

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. III. No. 34.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Contends That Washington Officials Have Been Fooled By the German Diplomats

New York Herald Says Wilson Has a Cabinet Crisis on His Hands—Says the United States Has Listened to the Voice of the Teutonic Tempter and Has Fallen Into a Trap—Situation Worse Now Than at Any Time Since the War Began

New York, Feb. 11.—Under the heading "The crisis being steadily intensified" The Herald says: "The Herald would be untrue to its policy, if it did not explain that the situation at Washington, instead of being cleared by the reported understanding with Germany is far from it. It is worse now than at any time since the European war. "The United States has suffered terribly in lost prestige in the last few days but one imagined matters had been so manoeuvred by our statesmen supine under the influence of the German Ambassador, that we were now posing as a sort of half-witted being, who had been slapped in the face repeatedly by German diplomats at home, and yet who had been dragged into a league with Germany

for the destruction of merchantships, that do not conform to disarmament after March 1st, for Germany yesterday, following Austria-Hungary, served notice on the United States and the rest of the world, that, after March 1st, all merchantships which carried guns would be sunk without benefit of warning, and, what is more deplorable, the United States, listening to the voice of the Teutonic tempter, has fallen into the trap, having already suggested that the Entente Allies trust Germany, and carry no guns, even for defence. "Now what are we going to do here with a Cabinet crisis on our hands; with the possibility of Germany again balking at the final wording of the Lusitania note; with submarine warfare breaking out anew, and our position, just what The Herald warned against; strained relations with the Allies and double and detestable relations with the Lusitania, Arabia, Ancona and Persia murderers? Was there ever such a mess where the honour and dignity of the country was concerned? No."

Inactivity on the Various Battlefronts Still Continues

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Except for Aetolis region in France and Volhynian and east Galician sections of the Russian line virtual inactivity that has prevailed for several days still continues. "Italians and Austrians are keeping their artillery duels going on the Austro-Italian front despite the heavy snow in the mountain regions here. They are delivering infantry attacks against each other but without appreciable results. "In Albania, the Austro-Hungarians have occupied Tirana, a short distance northeast of Port of Durazzo, also dominating the heights in that region. "Petrograd says the Russians in their operation against the Turks continue to make progress, and that all attempts in their operation against the Turks continue to make progress and that all attempts by the Ottomans to assume the offensive has been put down by Russian fire. Bombardments of Turkish positions on the Black Sea coast is being kept up by the Russian torpedo craft. "On the other hand Constantinople asserts that the fighting between the Turks and the British in Mesopotamia,

the British attempted an advance from the right Bank of the Tigris but were compelled to retreat to their old positions. "Hand fighting is still in progress around Vimy where the French are endeavouring to recapture the positions taken from them recently by the Germans. "Berlin reports that four French attacks in this region have been put down. **TWO GERMAN BANKS GO "DEAD BUST"** London, Feb. 12.—The Express gives prominence to despatches from Switzerland announcing the failure of two large banking institutions in the South of Germany, one with alleged liabilities over \$125,000,000. "The Express says it is of the belief that these are forerunners of others and more extensive failures due to the ruin of Germany's export trade and depreciation in value of the mark.

French & American Correspondents, Representatives of the Associated Press, View Great British Navy "Somewhere in North Sea."

Personnel of the Whole Fleet Seemed to be Remarkably Fit and Eagerly Interested in Their Work—Scattered About the Fleet Are Several Destroyer Squadrons with Light Cruisers as Leaders and Merchant Ships as Parents

Somewhere in the North Sea, via London, Feb. 11.—Britain's first line offensive fleet, an incomparable combination of speed and gun powder, and ready for instant action, was inspected yesterday by a party of French and American correspondents, representatives of the Associated Press, who were permitted to view from the bridge of a torpedo boat the Navy with which is expected to meet the first shock of the German attack. "In the fleet were virtually all of the veteran, fighting craft which have been in action in this war, but they showed few scars, with the exception of an occasional dent in armour. The pride of the place was held by the battle cruisers which have been in engagements from the Falkland Islands to the Dardanelles, and have borne the brunt of sea-fighting. "Unpopular with officers they were constantly coaling, and never more than cautiously praised by opponents of the super-Dreadnought policy, these huge fighting machines hold the premier position in the British Navy, in which warship speed is now regarded as the first and most important principle of naval strategy. "As the launch with the visitors on board turned toward the line of battle cruisers, against the horizon they could see the eyes of the fleet in the form of a few prowling destroyers, which keep up an incessant watch, not only to protect their mighty sisters from submarine attacks, but to catch the first view of any adventuresome German warship which might poke its nose into the open North Sea. Looming through the mist could be seen the giant tripod masts which identified the fleet, including the very last type of battle cruisers. "Soon the launch was at the foot of the boarding ladder of a huge battle cruiser, which got its baptism of fire at Heligoland Bight, and later bore an honourable share in the Dogger Bank action. Before lunch the visitors were permitted to enter any portion of the ship they chose. "Those, not too heavy, got through the trap door at the top of the turret, the only entrance left open in war time, and occupied themselves chiefly in watching the youthful turret commander operate the huge 13.5 inch gun with the same ease that a man handles a sporting rifle. From the time the charge and projectile leave the ammunition hoist to the actual discharge of the gun, the visitors were permitted to watch the operation, which makes the turret the most important part of the fighting ship. "The party then lunched as guests of the divisional Rear Admiral, who was using the cruiser as his flagship. After luncheon the correspondents were taken on board of the famous cruiser Lion, which was Admiral Beatty's flagship in the Dogger Bank battle.

With the exception of a dent in her forward turret armour, similar to a scar just above the water-line, this ship of the British Navy displays little sign of the terrific hammering she got, when three German battle-cruisers concentrated their fire on her. "Carefully mounted in the companionway is an 11-inch unexploded shell, which the Seydlitz hurled through the Lion's armour below the waterline. No evidence has ever been found to justify the story that the Lion was torpedoed. No sign is left of the 12-inch shell which blew the bulkhead of the Admiral's quarter away after going through the deck, except the casing cap, occupying a place among the Lion's trophies. Even the Captain's bath-tub, which was hurled overboard by the explosion of an 8-inch shell, which probably came from the ill-fated Blucher, has been replaced. The engine rooms of the Lion showed no sign of the ship ever having been in battle. The turbines looked as if they were just out of the shop. "The officers explained the reason that there were so few casualties was due to the fact that the men were so scattered about the ship during the action that an exploding shell was unable to kill more than one or two at a time. The tripod masts, with control of the bridge and crow's nest, had been subjected to no severe trial, as the secondary batteries of the German ships had never been within range of their big guns. "They then devoted their attention to the more vital parts of the ship. The torpedo boat picked up a portion of the party from the Lion, and the remainder from the almost equally celebrated Tiger, which looked like a newly-commissioned ship, despite the many times she is reported to have been sunk. "The officers and crew of the Lion say they still marvel how little harm was done her vital parts by the rain of heavy shells. The shell which did most harm did not penetrate the armour casing of the engine room, but dented it in, so far that the salt water got into the broken feed pipe. This reduced her speed from 27 to 18 knots, and forced her to withdraw from the battle. Any vessel of a speed less than 25 knots had no chance of keeping in range of the fleeing German warships. "The oil-burning torpedo boat tore along the line of battle cruisers, with her interested civilian passengers on the bridge, exclaiming with interest as through the mist, great ships, bearing historic names, which were made memorable by their own feats, were passed in the formation in which they expect to meet the German fleet of battle cruisers. "The long line of light cruisers lost itself in the fog. Some of these vessels are veterans. They show signs of the rough patrol work they are called upon con-

stantly to do, but many are newly-commissioned, and have yet to wear the scars of service. Speed, which is now the fetish of the Navy, reached its zenith with these light-cruisers. Any of them could easily over-run the fastest liner so far built. "Scattered about the fleet are several destroyer squadrons, with light cruisers as leaders, and merchant ships as parents. After sweeping around the destroyers the torpedo boat headed towards the pre-dreadnought, looking formidable enough to a layman, but lightly referred to by the officers as the accompanying party of the third line unit, or "bait." "The personnel of the whole Fleet seemed to be remarkably fit and eagerly interested in the work, despite uncomfortable conditions under which their patrol work in the North Sea is done. Junior officers welcome the coming of spring and summer, but not so the Captains and Commanders, who complain that the long days in the Northern latitudes mean twenty hour stretches on the bridge. Darkness spells safety, while light entails vigilance. "The battle cruiser Princess Royal, which was visited by the party, had only two members of her crew in the sick bay. Both of these men were suffering from injuries caused by football, which is played with great zest whenever a field is available. The officers occasionally get some golf, but both men and officers must depend upon their shipboard duties for their chief means of exercise. "Rumours of the possibility of Zeppelin raids on the fleet were rife, and officers and crew expressed the eager hope that the Zeppelins would come and give the gunners a chance to test their anti-aircraft guns. "The last glimpse the party caught of the great fleet was an occasional flash through the darkening mist as signals were exchanged between the various divisions."

Germans Claim to Have Sunk a British Cruiser And Damaged Another

Berlin Says German Torpedo Boats Sank the New Cruiser Arabis and Torpedoed a Second Class Cruiser—British Admiralty Deny These Claims and State the Vessels Mentioned Above Were Four Mine Sweepers and That Three Have Returned to Their Base

London, Feb. 11.—An official statement from Berlin received here to-day, claims that a British cruiser has been sunk by a German torpedo boat craft, and another British cruiser torpedoed. "The British official press bureau denies this. "The German statement was to the effect that the German torpedo craft met the British cruisers off the Dogger Bank on Thursday night, sunk the new cruiser Arabis and torpedoed a second class cruiser. Giving out the German

message for publication, the Press Bureau appended the following: "The new German statement is as follows: "On the night of the tenth and eleventh during the advance of our torpedo boats our boats met on the Dogger Bank some 120 sea miles east of the English coast, several English cruisers which once fled. Our boats pursued them and sank the new cruiser Arabis. We obtained a hit with a torpedo on a second cruiser. Our torpedo boats rescued the commander of the Arabis with two other officers and 22 men. Our forces suffered damage but no losses. "The British Admiralty states that the cruisers above-mentioned were four mine-sweeping vessels, three of which have returned in safety."

Thinks Germany Wins Big Diplomatic Victory If States Withdraws Its Protection

London Papers Say There Will be no Change by Britain or Her Allies in the Status of Their Merchantmen—Merchantmen Were Only Armed to Protect Themselves From Attacks of Enemy Submarines

London, Feb. 12.—There is no evidence that the British Government or the Allies propose to change the status of their merchantships, or their policy of arming merchantmen on account of the Austro-German declaration. "The Government as yet has not formally considered the subject but the consensus of opinion as shown by newspaper authorities who have been interviewed is that Germany's declaration of her policy means no alteration in her policy except it may operate to keep neutrals off ships of belligerent powers, thus giving a clearer field for submarines to sink merchantmen. "Summering up the situation it is considered Germany will win an important diplomatic victory if the United States agrees to withdraw its protection from its citizens travelling on armed ships. Such a decision by the United States is pointed out would be wholly in Germany's interest since that country has no merchantmen on the seas. As far as Germany's practice is concerned naval writers declare her submarines generally sank merchantmen whenever they could and will continue the same practice. "It has been the British contention that German submarine methods which at best, gave merchant sailors only a hazardous chance for their lives by taking to the sea in small boats, justified merchantmen fighting in self defence. Merchantmen adopted this policy of resistance only after several such cases had occurred."

Amsterdam, Feb. 12.—The suggestion of the possibility of the conclusion of peace in the near future is made by Baron Von Zedlitz of the Prussian Diet, according to the Vossische Zeitung newspaper which quotes him as saying: "As regards the destruction of Germany's aims in the war in view of the whole present war situation, the conclusion of peace in the near future is not impossible and therefore the announcement of our fundamental aims in the war appears to be necessary if the voice of the people is to be heard at the right time. "Baron Von Zedlitz is the leader of the Free Conservatives in the Prussian Diet."

OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, Feb. 12.—We sprang three mines yesterday north of Carnoc, another south of crater No. 8. To-day the enemy sprang a mine southwest of Hohenzollern redoubt, but we suffered no casualties. "Hostile artillery has been active to-day north of Albert and north of Loos about Apres. Armentieres and Elverdinghe were shelled during the day. This afternoon we sprang a mine northeast of Givenchy. **FRENCH TROOPS HAVE CROSSED VARDAR RIVER** Paris, Feb. 12.—A Saloniki correspondent of The Petite Parisian telegraphs that French troops have crossed the Vardar River and are now encamped at right bank of the river and the region of Ijanitza and Vera. The town of Vera is an important railroad station on the line between Saloniki and Manastir.

SUGGESTS POSSIBILITY OF PEACE

Other Messages On Page Three

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Latest From Battlefront in Mesopotamia

London, Feb. 12.—The War Office to-night made public the following official despatch received regarding operations in Mesopotamia, which reports that as a result of an attack by Arabs supposed to be friendly on a reconnoitering party returning to Vasey from a reconnaissance up Shattelmai branch of the Tigris River, the British suffered casualties aggregating to 375; the Arabs lost considerable over three hundred men killed. "A small expedition despatched on January the ninth completely surprised the Arabs and destroyed four of their villages. The British suffered only 6 casualties.

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No Hatred Existed Between The Australians and Turks

Official Eye-Witness Tells of Heroic Deed of One of Their Enemy in Trying to Find Out if Troops Were Leaving--The Iron Crescent--Courtesies and Souvenirs Exchanged Between the Lines.

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 1. (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Some interesting incidents of the last days of the Allied operations on the Gallipoli peninsula are reported in delayed correspondence from the Official Press Representative with the Australian Forces at the Dardanelles. He tells of the daring manner in which the Turks sought to learn the extent of the withdrawal of the Allied forces, and he pays tribute to the Turk as an enemy.

"Four days ago," he writes from Anzac, without date, "just as the first light began to dawn into a bitter wintry dawn at seven o'clock in the morning the Australian sentries as they blew their bugles and sounded the parapets at Quinn's Post saw about thirty Turks creeping up from beyond the hummocks of broken earth which separated our front trench from that of the Turks. Their heads appeared about fifteen yards away. Twenty-six of them—or thereabouts—were crawling down into a small depression between the trenches where for the moment they were hidden from this part of the line. But the other four came boldly across straight to the centre of Quinn's trenches. For a particular reason our men let them come. They walked straight up to the slanting wire netting screen set on sloping framework which protects our trench from their bombs—the Turks have just such another fifteen or twenty yards away—caught hold of it in their hands and pulled two short lengths of it down. They threw in half a dozen bombs—there was a scatter to each side amongst our men in the trenches; and then into the trench jumped the leading Turk.

"He had a rifle in his hand with bayonet fixed. He landed on his feet, turned to his right and strode down the trench. Four men were leaning against the wall of trench wounded by the bombs. He pushed past them and straight into the dark mouth of our bombproof—that is to say a section of trench with a tight roof of earth and beams overhead. As he strode into the darkness, just in the mouth of it, a sergeant met him. The sergeant was coming the other way, also with his bayonet. The two faced one another in the narrow way. They parried, and guarded past. The Turk seized the sergeant's bayonet and the sergeant wrenched it away. But by this time an unwounded Australian was coming up the trench from behind the Turk. That sealed the man's fate. He was bayoneted from behind and before at the same moment and a shot from a third man also hit him. He fell dead on the narrow floor of trench. His comrades had run away—I believe they scattered in front of our bombs.

"On the breast of the brave man who lay there dead in the bottom of the trench, our men noticed a little strip of bright color. It was a couple of inches of ribbon twisted through his buttonhole—a bright cherry-colored ribbon with a narrow white stripe near either edge of it. It was redder with his blood, but there was no mistaking its identity.

The Iron Crescent
"It was the ribbon of the Iron Crescent. It is the first time anyone here has seen it. The Turks have instituted—or the Germans have instituted for them—a decoration or the pattern of the German Iron Cross; except that in the Turkish order the ribbon is red instead of black, and the medal is a crescent instead of a cross. This was the first Turk we have come across who had gained one. He was clearly chosen to lead this exceptionally daring reconnaissance on account of the bravery which won him the cross on some former occasion. And the deed which he performed on this occasion was as brave as any could do. The Turks, who are quite as well aware of any difficulties, that there may be in our position here during the winter as we are ourselves, and who have read all the discussions in Parliament and the London papers as to whether we should hold on here or leave the peninsula, have for the past two weeks been constantly feeling at night to see whether our trenches were any less strongly held. They have tried all along the line—and the place where they tried first, with one exception, was Quinn's. Obviously to lead the attempt on so deadly a post as Quinn's they chose this brave man—it is said that at one time the Turks had to offer no commission—think to every man who went into the Turkish Quinn's trench

or, this man did.
Turks Are Brave Fighters
"The people who have seen that little strip of red ribbon and who have seen the sort of deed that gained it—that is to say the only people whose opinion on the subject is worth anything—do not laugh at the Iron Crescent any more than they would at the grave of General Gordon or Joan of Arc. The war is no more likely to be won by our sneering at Iron Crescents than by the Germans making fun of Victoria Crosses; the great deed that has been done is not in the least altered by the fact that some people are too ignorant to recognize it or respect it. There is a foolish type of criticism which seems to wonder whether or we can fight the Turks as well as we otherwise should when the troops in the peninsula do not hate them. One might ask these people how much better they expect us to fight anyway. But it is sufficient to wonder since when has it been impossible for the British race to fight an enemy if it respects him.

"For very assuredly the same incapacity, in that case, must affect the Turks as well as the Australians and New Zealanders. Some curious incidents which happened a few weeks ago help to prove this.
"I think the Turks were celebrating either a fast or a feast. Anyway, near daybreak one mornin, there came out of their trenches at Quinn's packet tied to a string, thrown so that it lobbed near our parapet and lay outside between the trenches. Of course our sentries waited for it to explode or fizz or burst into smoke or for some such deviltry. The sergeant near it looked at it very carefully through a periscope. While he was looking Turkish hands must have come up and waved and then a cautious head, a head on our side went up and gradually a line of heads on each parapet and before the sergeant knew what was happening the man next to him had climbed up on the parapet and stepped around the netting and into the deadly area between the trenches, and was bringing back the packet.

Some Cigarettes
"It was a small packet of cigarettes. And in it scrawled in indelible pencil and in badly spelt French were the words 'A Notre Herox ennemis.' 'Of our heroic enemies.'
"Of course some return had to be made, and so our men threw over a tin or two of bully beef. Presently back flew a piece of paper wrapped around a stone. It read, 'Bully Beef Non.' After that we threw some sweet biscuits and a tin of jam. Other cigarettes came back. I have seen some of them. They had on them in the same pencilled writing, 'Notre cher ennemi' or 'Femez—probably meant for prenez—avec plaisir,' that is to our dear enemy—take with pleasure,' another reads, 'Envoyez milk,' 'Send us milk.' Then one of them waved down with his hands and shouted 'Fin!' and our men waved back and down gradually went the two lines of smiling heads, and after a pause of a minute or two, the bombs began to fly again. They had begun at half past eight and they lasted till about a quarter past nine.

No Hatred
"The same courtesies repeated themselves next morning—an officer of ours was on the parapet for a short time, and the Turks, I believe, sent a message to say that they were sorry they had not the best brand of cigarettes, but they hoped the ones they sent would be accepted. They also asked us, not for food but for souvenirs. Our men threw over a pen knife. Our officer picked up a package which turned out to be a bomb, and for a moment there was just a suspicion of treachery—but it was found to be a bomb wrapped as the Turks do wrap their bombs, in flannel and with a faulty fuse—a relic of some previous fight. The courtesies continued and ended as before. They were not repeated because they were going rather far.
"They were some of our newer Australian soldiers—Seventeenth Infantry—and that is how they regard the Turk and the Turk regards them. The most pathetic evidence that I have heard of is a little irregular wooden cross found in the scrub, just two splinters of biscuit box tacked together with the inscription, 'Here lies a Turk.' Poor Abdul would probably turn in his grave if his ghost could

see that rough cross above him. But he need not take it ill if he but knew. It was put there in all sincerity. Some Australians found him and buried him exactly as we would bury one of our own men—with that last little homage to make the resting place of a brave man fighting for his country.

A Few Facts About Diamonds

What the diamond buyer wants in a diamond is brilliancy, and yet every one has noted the difference in the brightness of different diamonds, even though he could not explain the cause.

The uncut diamond has little if any brilliancy. It would hardly be recognized as a diamond by the layman. It is a dull bit of crystallized carbon, and the brilliancy of the stone is brought out only when it is properly cut. If the diamond be of any considerable size it is first "cleaved," or split along the grain. Every diamond has a grain, like a bit of wood. From the hand of the expert cleaver the diamond goes to the cutter, who studies the stone to see how it can be cut to the greatest advantage with least possible loss, and the greatest possible brilliancy. If it be in any way possible the cutter tries to cut a full brilliant, with 58 sides or facets. The American cutters have tried to cut brilliants with 88 facets, and have made some very brilliant stones, but 80 facets is the maximum now aimed at even in America.

The flat top of the diamond is called the table, and in the American cut stones this is reduced to a low point. The real purpose of all the cutting and shaping is to get as much brilliancy as possible, and this means the breaking up of the light into as many rays as possible. In the dark the diamond does not shine, for it is only the rays of light, caught by the diamond's many facets, which give it brilliancy. Just because of this the color of the diamond is very important, as well as its purity and lack of flaws. The most brilliant diamond is the absolutely flawless, pure white stone, one free from any tinge of color whatever. This is extremely rare, for diamonds are found of all shades from dark brown, almost black, to steel-gray, blue and yellow. The "fancy" stone, that is the diamond of a pronounced shade, may be bought as a curiosity, but it is never so brilliant as the pure white stone, which refracts the light from every facet. When one stops to think that the brilliant is cut into so many sides, even 80 or 88, he can imagine how the light is broken up, no matter from which side it comes.

The cutter has much to do with enhancing the brilliancy of a stone. If he should cut the edges too thick or leave a nick on an edge, the light could not properly pass through the stone. The exact figuring of how best to cut a diamond is a very intricate mathematical problem. The tendency of late has been to present 64 facets, if possible, 32 above the girdle and 32 below it. This is possible only when the stone is absolutely symmetrical, or can be cut without losing too much in weight.

Carson Makes 12-Day Speech in Big Appeal Case

LONDON, Feb. 6.—When Sir Ed. Carson concluded his twelve-day speech in the appeal case of little "Teddy" Slingsby, whose heritage to \$1,000,000 in landed estates is assailed on the ground that he is a changeling, it was the opinion to-day in court that the judges had already made up their minds upon the decision they will render. It is believed the judgment of the lower court will not be reversed, but that a compromise by ordering a retrial of the original suit will be the outcome.

Kendal Atkinson, counsellor of the defense, will now begin his reply to the Carson speech.
The physician who attended Mrs. Slingsby at the birth of the child in San Francisco was Dr. W. W. Frazer. It is claimed that the child was still-born and that the child of a Mrs. Anderson was substituted. In the previous testimony it was said that just before the birth of "Teddy" there was a dash for the doctor just around the corner. To-day a map of San Francisco was introduced to show that Dr. Frazer's surgery really was two or three miles away.

Dr. Frazer himself was the subject of an investigation, having been accused of altering the birth certificate after the alleged substitution. Mrs. Slingsby, at the time of the birth, it was alleged by the appellants, was much disappointed when she was told that her child was dead, as it was expected to be heir to the fortune.

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WAR MESSAGES

Another Plant Blown Up; Origin Not Determined

New Castle, Del., Feb. 12.—Six hundred pounds of powder exploded in the dry house of a projectile plant of Bethlehem Steel Co. near here to-night, injuring two workmen and completely wrecking the building. The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

There was no one in the dry house at the time, the injured men being employed in an adjoining building.

Several nearby structures were damaged slightly.

The force of the blast was terrific and was felt miles around. The financial loss is trivial.

Britain to Create Min. of Aviation Says Standard

London, Feb. 12.—The Evening Standard referring to its previous statement that the Government are considering the appointment of a Minister of Aviation who will have complete control of Naval and Military air service, says: If such appointment is made the Minister will be assisted by a strong committee of experts and that a vigorous policy will be pursued by the Ministry.

ASKS WHY NOT A GENERAL TARIFF

London, Feb. 12.—The principal editorial in The Spectator to-day is headed "Why not a general tariff?" It seems to owe its original to the forthcoming restrictions on imports which The Spectator holds to be a poor method for increasing the revenue and relieving the shipping.

The solution suggested in the editorial is a general ad valorem tariff of ten per cent. with a rebate of five per cent. on bona fide imperial products.

AUSTRIAN FORES SAID TO BE 30,000

Paris, Feb. 12.—A despatch from Rome says, that according to a Durazzo correspondent of the Idea Nazionale, the strength of the Austrian force now marching on Durazzo is estimated at 30,000 men.

The rest of the invading army, the correspondent says, is engaged in guarding the country behind the advancing troops.

ADMIRALTY WITHHOLDS NAMES OF NEW WARSHIPS

London, Feb. 11.—The British cruiser Arabis is not listed in current naval publications. This is explained by the fact that the names of the new boats in the British Navy have not been given out by the Admiralty because of war conditions.

The Municipal collections for last week were \$434,779, as against \$10,269.55 for the corresponding week last year.

Owing to several members of both teams being ill of la grippe, the hockey match set down for last night between the Victorias and Fellidians was postponed but will be played on Monday next.

HOW TO COMMUNICATE WITH PRISONERS IN TURKEY

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 8.—The government has been advised that remittances not exceeding five pounds, for British prisoners of war, in Turkey, should be despatched to the International Red Cross at Geneva, for transmission to the Ottoman Red Crescent at Constantinople, by whom the payment will be made. Money is to be sent by international money orders. Letters and parcels should be similarly addressed. Prisoners in Turkey are allowed to write only one letter a week, limited to four lines and this regulation applies also to letters addressed to them.

WAR FILMS--OFFICIAL WAR FILMS--AT THE NICKEL TO-DAY.

"20,000 GERMAN PRISONERS."

Result of the Great French Victory in Champagne.

A Broadway star 3-part production—

"MISS JEKYLL and MADAME HYDE,"

A symbolical mystery drama featuring HELEN GARDNER and an all-star Vitagraph cast.

"FATTY AT THE SEASIDE."—A rattling good comedy.

"SALLY CASTLETON, SOUTHERNER."—Miriam Nesbitt in a beautiful war drama.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.

MONDAY.—WHO PAYS? and THE GODDESS.

International Law and the Captured Steamer Appam

American Legal Lights Argue the Various Points in the Case. Many Authorities Quoted and Precedents Sought For.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The case of the American steamer Appam, brought into an American port to-day by a German prize crew, will undoubtedly lead to long discussion between the German, British and United States authorities. This was the one point on which many New York lawyers familiar with international law agreed to-day. On one other point there seemed to be an agreement, too. It is the contention that if the Appam was converted into a commerce raider by the German crew which boarded her and was used in that capacity, the United States will have but one course open to it, namely, the interception of the steamer and of the crew as well.

Ellery C. Stowell, assistant professor of international law at Columbia, was one who took the view that the Appam must be intended. His opinion was based, however, on the supposition that the Appam had been converted into a commerce raider and must, therefore, be considered a unit of the German navy.

Russell T. Mount, an admiralty lawyer, expressed the opinion that the Appam may have to be detained here until after the war before her ultimate fate can be determined.

"With most nations," he said, "it is customary, but not necessary or obligatory, to decline to harbor prize ships for any extended length of time. However, the power is discretionary and in the present instance to order the Appam to continue to a German port would be like turning her over at once."

Not a New Question

"The question," said Professor Stowell, "is by no means a new one, what Secretary Lansing and the State Department say to the contrary, notwithstanding. It was considered at The Hague. Article 23 of the Thirteenth Convention, concerning the rights and duties of neutral powers in naval war reads as follows: 'A neutral power may allow prizes to enter its ports and roadsteads, whether under convoy or not, when they are brought there to be sequestered pending the decision of a prize court. It may have the prize taken to another of its ports.'

"If the prize is conveyed by a warship, the prize crew may go on board the conveying ship. If the prize is not under convoy the prize crew are left at liberty."

Prof. Stowell then quoted from the report of the delegates of the United States to The Hague conference and submitted upon their return. That portion of the report read as follows: "This article (Art. 23) represents the revival of an ancient abuse and should not be approved. In this connection it is proper to note that a proposition absolutely forbidding the destruction of a neutral prize which was vigorously urged, supported by England and the United States, failed of adoption. Had the proposition been adopted there would have been some reason for authorizing such an asylum to be afforded in the case of neutral prizes."

Prof. Stowell then continued: "When the United States adhered to the convention it made a reservation in conformity with the report above mentioned to exclude this article. It is only fair, therefore, to consider that the attitude of this Government, as officially expressed, prohibits the sequestration of prizes. Consequently, applying the ordinary rules of a belligerent warship to which a prize is assimilated in this connection, our Government will probably request the prize to leave New York after a stay of 24 hours, in which case the prize crew will leave with the prize."

"Notwithstanding the known attitude of this Government upon the question, there are weighty considerations which might induce it to

change its practice. In the first place, he said, we should have a perfect right to take such a course since the international law upon this matter is not definite.

"If the prize should be sequestered the prize crew would have to be interned and all the passengers liberated, to go whither they wish, and even if the prize should be ordered to leave within 24 hours it would seem excessive, once the ship was within the limits of territorial waters, that the passengers should not be permitted to disembark."

Search for Precedents

In a search for precedents which might be followed in the present case lawyers went back more than 100 years. It was pointed out by Mr. Mount that during the Napoleonic wars a number of prize ships were taken to neutral ports and there disposed of, and that the British courts had placed themselves on record as approving the procedure. As an example, Mr. Mount cited the case of the *Henrich and Maria*, all British courts, had placed themselves on record as approving the procedure. As an example a British vessel, captured in 1799 by the Dutch and taken as a prize to Norway. The ship was condemned by a Dutch court, sitting at The Hague, then sold to a Danish merchant, and later recaptured by the British. The original British owner then contested the seizure and claimed that he was still the rightful owner, but Sir Wm. Scott, Justice of the High Court of Admiralty, ruled that the Dutch Government had a right to condemn the vessel, although she was not taken to a Dutch port, and held the sale to the Danish merchant to be valid.

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

- The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
 Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
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 Mrs. Organ—Military Road.
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 Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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"THE JEST OF JEALOUSY,"

A THRILLING WESTERN FEATURE IN 2 REELS.
 "CAPTURING THE COOK."—A Lubin Comedy Drama with Ethel Clayton and Joseph Kaufman.
 "THE ORIENTAL RUBY."—A Biograph Mystery Drama.
 "MR. JARR VISITS HIS HOME TOWN."—A Vitagraph Comedy—one of the famous Jarr family series with Rose Tapley and Paul Kelly.

BARITONE DAVE PARKS Singing Classy Ballads and Popular Songs.
SOLOIST

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS—A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.
 THE USUAL EXTRA PICTURES AT THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE.

By Request—in addition to the regular number—MR. PARKS will sing "MY SWEET ADAIR" To-night.

Bursting Dykes of the Zuyder Zee Cause Pathetic Tragedies in Little Holland

Marken Spot Well Known to Tourists Has Suffered Worse—Whole Families Have Been Drowned—Fishing Fleet Destroyed—Children Drowned as They Lay in Bed—Will Take 10 Years Before Holland Recovers From Effects of Floods

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Enormous material loss and the sacrifice of many lives have been caused by the floods which, as already announced, have devastated North Holland. Vast tracts of some of the richest agricultural districts in the Netherlands are under water through the bursting of the Zuyder Zee dykes, and, owing to the deleterious action of the salt water on the soil, farmers in hundreds of cases are faced with grievous losses. The Queen, who is greatly distressed, has taken up her residence at Amsterdam, and is making daily inspections of the inundated districts. Around Zaandam this week the water rose a further three inches so that the situation in the adjoining polders is again more critical. Everywhere soldiers and civilians are busy strengthening the dykes. Some of the islands suffered worse than the mainland. Four-fifths of Urk is under water. The greatest disaster came to Marken, best known to tourists of all Netherlands territory by reason of its picturesque houses and even more picturesque folk. At an early stage of the floods someone telephoned to the Island, which was then beyond reach owing to the fearful character of the storm. Over the wire came the reply, "I am standing up to my waist in water." The island has for the greater part gone. The dykes are dry again, but for the rest Marken has disappeared under the water, and the island has split into two parts. Many people have disappeared in the waves, among them seven children. The fishing fleet is destroyed. Two small vessels were thrown on top of a group of houses. The houses were crushed in, and if people were drowned. In one house eight people hung for a long time on to a beam whilst the waters rose towards them. But no help could possibly reach them and at last they had to drop off and were drowned. In another house three girls were caught in bed by the flood. They were found afterwards lying dead hand in hand. One house was carried away from its foundations, and a man, his wife, and two small children were drowned. When the house was last seen the mother was screaming out of a window. Then the house and the family disappeared beneath the water. Tragic is the scene over the submerged district north of Amsterdam. No fewer than 600 "polders," as the re-

claimed areas are called, are under water. They form a great inland sea, with only the tops of the church towers showing above the dreary waste of waters, and away on the horizon is a white streak where the waves still pour over the dykes. No estimate of the total loss in property and live stock can yet be formed. The immediate loss to the farmers is not even the worst feature. The most serious fact to remember is that it is the salt waters of the sea that now cover the Waterland, which is normally one vast agricultural estate. One authority declares that it will be 10 years before the country thus submerged by what is called in Holland the bitter water can be restored to its proper productive quality.

NOTICE

At a Meeting of the St. John's Licensed Victuallers' Association held on Tuesday last it was agreed that:

Owing to the phenomenal increase in the price of packing, incidentals such as Bottles, Cases, etc., quite apart from the greatly increased cost of Liquor itself, and freight charges, the Licensed Victuallers' Association has no option but to reluctantly increase their prices, which increase comes into effect from March 1st.

JAS. C. BAIRD, President.
 JAS. J. TOBIN, Secy.-Treas.
 St. John's,
 Feby. 8th, 1916.

feb8,10,12,31

More Prizes for Energetic Clerks

During the past couple of weeks we have published the names of the winners of the prizes offered last season. This year we offer the following prizes:—

- First Prize \$30.00
- Second Prize 20.00
- Third Prize 15.00
- Fourth Prize 10.00
- Five \$5.00 Prizes.

The above are for clerks who between now and December 31st, 1916, return the largest number of tags taken from Red, White, Patent Process "Bear Brand" and Buddy Boots.

Cleveland Rubber Co.,
 New Martin Bldg., St. John's.
 feb5,w.s.t.f.

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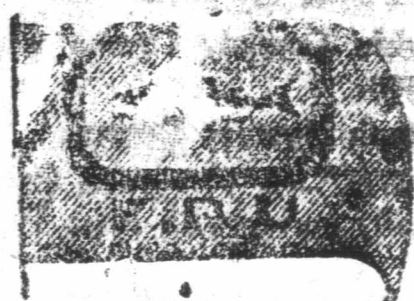
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No. 1 HAY

The Quality is
Extra Good.

J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "Summ Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

Editor and Business Manager:
JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., FEB. 12th., 1916.

A NATIONAL CALAMITY

THE beautiful Parliament Buildings of Ottawa have been destroyed by the fire fiend; and there is gloom everywhere throughout the Dominion over what must be regarded as a national calamity. Six people lost their lives in the disaster; and the monetary loss to the Dominion cannot be adequately estimated. We have received the details of the catastrophe from an eye witness who declares it the wierdest and most tragic scene imaginable.

The fire occurred whilst the House of Commons was in session on the evening of February 3rd, and fortunately, owing to other appointments, a large number of the members were otherwise engaged, or there would have been one of the greatest holocausts on record. It is said, that had the House been in full session, few would have escaped, as the galleries would certainly have been filled to capacity, as is customary when there is anything of an extraordinary nature in progress. Premier Borden was to have brought down a series of Resolutions during the evening, chiefly matters dealing with the War situation; but for some reason, happily, the tabling of the Resolutions was postponed.

The members who were in attendance had great difficulty in making their escape; many of them were badly injured, the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Burrill, seriously. The loss of life is deplorable; but it is a matter for gratitude that it was not greater.

We sympathize deeply with our younger and larger sister Dominion in the great calamity which has befallen it; but we feel convinced that this serious blow will not alter its course nor deflect it from its purpose in doing service to the Empire. It has done noble work; and it will continue to do it, despite this great blow.

It is now generally believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary; and there is a well-founded suspicion that Hun emissaries are responsible for this dastardly outrage. It is on par with the destruction of Louvain and the killing of innocent women and babes elsewhere. Two women and several

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS!

IT was the old, old story of of horny-handed Sons of Toil being made a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the middleman who marketed his produce abroad.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 0, 1913.

FOR what isolated individual or groups of individuals found impossible of accomplishment was soon brought about when the great armies of Unionism entered the industrial field, and did battle for what is but the common right of humanity.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

HAVING the knowledge of the need; having ideas and schemes to accomplish the Work; having faith in himself (Coaker) and confidence in the ultimate success of his (Coaker's) great undertaking he (COAKER) BOLDLY LAUNCHED HIS (Coaker's) HUMANE ENTERPRISE.—MOSDELL, in The Fishermen's Advocate, December 20, 1913.

MEN SCOFFED AT COAKER, BUT THEY WERE MEN WHO DID NOT KNOW HIM.—MOSDELL, in The Advocate, December 20th., 1913.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

DISTRIBUTION OF BULLETINS

THERE is possibly no class of operatives to whom the theories of the scientist appeal less than to fishermen generally, and our fishermen particularly; and the reason is that we have so many fakirs abroad in the land, some of whom have been subsidized by Government funds.

But the fact remains that there is no sphere of activity in which the teachings of the scientist and the results of experiments have been so beneficial as in the fishing industry.

If we wish for proof of this assertion we find it in the results which have been achieved by Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Scotland. In consequence of attending to the scientific aspect of their fishing these countries are to-day finding the best markets for their fish products and consequently the fishermen are better off than they were elsewhere.

Let us take the matter of herring, for example—the Holland and the Scotch pack are far more valuable than ours, not because the fish are of better quality; but simply because the packers have attended to the scientific treatment of the raw material. Or, to put it in other words, they have

The Parliament House (just destroyed) is known as the Central block; there are two others known as the Eastern and the Western which contain the Departmental Offices. The three buildings present a very massive appearance, being of the style known as pointed Gothic. The Central block contained the House of Commons and the Senate. Its front facade measured 472 feet; it was three stories high, the basement being entirely above the ground line. The central tower was some 160 feet high and was surmounted by a crown and flagstaff. When the tower fell on the night of the fire people went to see the crowning feature of the beautiful pile become a prey to the flames.

The Parliament Building has been for nigh half a century the glory of Ottawa and the pride of its citizens; and it was the Mecca of thousands of tourists who came to the city with no other end in view but to visit this magnificent structure. From the top of the tower the most beautiful panorama in Canada was outstretched to the gaze of the onlooker. That this will be rebuilt is beyond doubt; and we know that the Canadian people will rise to the occasion and restore the Parliament building to its pristine beauty and grandeur. We sympathize with them in their loss, and we do so as a sister colony of the Empire.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

FEBRUARY 12

ABRAHAM LINCOLN born 1809. Chief Justice Carter born 1819. Resolution in House of Assembly, asking that rents paid by fishing property, which hitherto went to the Crown, be given to the Colony, 1823.

Destructive fire at Bay Roberts, in houses of John and George Badcock; a girl 8 years old burnt to death, 1891.

General Sherman died, 1891. A man named Squires, and a girl named Noseworthy, went astray in storm; their bodies were found on ice at Windsor lake, 1891.

Skating carnival at Parade rink, 1890.

Rev. J. Rouse preached in C. E. Cathedral in aid of Tasker Educational Fund, 1890.

Robert Hunt died, aged 91, 1870. Alexander LeMessurier married, 1890.

FEBRUARY 13

Brig. Marion Ridley lost, crew saved, 1860.

Hon. James S. Pitts married, 1873.

Requiem Mass in Cathedral for Pius IX., 1878.

Miss Eliza Delancy died, suddenly, 1889.

Second Home Rule bill for Ireland introduced in Parliament, 1893.

First contested election case—Woods and Moores—began before Judge Winter, 1894.

Heavy gale, roof blown from municipal store, Hoylestown, much property destroyed on the Southside, 1892.

Admiral Pravo, father of the British navy died; he was a Halifax man, aged 100 years, 1892.

Capt. Henry Andrews, seal-killer, died, aged 77, 1888.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

For the credit of humanity, it will be very satisfactory to accept the conclusion of the Canadian authorities that the destruction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa was the result of an accident. The Germans, however, have themselves to blame if there was a swift assumption that a bomb planted by some of their propagandists had started the conflagration. The building which has been destroyed, or partially destroyed, has long been the pride of the Dominion. Its Gothic architecture suggested the continuation of this continent of the northern European tradition, embodying thus the sentiment both of Britain, and of Norman France. The occurrence of the disaster in the midst of a Parliamentary session, and with actual loss of life, makes it in every way a startling affair. American public sympathy will be strongly aroused by the calamity. The Canadians have met the test of the war with an intense spirit of Dominion as well as Imperial patriotism, and deserved better fortune than to lose the forum of their debates in this manner.—Boston Transcript.

Adam had his faults, but he was never sued for breach of promise.

The man who has money to burn generally has friends to roast.

followed out the advice of experts and have made a success of their business.

The Canadians are doing a vast amount of valuable work for the fishing industry; and a body of scientists, such as Professor Prince, Dr. Hjort (who visited Newfoundland some time ago), Dr. Stafford, Prof. Thompson, Mr. Cowie and others devote their time to the study of fish life, methods of cure, etc. These are working assiduously for the benefit of the fishermen, and the results of their work are published regularly in Monthly Bulletins. These are distributed gratuitously to anybody who may wish to obtain a copy.

We think it would be wise for our Government, too, falling a better means of instruction, to procure some of these Bulletins for distribution amongst our fishermen, especially in the larger fishing centres, where they would doubtless prove very useful.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

Water Street, St. John's.

OUR SHORT STORY

DAWSON OF DANTZIC

By WALTER LENNOX

THIS story has nothing to do with the European War; nor would an invasion of Dantzic affect the programme of the Entente Powers, as Dantzic is a little creek in the Northland, where turbulent tides and boreal blasts give large toll to the mighty ocean.

Dantzic, however, is old—very old, and before Champlain had founded Quebec, Bretons and Basques gathered finny harvests within hailing distance of the beetling headland which protects Dantzic from the chilling northeasters that bring such havoc to the fishing along the coast.

It has little commercial importance; yet it is redolent of venture, and many stories are told of the bygone days when buccaners foregathered there to celebrate their triumphs on the sea. Of late it has been important because it was

the abiding place of Caleb Dawson and his progeny.

Fletcher and myself were the advance guard of the survey party sent out by the Government to locate the line of the S.S. & W. Railway, through the Langton Peninsula, and we had been badly stalled for some days trying to negotiate a ravine which leads from Mount Silvestre to the sea. So we headed for the coast.

We had clambered down through the largest crop of boulders ever seen this side of Ararat, and we had come upon a splendid sandy beach—just a spit jutting out from the foreshore into a Bay some thirty miles broad. At the western end of the beach, we saw two or three shacks, and then described an old chap seated on an upturned hand-tub, smoking an antiquated "T.D."

In the offing were several dories moored at their collars; in the nearer distance were two jetties piled high with lobster traps.

Our appearance evidently disturbed the old gent from a reverie, for as we approached, we heard him exclaim: "Golamity! what's this?"

Well, we did look somewhat be-

dragged; our habiliment would have qualified us for a special seat at the managerial board of a Hotel de Gink. Fletcher was like an uncooked hamburger from mosquitoes; I wasn't much more presentable; we were desperately hungry, and the camp was eight miles away.

"Morin," says the gentleman on the tub. "Me name's Dawson, Caleb Dawson." He then looked at us rather wistfully. "You fellows ain't Government Inspectors, ya?" We assured them that we were not, just members of a survey party.

He seemed to have a special version to Inspectors! With this assurance, Caleb thawed out, and became garrulous. "Times is kind o' quiet here now, no fishin'; them Government praisers (here was an ejaculation not found in the Prayer Book) won't give fellers a chance to live."

He squinted up at the sky and remarked: "Looks like grub time, s'pose you fellers is hungry. Come in and have a mug-up."

(To be continued)

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Specially prepared Belt Dressing
Belt Lacing, Clipper Belt Lacers
Clipper Laces and Pins

Bristol Steel Lacing, Rubber Belting

Also on hand good supply of Peavies & Peavie Stocks.

Water Street Stores Dept.



A TASTE

of our Meat will convince you of its delicious flavor and splendid quality. We offer you only choice cuts of

THE BEST MEATS.

Why not try ordering whatever you need for breakfast and dinner here to-morrow?

We feel sure that we can satisfy you both as to quality, fair weight and reasonable prices.

M. CONNOLLY

Duckworth Street.

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FLOUR, PORK, BEEF & OIL.
Likely to go high.

We can save you
—To arrive—

**FIVE ROSES
QUAKER
VERBENA
ROBIN HOOD**

**Very Croice Ribbed
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Small HOCKS.
Choicest SPARE
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Best PLATE and N.
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Everybody is talking of
our
ECLIPSE TEA, 45c. lb
as good as most 60c.

Silver-Ware ready
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Coupons from Mon-
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At Lowest Prices

**Gasolene
"Veedal"
Motor Oil**

In Casks and 1 and
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SMITH CO. Ltd.

Have you seen our
**300 Candle Power
KEROSENE and
GASOLENE LAMPS
and LANTERNS,
'BRIGHT AS DAY'
Burns more air than oil**

Come and see them
or write for particulars

R. Templeton, St. John's.
333 WATER STREET.

**Should All Labour
Unions Unite?**

**Strong Letter from Union Man On the Most
Important Matter Now Effecting Our
Labouring People--Thinks the Hour Has
Come for All Unions to Unite.**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—The age has arrived in the country when every Union Member and every Union sympathizer should ask themselves the question—Should all Unions unite? This question has shaped itself in my little mind the last while back. It has caused me during that time to view Unionism and its principals in a come to my mental vision. Now go light which heretofore seemed not to be, I feel further than thinking I felt that by communication some of these thoughts to the limelight of publicity I may incidentally start in agitation by which a little good will come for the cause of unity of unions.

Now, to further along this cause, I ask the columns of your strong Union paper, so that I may place before the public just a few reasons why we should have United Unionism. It is a well-known fact that the closer the relationship of bodies the more solid they become, and the more solid they are the better they can withstand the assault of the enemy. Now this being a truism and applicable to all bodies surely there are no bodies do it apply to more, than trade unionism. We know that if all unions were united in this country that it would tend for better relationship with capital and labour.

Suppose, for example purposes, we had all unions united, every fisherman, skilled and unskilled labourers, all having proportionally represented at the Main Council Board by their delegates. They, acting in session at appointed meetings, discussing the various problems that would arise. Now, would any person be so rash as to say that no good could come from such gatherings, for there is no doubt that from this higher council would come some great schemes that would be advantageous to the country in general. It is only those who have to do with unions that see how handicapped unions are at times by not having unity of unions.

I belong to a prominent union and I can say it was regrettable to see how often, those who employed labor, gained points that was not consistent with the principals of the square deal. Of course a shabby employer knows just as well as ourselves that the weak spot in unions (other than the F. P. U.) in Newfoundland is want of unity of endeavour, and they knowing this, take every advantage to gain some petty victory, regardless of the principals at stake. We see these happenings and we regret of their occurrence, but occur they will until the true spirit prevails everywhere in all the unions in Newfoundland.

We recognize at all times that in order that unionism and its principals may succeed it is necessary that the support of the general public be obtained, of course, to hold this support. Unions must try and live up to its agreements. This, in the main, has been fully carried out by the various bodies of unionists. The best evidence of this is that nearly all the great supporters who in the past lent such strength to Unionism in Newfoundland, all of them, or nearly all of them, from the Hon. M. P. Gibbs, that peerless leader that tried, and true friend of the workmen of Newfoundland, yes, from him down to the Unions' humblest friend they are with us still. They form that great mass of silent supporters.

If Unionism was that monster that some would have you believe, any reasonable man will admit that it could not hold the support of this vast body of genuine sympathizers. It is admitted that unions and their trusted leaders do not at all times perform their respective duties without errors. Of course they are human and the institution is composed of human beings, but taking them all in all—one cannot but admire their labour and the benefits that have accrued to the institution they represent. How much more might have been accomplished if all the employers of labour were alike in their treatment of Unions. Unfortunately we have some who black sheep, of course they are the exception, but still small as they are in number they make things unpleasant at times for themselves and for those who happen to work with them. Whether it is that they want to appear clever and would be smarties, or that they are so ignorant of the laws of fair play, either of these ways you may take it but you can arrive at only one conclusion and that is their actions tend to widen the gulf between capital and labour. Of course this condition of

things could not exist if united unions were an accomplished fact.

We have in mind an incident that occurred a few weeks ago which will serve to illustrate. It is a case where united unionism could deal promptly and affectively with a situation. The case is of such a nature that it will not call for a brilliant brain to diagnose and form conclusion not complimentary to the gent in question. It seems that Mr. Frank Woods, Delegate of the Fireman's Union, called upon one of the employers of firemen and spoke to him about granting a little favour. He said we cannot demand but ask that you would place a trimmer on board each steamer, one trimmer on board each steamer. Without any more answer he flew with a rage and said he would sack every fireman on these ships.

The next morning he put into execution his threat and discharged every one of them. But when he found himself cornered he sent for the men and placed a trimmer on one of the ships, but his turn was now served, so he placed an non-union man on the other. Now, is that not child's play? Would you not expect better from a man of importance. What would you call this, would it be a mixture of ignorance, impudence and tyranny. Anyway you can judge for yourselves. It won't happen much longer. It would not, in all probability, aye; it could not happen, if all unions were united under one high council. They would be able to deal determinedly with such a case. They would have every door closed in dealing with a case like the above.

Any way we must seek to build up the structure of United Unionism to protect ourselves in dealings with those who will not see that Unionism

**The Issues of War Must be
Decided on European Soil**

**Remarkable Article from Official Sources in
Berlin Paper. The Balkan Campaign is
Only a Side Issue. Question of War or
Peace to be Settled in France.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A remarkable article, obviously from official sources and calculated to reassure the German people that the outlook of the war for Germany is triumphant in all theatres, appears in the Frankfurter Zeitung. The article contains what is characterized as the results of a careful investigation of the strategic situation and prospects made by a military expert, who asserts emphatically that the decision of the war is coming on the western front. The expert believes that Russia is a negligible factor. He declares that, although the Germanic forces have been comparatively inactive since the completion of the Serbian campaign, it is wrong to assume that the general staff is marking time.

"The temporary cessation of operations on a broad scale," he says, "constitutes proof that the most ardent and serious preparations are in progress. We will try to divest ourselves of all arrogance, but we know that the course of the war hitherto has proved for our enemies only the impossibility of effecting a breaking through, while we ourselves repeatedly have succeeded in overrunning the enemy position and in making full strategic use of these successes, which is the main thing."

"We can do what we will if we will do what is right. The apparent stagnation must in reality conceal strenuous preparations, as neither side can desire to waste costly time."

"The Dardanelles campaign is finished, while the French idea of an advance from Salonika is still alive. Italy has abandoned any idea of a serious campaign in Albania, although the bridgehead at Avlona is being extended so that a base might be created here for a concentric attack together with the forces at Salonika. As to the Russians, they are making vain efforts to approach the Balkan theatre of the war without the co-operation of Roumania by way of Bessarabia. They can fairly be left out of account."

The Balkan Situation.
"Meanwhile the defeat of Montenegro has opened up Northern Al-

stands for progress, not stagnation. Unionism is not unfriendly to capital but on the contrary it is true to the guiders of capital when these are of that class who want to play the honest game, but it cannot stand the tricking chap who plays the game of the cheat and dead beat. This is the class that unions everywhere have to fight most. To say they are harmless because so small in number and principal, is not correct as often as they are in power, where they have a certain control which makes them for the time being a sort of menace.

Now, Unionism has greater power than any coterie of such characters. Because, if need be, they can control even the destinies of their country. Who knows but the time is near at hand when, to protect their interests, that unionism shall unite on one common ground and place into power their own men. Can they do it? Why, of course they can, if they go at it in earnest. After all if you cannot get the laws made by which you are reasonably protected on union matters, then there is nothing left to do only do for yourself what is proper and just.

The sooner we all wake up and come nearer to one another the sooner shall we be stronger to fight the characters who do not want us. We hear foolish droppings coming from the mouths of empty boosters decrying our unions. They foolishly speaking most giddy phrases. They hear somebody say, perhaps, that the unions increased the price of living, etc. Now, they say this somebody may be a Mr. Somebody, but who, perhaps, is as brainless as himself, but nevertheless he swallows the dose and he coughs it up to every unthinking being whom he meets, who, perhaps, unwittingly believes it in part. Now this is a really happening daily. The sooner then a propaganda starts righting this and all other libels of like nature the better. Of course if all unions unite, fishermen, labourers, skill and unskilled, they would very quickly eliminate all these damaging patrooms. Come fellow union men—should we all unite? Let our answer be Yes! Yes! Yes!

Thanking in anticipation for space
Yours etc.,
"A UNION MAN"
FROM TOP TO TOE."
St. John's, Feb. 9, 1916.

Boys' Cheap Underwear

**Boys' Heavy Jaegar Fleece Lined
SHIRTS and PANTS**

24 inch, **28c** per garment
26 inch, **30c** per garment
28 inch, **32c** per garment
30 inch, **34c** per garment
32 inch, **36c** per garment
34 inch, **38c** per garment

**Boys Heavy Fleece Lined
Combinations**
to fit boys from 4 to 14 years--A Job line--All one price
50c per Suit.

**Boys Heavy Unshrinkable
Wool Underwear**
24 to 32 inches, **90c** to **\$1.10** per garment.

STEER BROS.

"But to-day, just as emphatically as at the beginning of the war, it needs to be understood that the question of war or peace will be decided on European soil in France. If nothing else would make this clear it would be perfectly manifest from the pantomime of the leaders of the French nation that victory must and shall be theirs. We possess the strength to wreck this dream and we shall do so."

Justice is represented as being blindfolded, but the probabilities are she sometimes peeps.

**SAID STEAMER
WAS BEING TOWED TO
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.**

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 6.—At four o'clock this morning Cape Race received a message from the Japanese Takata Maru, which was in collision with the Silver Shell, reporting that the engine room and stoke holds were flooded. The Silver Shell was standing by and reported all well. This information was relayed to the Marine and Fisheries Department here.

less communication with the Takata Maru last night, which was believed to indicate that the steamer had sunk, is now believed to have been caused by the flooding of the engine-room. It is believed here the same steamer in answer to the Takata Maru's calls for assistance will take her in tow to St. John's, Nfld., about 350 miles away.

QUEBEC, Feb. 8.—With their veteran goal tender, Moran, absent, the Quebec team played its best game of the season on Saturday night, defeating the Wanderers by eight goals to five.

**OUR ANNUAL
February FURNITURE Sale**
Starts To-Day, Feb. 5th, 1916.

This Sale will bring you into touch with the very best values ever heard of in reliable, substantial, modern furniture. The values this February will be the very climax of all our Bargain Giving. Genuine reductions from 25 to 50 per cent. See our West Windows for specials in Bedding. We list a few of same, many others offered.

Our Combination Lath and Spring Bed, with Wool Top Mattress, only \$6.95 complete. Our 731 Bed, with Woven Wire Spring and Wool Top Mattress, only \$7.50.

Our New Idea Spring, built right into the bed, is the latest out. No wood whatever, perfectly sanitary, and sells \$1.00 cheaper than with wood. We can fit it to your own bed, as we have the machines to do it with. See sample in window.

The Ideal Spring is so well know that it hardly needs recommending. It has 120 springs, fastened securely, and will not sag. Guaranteed to last a lifetime.

Our Crescent Felt Mattress is built of the best material, competes with the Ostermoor, so well known, but sells for \$5.00 less owing to duty and freight saved.

Our New Health Mattress, 6 inch bands, are perfectly sanitary. Well made by skilled workmen. We have them in 3 grades from \$5.00 up. Other Mattresses from \$2.00 up.

We have also **Pillows, Bolsters, Cushions**, and can not only make but renovate any Mattress, Beds, &c., now in use; also repair Springs, as we have in our building the only weaver of wire in the country. No size too small or too large for us to handle. See our special Wire Stretchers from \$2.50 up. Just the thing for making extra beds by night and remove by day, as it shuts right up. Inspection invited.

The C. L. MARCH Co., Ltd.
Cor. Water and Springdale Streets.

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, Rev. Canon Bolt; Children's Service, 3.45 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.; Preacher, Rev. Canon Field.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidl—1st. Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; 2nd Sunday in month, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; 3rd Sunday in month Evening at 6.30 p.m.; 4th Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; Evensong at 3.30 p.m. on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month.

Virginia School Chapel—Even's Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's, West—Hours of Service in Parish Church.

Sundays—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon.

Wednesdays—Holy Communion, and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 10.30 a.m.

Fridays—Evensong and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 7.30 p.m.

Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Public Catechizing—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m.

Churching of Women—Before any Service.

Sunday School—At 2.30 p.m. in the Parish Hall.

Young Women's Bible Class—Every Sunday at 2.45 p.m. in the Parish Room.

Brookfield School Chapel

Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

St. Matthew's Church, the Goules, Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Asylum for the Poor

Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m.

Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

METHODIST

Gower St.—11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30 Rev. D. B. Hemmeon.

George St.—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy.

Cochrane St.—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh.

Wesley—11, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

Presbyterian—11 and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland.

Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS'S—At 11 a.m. there will be a memorial service having special reference to the Rev. George Ross Godden, late Rector of the Parish. The preacher will be Rev. Canon Bolt. At the evening service, Rev. Canon Field, of Bay Roberts, will be the preacher.

GOVER ST. A.B.C.—The meeting on Sunday afternoon will be of special interest. Rev. Mr. Hemmeon has kindly consented to take charge of the lesson, and a profitable time is in store for all who attend. A cordial welcome will be extended to visitors. Services commences at 2.45 p.m.

WESLEY—The services on Sunday are open to all. The public are invited to attend. Those without any particular church affiliations will be made especially welcome. Subject on Sunday evening, "Things which remain."

ADVENTIST—Elder R. W. Hubley will preach in the Cookstown Road Church on Sunday night on the subject, "God's message of peace to the distracted nations." Mr. Hubley claims that the Bible furnishes the basis for lasting peace, and that it is because Christ's Viceregent is de-throned the nations are now engulfed in the maelstrom of war. A welcome to all.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

"CLOVER LEAF" TOBACCO.

ASK FOR "CLOVER LEAF" THE BEST FISHERMAN'S TOBACCO ON THE MARKET.

TRY A PLUG.

M. A. DUFFY, SOLE AGENT.

Civic Commission Weekly Meeting

Chairman Gosling presided at last night's meeting. Commissioners Anderson, Ayre, Morris, Bradshaw, Mullaly, McGrath and McNamara attending.

The Col. Secretary wrote that he had decided to issue debentures for another loan of \$50,000 in favor of the city the latter to take up the debentures and pay the interest.

Engineer Longley wrote re the purchase of a metre and other apparatus for Winsor Lake.

The necessary mechanism will be ordered.

The judgment of Mr. Hutchings, J. P. in the Impounder's case, and part of the evidence taken was read to the Council.

A full discussion followed. Messrs Ayre, McNamara, Morris, Mullaly, McGrath and Anderson with the Mayor and Messrs Withers and Bradshaw taking part, but action was deferred to a special meeting during the coming week.

The reports of the Sanitary Supervisor, Engineer and Inspectors were read and adopted, after which the meeting adjourned at 9.30 to meet again next week when the result of the Council's considerations on the goat question will be made known.

SHIPPING

The Stephano was still unreported last evening and is not expected to leave New York before this morning.

S.S. Eagle is discharging her cargo of coal at Franklin and Co's premises.

The Minnie cleared yesterday for Bahia with 3657 qtls. of codfish from A. Goodridge and Sons.

The Graciana which was expected to leave Glasgow on Tuesday last has not yet been reported as doing so.

The Mary and Mildred, Capt. Scamlan is expected to sail to-day for the European market, fish laden by the G. C. Fearn and Company.

Schr. Alma Nelson taking 3400 qtls. of codfish from Crosbie and Co., left yesterday afternoon for Gibraltar.

S.S. Neptune, Capt. Joyce, returned early this morning from North Sydney with her coal for the sealing voyage.

The S.S. Kite is still at Smith Co's wharf, no orders yet being received for her to sail for Gloucester or Boston.

The Bolta having obtained the necessary supply of bunker coal, left yesterday at 1.30 p.m. for Boston to which port she was bound when forced to put in here.

The Portia goes into the dry dock early next week, when she will undergo a general overhauling. The Prospero sails to-day, going west, taking a large cargo and several passengers.

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port au Basques yesterday morning with the following passengers—A. and Mrs. Kaul, Mrs. T. S. Fraser, A. R. Fudge, P. Douglas, C. Bennett, W. Piercy, Frank Pike, J. Jones, Chas. Bryant.

S.S. Ranger is now being made in perfect condition for the coming sealing voyage in the Gulf, and will be commanded by Capt. W. Bartlett Jr. She will probably sail from here for Channel.

Schr. Annie L. Warren, which was delayed in sailing yesterday owing to one of the crew absenting himself is expected to get away to-day, for Pernambuco, another man having been shipped in his place.

Schr. Montana arrived last night from North Sydney with a cargo of coal to Collin Campbell. The run down occupied 12 days, seven of which were spent at Trepassay where the vessel was forced to harbour through stress of weather.

The Florizel hauled down to A. Harvey and Co's premises last evening and immediately began coaling from the Anconda. She leaves this forenoon for North Sydney taking a small freight and as passengers—Geo. H. Ritchey G. H. Glaser, C. and Mrs. Noonan.

Schr. Aathur, H. Wight reached port yesterday after a passage of 38 days from Cadiz. Stormy weather was met with all the way across particularly since nearing the coast, the vessel had some of her canvas torn but escaped serious damage. She brought a cargo of salt for Messrs. Harvey & Company.

Volunteers Win Hockey Match

A hockey game between two teams of volunteers was played last night in preparation for a contest with a seven from the C.L.B. to be run off next week. Mr. R. Crawford was referee and the line-up was:

Regiment
 Hussey goal Ellis
 Rendell point Ayre
 LeMessurier cover Thomas
 Chafe rover Thornell
 Ellis right Newman
 Baird centre Carter
 Gillingham left Cheesman

The "Regiment" which is the team selected for next week won by 7 goals to 4. Play was very good all through and only one penalty was handed out, Sergt. Baird, the offender, getting two minutes on the fence.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday morning the volunteers went for a route march under command of Lieut Ayre, and also had section drill at the armoury. Some of those who enlisted on Wednesday resumed duty and the others will do so to-day. In the afternoon the men were again engaged at indoor exercises and also had a swimming parade at the Seamen's Institute.

The Re-Count

Yesterday, the recount opened at 10 a.m., with the Bonavista ballots. There were found only 2 spoilt ballots. Of 35 ballots rejected by the Returning Officer, the Judge reinstated 3, of which 2 were "yes" votes, and one "no." The enumerators were busy till 5 p.m. checking the ballots out of the boxes, and inclusive of the three, there are 3,274 to be recounted.

At 10 a.m. 1,500 of these, all affirmative, had been passed, no further rejections being made, and the proceedings were then adjourned until Monday at 10 a.m.

The "Sam Blandford"

The "Samuel Blandford" formerly the Newfoundland which was in dock for some little repairs below the water line will come off again to-day. Since being taken over from her late owners by Job Bros. & Co., the ship has undergone extensive repairs, having new decks laid and other improvements made so that she is now in splendid condition for the coming sealing voyage, when Capt. W. Winsor will be in command. She will take on board her sealing coal from the Florizel on the return of the latter from North Sydney.

Capt. John Lewis Off for the Banks

The Metamora, which has been laying up here some time is expected to get away about Monday next for the Bank fishery. Capt. J. Lewis, master of the vessel returned from Hr. Main last night where he had been visiting relatives and friends. The Metamora now has all her gear aboard and from this port will go to Hr. Breton to take bait before sailing for the Banks. The many friends of Capt. Lewis will wish him a successful voyage.

C. M. B. C.

The Cathedral Men's Bible Class will meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 p.m. in the Synod Building. The series of addresses on "Life after Death" will be continued by the Chairman. The subject for to-morrow will be: "Conditions of Life after Death."

The Parade Rink was well patronized last night. The ice was in a splendid condition, the skaters enjoying themselves to the full. The music was rendered by the Terra Nova Band, which gave some beautiful airs.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

"Alconda" Here

S.S. Alconda, Capt. Mann, arrived at 5.30 p.m. yesterday from North Sydney. She was twenty-four days on the run from the Old Country to North Sydney, meeting with boisterous weather all the way. After a delay of 36 hours at the latter port she left Wednesday morning for here and made a good run down arriving at the hour mentioned.

She brought about 7000 tons of coal, having been engaged by the Government to make the trip, and this shipment will greatly relieve any existing shortage in fuel. The Alconda is 4,298 tons gross, 2695 net, built in 1906 by W. Pickersgill & Sons of Sunderland and owned by E. F. & W. Roberts of Liverpool. She is 281 ft. long, 49 ft. broad and 25.7-ft. deep. Capt. Mann was formerly master of the Cranleigh which was into Bay Bulls in May last. As soon as the Alconda discharges her present cargo she will load the pulp and paper now ready at the Furness Withy pier, for England.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

The week end performance at the Nickel theatre yesterday attracted large numbers of patrons and all were delighted with the excellence of the show. The pictures were all splendid and were very favorably spoken of. This afternoon there will be the regular Saturday matinee for the children, when extra pictures suitable for the little ones will be given. The programme will be repeated this evening and is certain to attract large attendances, as the Nickel is usually crowded on Saturday nights.

Annual Meeting of Firemen's Union

The eight annual meeting of the Firemen's Union was held last evening in the Longshoremen's Hall, the attendance being large. The reports from the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted, after which election of officers took place with the following result:

Pres. and Delegate—Frank Woods.
 Vice-Pres.—Thomas Roberts.
 Treas.—Wm. Roberts.
 Rec. Secy.—John Taylor.
 Fin. Secy.—W. J. Whelan.
 Marshal—Edward Stamp.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. King, who so capably installed officers.

LOCAL ITEMS

The express is due at nine o'clock to-night.

A firm in the city in negotiating for the charter of the schr. Maggie Sullivan to load fish for Europe.

Matters were quite in police circles last night and not an arrest was made up to 11 p.m.

A seaman who appeared in court yesterday charged with deserting from his vessel was discharged.

The Beryl, M. Corkum got away yesterday for Bahia taking 5394 qtls. of codfish from Job Bros. and Co.

The hearing into the Thompson fire case set for yesterday has been further postponed.

By yesterday's train a big supply of rabbits reached the city, and at the different stores they sold at from 35 to 40 cents a pair.

Mrs. Sparrow, wife of Head. Const. Sparrow who has been suffering from a heavy cold is now considerably improved.

We are told that the schr. Mable B. Hynes is now overdue to this port from Brazil and that her lengthy passage evidences that she is meeting stormy weather.

Owing to delay occasioned by Thursday's storm in the reloading of the Lexa Maersk's cargo she will be unable to leave for Denmark till this forenoon.

Some of the local fishermen are inclined on the belief that codfish can be had off the headlands. They think that bait fishes enough are on the shore, and when weather comes an effort will be made by the city fishermen to supply the local market.

In last night's games at the Curling Rink some excellent play was made, the ice being in splendid condition. The H. D. Reid Medal was won by W. J. Higgins with a score of 35 points, and the Taylor medal by R. W. Miller, with 24 points.

War Messages.

Northcliffe Forgives the Government

Rumour Now Current he is to Accept a Cabinet Position—Dr. E. J. Dillon Says Northcliffe is Most Influential Man in the Country

London, Feb. 11.—There are innumerable rumours of Cabinet changes, and the most surprising is the report of a reconciliation between the Government and Lord Northcliffe, who may be induced to accept a Cabinet position.

Although the rumour is not generally believed, it is a fact that its realization would be welcomed throughout the country.

It is impossible to overestimate Northcliffe's power. Even so great an expert as Dr. E. J. Dillon of the Daily Telegraph, who strongly opposes him, declared that Northcliffe is the most influential man in the country.

Will Quit War When Attack on Saloniki Ends

London, Feb. 11.—Sofia despatches reaching Amsterdam, forwarded by Reuter's correspondent, quotes the Bulgarian Minister of War as saying that as soon as the action against Saloniki is finished, the war will be terminated so far as the Bulgars are concerned, and that the nation will fight no longer unless attacked.

The newspaper organs of the Bulgarian Government published articles this week asserting that Bulgaria had a right to invade Greek territory for the purpose of attacking French and British troops there.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

FEBRUARY 11TH, 1916.

Captain Adolph Ernest Bernard, St. John's. Admitted to the 1st London General Hospital, Cambridge; gastro enteritis.

1050 Private John Joseph Bogan, 149 Pleasant St. Admitted Hospital, Netley; sick.

Additional Information

1177 Private Thomas Crawford Gowans, 175 Pleasant Street. First reported with gunshot wound in neck, dangerous. Next reported to be off the dangerous list. Now reported to be admitted to Hospital, Netley.

358 Private Harold W. Matthews, 33 Parade Street. Previously reported with frostbitten feet. Netley. Now reported with mental trouble, Netley.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Sergeant Courtney who has been suffering from "grippe" for the last couple of weeks but notwithstanding gave himself to police duty in getting better daily.

Union Trading Co's First Annual Sale!

UNEXCELLED because of the extraordinary values that are being offered at Surprisingly Low Prices despite the recent advances that have taken place. Included in this sale you will find a number of oddments that come in for every-day use, all reduced down as to make a Genuine Bargain-Giving Event. Our advertisement does not cover all. To know the Big Savings you will effect give us a call.

<p>BIG FURS REDUCTION! All our Furs Reduced down far below the regular prices.</p> <p>POSITIVELY The Biggest Values ever offered in Furs.</p> <p>BLOUSE BARGAINS Ladies' Velvet Blouse, trimmed with pretty lace. \$1.60 Reg. \$1.90 value.</p> <p>Ladies' Fancy Delaine Blouse, High Collar, Lace Yoke, Tuck Front. Regular \$1.20 95c. value.</p> <p>Ladies' Repp Blouse, Green and Grey only. Regular 90c. \$1.10 value.</p> <p>Dark Fancy Blouses, Low Collar. To clear at... 50c.</p> <p>Cream Stripe Flette Waists, Detachable Collar. To 50c.</p> <p>Fancy Colored Blouses, High Collar. To clear at 40c.</p> <p>JAPANESE SILK In several leading shades, 25c. per yard.</p> <p>Slightly imperfect, but not sufficient to injure its usefulness.</p> <p>CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR SPECIALS! Children's Tweed Dresses, \$1.90 up. Child's Blue Cloth Dress, with Velvet Collar, \$1.70 up. Child's Tweed Dresses, 65c. Child's Shepherd Check Dresses, 55c. Child's Blue Serge Dresses, 70c.</p>	<p>MEN'S OVERCOATS Men's Tweed Overcoats. Reg. \$7.00 value. \$6.00 Now. Men's Mottled Blanket Overcoats. Reg. \$15.00 \$13.00 Odd sizes only. Now</p> <p>MEN'S SHORT COATS \$2.70 & \$3.90 each. Regular \$3.20 and \$4.50 values.</p> <p>MEN'S VESTS Corduroys, Serges and Tweeds to clear at 60c. each. Chiefly in small sizes.</p> <p>BIG SHIRT VALUES Men's Negligee Shirts, made of strong Repp material; French Cuffs, Double stitched, Reinforced back and front. Full regulation size. Regular \$1.75 value. \$1.35</p> <p>Men's Stripe Percalé Shirt with Laundered Cuff. \$1.00 Reg. \$1.20. Now.</p> <p>These Remarkable Shirt Offers cover about 11 dozen and can be had in any size.</p> <p>MEN'S COLLAR SPECIAL! White Laundered Collars, in low & medium height, 10c. All sizes. Each.</p> <p>MEN'S SUSPENDERS Made from good, strong, durable Elastic Webbing with Stitched Buff Leather 28c. Button Straps. Each</p> <p>MEN'S NECKWEAR SPECIALS 10c. each.</p>	<p>YOUTHS' SUITS Not Many in the Lot. While they last you can secure them from \$1.20 to \$2.00 each, which is 20 per cent. under regular prices.</p> <p>BOYS' OVERCOATS Remainers in odd sizes of a lot which cannot be duplicated. Regular \$4.50 \$3.00 value. Each.</p> <p>BROWN BLANKET SPECIAL! \$2.50 per pair. With the present tendency for advancing prices it will be some time before an offer like this will come again.</p> <p>BOOT SPECIALS! Infants' Boots in Pink, White, Blue and Tan Colors. 28c. Pair. Men's Gun Metal Boots. Regular \$3.20 value. \$2.80 Pair. Women's Gun Metal Boots with Gray Cloth Uppers. \$2.20 Regular \$2.70 value. The above are in odd sizes only with exception of the Infants' sizes.</p> <p>OTHER ODDMENTS CONSISTS OF Dress Material Ends, Blouse Flannelette Ends, Cream Flannelette Ends, Fleece Calico, Savon Cretannes, White Dress Ducks, London Smoke, Khaki Material, Percalés, Cotton Tweeds, Flour Drugget, etc., etc.</p>
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