johnson, John Thistle, Raymond Cornick, Stan Turner, Alphonse Edwards. Holyrood.—Wm. Gunther. Seldom-Come-By.—Thos. W. Penney. Heart's Content.—Wm. J. Underhay. Hr. Grace.—Ches. Trapnell, Walter S. Sellars. Topsail.—Wm. J. Hibbs.

A NUMBER ENLISTED

Quite a number of the employees of George Knowling's establishments have enlisted since the beginning of the war and among them is the hero of Caribou Hill, Capt. James Donnelly. Within the past few days two young chaps of the employ—Wallace Herder and W. Underhay—donned the khaki and passed good medical examination. Others are talking of following their example and all deserve credit on their patriotism and loyalty.

REFLOATING "NATOMI"

A message received Monday night from Diver W. Butler went by the Ingraham to Rose Blanche to raise the schooner "Natomy" which recently sank there, stated his work was interrupted by stormy weather, but he would start pumping at the first chance. Diver Butler reached Rose Blanche on Sunday bringing along all appliances necessary for the refloating of the vessel and judging by his message must have already made an examination of her. The "Natomy" was owned by Capt. Young of St. Jacques.

FISHERY REPORT FROM WEST

The last report of the fishery between Port aux Basques and Channel, dated the 11th and received yesterday by the Board of Trade from Mr. T. Soper, gives the total catch as 3288 qts. with 200 for the week just ended. Prospects were then very good and there was a very fair supply of bait but operations were hampered by ice and stormy weather. Twelve schooners had returned from the grounds with 700 qts. among them though only two days were spent fishing owing to the conditions.

THE WOMEN'S MISSION

At 6 a.m. yesterday and also at 8.30 a.m. the masses at the Cathedral drew throngs of women who are doing the mission being given by the Passionist Fathers. The mission for the boys and girls will finish this afternoon. The Fathers conducting the mission from early morning till 10 at night hear confessions. At 7.30 last evening the Cathedral was again thronged with women. The religious exercises consisted of Rosary and Benediction before the imposition of which the whole congregation led by the choir sang the O'Salutaris and Tantum Ergo. A most impressive sermon on Death was delivered. After the service hundreds remained in the church and performed the devotion of the Holy Way of the Cross. The Fathers are greatly edified and impressed with the great numbers of women folk who are performing the mission. From several places remote from the city people are coming to perform the mission.

Rev. Dr. Greene's Night School

The night school under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Greene which has been held three nights each week during the past two months in the Star Hall has proved very successful, the average attendance being about one hundred men and boys, who appreciate very highly the great interest shown by the Rev. Gentleman in their behalf. He has been constantly in attendance and has been assisted by a large staff of teachers, and many of the pupils show great advancement. At last night's session it was announced that the school would be closed all next week in order not to interfere with the men's mission, but would re-open again on Monday, April 3rd, and would continue until Easter, when it would be closed until next year. At the end of the term the Rev. Director, with the assistance of the ladies, intends providing a treat for those who attended so constantly.

The schr. Nellie M., Capt. Taylor, is now 20 days out from this port to Gibraltar and should soon arrive.

A Splendid Lecture

Last night's lecture by Rev. Dr. Jones in the British Hall proved of absorbing interest and was greatly enjoyed by the large number present. In the audience were Sir Wm and Lady Horwood, and Mrs. Clift, wife of Grand Master J. A. Clift, of St. John's Lodge No 5, S.U.F. who was unavoidably absent. The lecture was given under the auspices of the lodge mentioned, in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and the collection amounted to a large sum. The reverend lecturer, introduced by Mr. W. H. Goodland, chairman of the Board of Trustees, took as his subject "That Reminds Me—" and in opening referred to Newfoundland which reminded him that his boyhood had been spent at Fogo where his father had been one of the charter members of the S.U.F. which he joined there himself. Then he took his hearers to Colorado, Dakota, Denver, Boston and other points in the United States and interestingly told of his ministerial experiences, mention of one place, time, or event reminding him of another of a similar nature. The discourse lasted more than an hour and was of a most instructive character. Reference was made to the war which was great not only because of the number of nations but of the issues involved. In closing, Rev. Dr. Jones made an appeal for support by one of the Motherland, and particularly for men by describing what would take place and how each would feel at a review when the struggle closed.

A vote of thanks proposed by Grand Secretary J. C. Phillips and seconded by Mr. S. G. Collier was accorded the lecturer by acclamation. During the evening patriotic selections were given on the piano by Miss Edwards.

From the Sealers

The messages received last night from the sealing ships tend to the belief that the sealing voyage will be one of the best on record for the number of ships engaged. As the messages show, the whole Northern fleet practically are in the main catch and burnt down, so that much slaughter should occur to-day. If the weather remains favorable and the ships can move about the ships will fill up and some of them should be in by the middle of next week. Most of the ships have pelts enough on the ice to load and will gradually pick them up.

FROM THE GULF. Capt. Bartlett of the Viking Marconis from the Gulf that the seals are in the vicinity of Grindstone Island, and we hope to hear most favorable reports from the Gulf soon.

FROM THE NORTH. FLORIZEL—20,000 stowed down; ice not quite so heavy; burnt down in main patch; in company with Erik, Sable I., Terra Nova and Bloodhound; prospects good.

EAGLE—11,000 stowed down; ice not quite so heavy; all ships in sight. NEPTUNE—13,000 on board.

Anxious for Shot At the Germans

February 8th, 1916. My Dear Sister,—Just a word to inform you I am well, hoping it will reach you enjoying the same blessing. We left the camps to-day and came on board of the Amphitrite for a week just to get used to the guns and the ship; and then we are going to China. There is forty-one of us going on the ship. We are spending a great time here. I am not sorry for joining the navy, you know I must help do my part for our King and Country. Our ship is armed for pounding the Germans if we cross them. I wish we would cross them, because I would like to get a hit at them. Don't know what time the war will be over. I got clear of all the sickness fever, glad I did because it is not like home, where mother could look after us. I haven't received any letters from home, but I have written a lot. Suppose you are teaching still. You can skate to school now I suppose. Write as often as you can and tell me all the news from home. I suppose you didn't go to the college this winter. Don't worry about us, we'll please God, come back victorious. Remember me to Albert Fry, father and mother and all friends.

Good bye, Francie, till we meet again.

Your loving brother, ROBERT C. TILLEY.

[The above writer is the brother of Frances Tilley, C. of E. teacher, Summersville School, Bonavista Bay.]

The schr. Lila D. Young finished loading to-day for Alicante at the Monroe Export Co.'s premises and will sail shortly.

LOCAL ITEMS

Both expresses were held up by recent storms, the road being blocked with snow in several places. The Kyle's express is due here at 11 tonight and Sunday's express is due at Port aux Basque at noon to-day.

Mr. Richard Costigan, we're sorry to hear, is now given over by the doctors and his death is expected at any time. His sister, Mrs. P. Redmond, left here for Bell Island yesterday and his son Kevelyn, who has been studying at St. Francis Xavier's college, Antigonish, will arrive here by the Kyle's express.

The police made three arrests last evening, all drunks. One of them is an old sailor who is over here from Hr. Grace and who has been in "quand" several times of late. He has a vessel which will soon be leaving port and the police will not be sorry for this.

People who have mills north, and are otherwise interested in lumbering, say that less lumber has been cut in this country the past winter than for 30 years past—that is lumber for manufacturing purposes. Conditions have been ideal for cuttings, plenty of frost, the lakes and rivers frozen, and just enough snow for hauling. Pih props are holding the attention of most people and the cut will be fully 100 per cent. more than that of last year. Most of the lumbering men will be giving up work early in April.

EVANGELICAL MEETINGS

Evangelists D. J. C. Barrett and R. A. Hubley are holding an instructive and an interesting series of Bible studies in the S. D. A. Church, Cookstown Road. The subjects for the remainder of this week are as follows: Wednesday—Justification by Faith; Thursday—False Prophets; who are they? Friday—The Law and the Gospel. A song service precedes each meeting, 7.45 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Still on the Job

The crackman continues his work of looting stores and offices and last night he again raided at least one place and got off with at least \$18 in "swags." This time he made a descent on one of the St. John's Meat Markets, that one situated on Water Street next door west of Mr. Jas. P. Cash, East End Tobacco Store. He worked exactly as he did in the case of Stafford's, Neal's and the Globe, as the Mail and Advocate stated yesterday, cutting away the glass of the front door panel, he inserted his hand, lifted the latch, after turning the Yale lock and entered, going through the place. The till was removed bodily with its contents, and he walked off with the whole business. He thoroughly ransacked the place, and the discovery was made by the employees this morning.

Detective Sgt. Byrne was quickly on the alert and after a short while on the search, his reasoning of the case gave him a clue to the finding of the till and he located it we hear on a certain East End premises. In the till was left 30 cents and some papers, which it contained. We hear to-day that the burglar made attempts on other places, but did not succeed in effecting an entrance.

"The Break Up of Turkey"

LONDON, Mar. 13.—The morning newspapers to-day continue to devote a large amount of space to consideration of the situation in Turkey, where the British correspondents believe a movement for a separate peace is rapidly gaining impetus with the sanction of the Mohammedan priests and other influential personages.

Most of the despatches printed to-day are based on the testimony of refugees, and there is little direct evidence produced in them to sustain the sensational stories sent from Athens, Cairo, Salonika and other Near Eastern cities.

The Daily Express publishes under the heading "The Break-up of Turkey," a symposium of despatches dealing with the alleged growth of a revolutionary Government in various parts of Turkey.

The Daily News has a similar group of despatches, headed "The Turkish Crisis," dealing particularly with a scarcity of food, rioting and anti-German feeling in Turkish cities.

Beginning to Get Nervous

Germans Would Like Separate Peace With France—Papers Warn France She Will be Bleed White

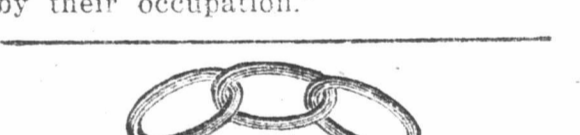
LONDON, March 13.—An unexpected culmination of the attack on Verdun is furnished by the German papers, which contain numerous tributes to the courage of the French, express regret over the shedding of French blood and hint strongly that Germany would gladly be willing to conclude a separate peace with France.

Major Morant, military expert to the Berliner Tageblatt, strongly recommends this course to the French, as well as does Maximilian Harden in his Pukunft. The latter says: "France has been cleared by the war. She cannot longer be accused of decadence and degeneration. She needs a strong statesman who will not miss the opportunity to save France and Europe and save France for Europe.

"Even if Germany should—which is improbable—suffer reverses, France could not dictate a lasting peace. There is a second possibility. If the German advance breaks through the stone walls and the walls of men and presses forward, it will separate the British from the French and effect an enveloping movement of either the center or one end of the long front and disarm a whole army.

"The loss of her industrial districts and of the flower of her youth is being borne by France with a dignity and heroism which cannot help but win respect and admiration even among the despised Boches. But could France bear still harder trials? Could she go on living without her girdle of forts, without her capital? Yet the possibility that an army may be established at Noyon and St. Quentin and may take Paris seems to the impartial observer a great possibility than such a miracle as the driving from the Aisne to the Rhine of warriors a hundred times proved and equipped with the most modern weapons.

"German victory also would be dearly bought. Its irreparable cost would compel Germany to squeeze the enemy with pity. The German people will not, then, in the face of all this, grant any other solution than the bleeding of France white. Only then would Germany demand a juicy slice of France's body in addition to the removal of the defenses on the eastern frontier and a tribute secured by their occupation."



Atlantic Lodge, No. 1 I.O.O.F.

THERE will be an Emergency Meeting of above Lodge, on Thursday evening, 23rd inst., at 7.30 sharp, for the purpose of conferring degrees. As many of the Brethren who can be requested to attend.

By order, N.G. A. A. ALCOCK, Rec. Sec. mar22,11

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP GUARANTEED PURE

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

M. A. DUFFY, SOLE AGENT. Agents Wanted.

Dealers! One Moment!

I HAVE the sole agency for Bear Brand Oil Clothing. The fishermen who wore that brand last summer will ask for it again. The material used is of the best, and the oiling is done by a new process. Bear Brand Oil Clothing will withstand an unusually great amount of chafing, and in every respect will be found A. 1. Call to see me when in town, or let me send you a sample.

JOHN B. ORR, New Martin Bldg., St. John's. mar8, w. t. f.

Corsets!

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES: We want the verdict of the Ladies on our (Extra Valve)

65c CORSETS, White, Lace Trimming, with Suspenders.

—ALSO—

We have a full line of the very newest and up to date styles just to hand. Prices from 40c. to \$1.50.

Misses' White Corsets, only 50c. Childs' White Bands (3 to 7 years), 35c.

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315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

FIRST CLASS MACHINISTS WANTED

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For further particulars apply to H. ELLIOTT, Harbor Breton. mar16,61