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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Trade War Minister Justifies Action In Seizing Mail Matter

Gives Associated Press Some Figures Bearing on Subject—Matter Recently Taken From Mails From Neutral Countries Cannot be Said to be Regarded as Postal Correspondence Under Hague Convention—Gives Description of Packages Taken From Liner "United States"—Question is What Would Result be if Britain Announced She Would Not Touch Goods Sent Through Post to and From Germany

London, March 11.—As regards seizures there has been some feeling in the United States that our action on detaining parcel and letter mails for examination is frivolous, that it entailed a large amount of inconvenience out of all proportion to the benefits which might accrue to our enemies from goods thus carried, said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, showing the Associated Press today some figures which indicated the extent of the trade carried on through the mails to and from Germany. These figures taken alone, Lord Robert added, seem to sustain the American criticism, as none of them are large in comparison with cargo seizures, but the whole problem reduces itself to the broad question as to whether Germany can import goods valuable for her war purposes and export goods increasing her foreign credits under first class and parcel postage. So it becomes a question, not so much as to what actually is shipped in this form, but what would be shipped if Great Britain announced to the world that she would not touch goods sent through the post to and from Germany. Recently we have taken from letter mail sent from Germany valuable consignments of goods which cannot be regarded as postal correspondence under the Hague Convention.

As an instance of the use of parcel post we took from the liner "United States" bound for Scandinavia the following: 1594 parcels of fur skins; 221 parcels of military boots; 418 parcels of strip tin; 80 parcels of ferro vanadium. It is unnecessary to here dilate upon the great military value of the last two items.

The Olinda cleared yesterday for Pernambuco, taking 471 qtls. codfish shipped by the Monroe Export Co. and sails first chance.

Dominion Steel Pays 3 1-2 on Preferred

Dividend Payable on April 1st.—Disbursement Calls For \$173,000

Montreal, March 11.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation held here, a dividend of three and a half per cent. upon preferred stock of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. was declared, payable on April 1st. The disbursement calls for \$173,000.

Setting the Example

LONDON, Mar. 10.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the first member of the British Ministry to give up his motor car, and set an example for the community in the interests of economy. The Chancellor is seen daily walking to Parliament and Council meetings. No other member of the Cabinet has yet followed his example, though Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, uses the automobile sparingly.

Hun Press Is Sore With Foreign Office

LONDON, Mar. 10.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says the German press devotes many leading articles to the German declaration of war on Portugal. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed with the Foreign Office, which the newspapers claim could have detached the Lisbon Cabinet from Great Britain by tactful handling of the Portuguese situation. The German Minister at Lisbon probably will retire from the diplomatic service. The Portuguese Minister with the personnel of the Legation, will leave Berlin to-night. Germany has asked Spain to represent German interests at Lisbon. This action recalls the fact that Switzerland was asked to represent Germany at Rome, after the breach of diplomatic relations, caused by Italy's declaration of war against Austria.

German interests in the more important capitals of London, Paris and Petrograd are in the hands of the American Ambassadors there.

Barque Sunk

LONDON, Mar. 10.—The French barque Ville du Havre, 3,109 tons, has been sunk.

Smuts Clean Up Enemy In E. Africa

Forces Under General Smuts Occupy Chala, Taveta and Salaita—Many Germans With Machine Guns Surrender to General Bergener

London, March 11.—Lieutenant-General Smuts, commanding the expedition against the Germans in East Africa, reported the occupation of Taveta and also Salaita. The official statement follows:—"General Smuts reports that after the occupation of Chala yesterday, General Von Deventer's forces pushed on to Taveta, and found it partially evacuated by the enemy. Some Germans with machine guns surrendered to General Bergener. We now occupy Taveta. Simultaneously with our forward movement yesterday, General Tighe opened a bombardment of the Salaita position, which later was attacked and occupied. Operations are continuing. The scene of operations in East Africa is on the northern frontier between the German and British colonies. Taveta is on the British side of the line.

General Smuts Making Good

LONDON, Mar. 10.—Lieut. General Smuts' occupation of Taveta and also of Salaita, German East Africa, is announced.

Entire Region of Verdun Still Continues to Be the Scene of Intense Operations

Huns Launch Heavy Attacks Against French West of Douaumont Embracing Village of Vaux—At Both Places Their Efforts to Advance Broke Down Under Heavy Fire of the French—Petrograd Reports Heavy German Losses in Region of Upper Stripa on Russian Front—Italians and Austrians Still Battle Despite Bad Weather

LONDON, Mar. 11.—By throwing large masses of infantry against the French in Corbeaux Wood, north-west of Verdun, the Germans, after several attacks, which they are declared by Paris to have suffered large casualties, have retaken part of the wood from which the French previously ejected them. The entire region about Verdun continues to be the scene of intense operations. West of Douaumont sector and embracing the village of Vaux have been points against which the Germans have launched vicious infantry attacks, but at both places their efforts to advance broke down under the heavy fire of the French. Berlin, however, counters this assertion by announcing the taking of a ridge west of Douaumont by the Germans and says also that the Germans have succeeded in pushing forward their line through the wooded sector south-east of Dambloup, which lies a short distance east of Fort Vaux. It is admitted in the German official communication that the French have succeeded in gaining a firm footing in Fort Vaux. Paris had previously categorically denied that the Germans had captured either the fort or the village of Vaux. East south-east of Verdun, over a front of about seven and a half miles, the Germans have been directing a heavy bombardment of the towns of Eix, Moulainville, Villiers Sous, Bouchamp and Bonzee, with French guns answering them energetically. In the Artois region the French have occupied a crater of a mine exploded by the Germans. In Lorraine, they have damaged with their gun-fire, German or-

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, March 11.—The War Office to-night made public the following official statement concerning the fighting in Mesopotamia:

"General Lake reports that General Aymer who was operating on March 8th. from seven to eight miles from the right bank of the Tigris River, in consequence of lack of water, has been obliged to fall back on the river after having removed all his wounded.

Capture of Trebizond Imminent

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.—Russian troops have landed on the Black Sea coast of Asiatic Turkey, and the occupation of Trebizond is imminent, according to a despatch received today from the American Embassy at Constantinople.

The State Department also was advised that the American Consul at Trebizond had taken over the archives of the German Consulate there, the German Consul having left.

Portugal Accepts Germany's Decision

PARIS, Mar. 10.—The Portuguese Legation announces that a state of war exists between the Portuguese Republic and the German Empire from six o'clock last night.

Don't brood over the past nor dream of the future, but seize the instant and get your lesson from the hour.

Huns Fail To Capture Douaumont

Germans Reoccupy Part of Corbeaux Wood, But Losses Said to be Beyond All Proportions For Objective Sought

Paris, March 11.—German infantry attacks, launched with huge effectiveness, but with losses described as beyond all proportions for the objective they sought, have reoccupied part of Corbeaux Wood, west of the Meuse and northwest of Verdun.

According to French official communication issued to-night German attacks west of the village of Douaumont and against the village of Vaux were put down by the French.

What's Winston Churchill's Game?

LONDON, Mar. 10.—The Weekly Nation believes that Col. Churchill, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, intends to resign his commission in the Army and return to Parliament.

Neutral Sunk

LONDON, Mar. 10.—The Norwegian barque Silius, from New York, February 4th, bound for Havre, has been sunk. Three members of the crew were lost.

Wilson After Villa's Scalp Dead or Alive

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.—President Wilson to-day ordered American troops over the Mexican border to capture or kill the Villa bandits who, yesterday, raided Columbus, N.M. In its present stage the President's order does not mean armed intervention in Mexico, but provides for a punitive expedition to deal with the lawless forces over which the Carranza Government has no control.

Entente Powers Will Not Accept U. S. Proposals

WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.—Entente Allies have agreed to inform the United States that they cannot accept the proposal in Secretary of State Lansing's recent circular memorandum that a modus vivendi be entered into for the disarmament of belligerent-owned merchant ships. Conferences between the Allies on this subject has been ended, and formal reports to the American suggestion are expected in the near future.

Why Germany Declared War On Portugal

Was Afraid Other Countries would Do as Portugal did—Says British Diplomat in Touch With the Situation.

LONDON, March 11.—Germany has declared war on Portugal, according to a British diplomat in close touch with the situation, because she feared that other countries might do what Portugal has done, as the seizure of Portugal makes the submarine campaign much less effective and because it increases the available tonnage.

This official also declared that Portugal only exercised the rights of eminent domain and took the ships with a promise to make compensation, for the reason that she is in vital need of more cessels. He pointed out the fact that Italy, which is not at war with Germany, did the same thing without any serious protest from Berlin.

Failed On Account Of the Efficiency Of British Navy

Germany's Contention That We Have no Right to Interfere with Trade is Absurd says Lord Cecil—Whole Purpose of Hun Submarine Blockade Was to Prevent Trade With Britain—It Failed Owing to the Efficiency of Britain's Fleet—All Nonsense to Say Submarines Because they Are a New Departure in Warfare Are Not Subject to International Law

LONDON, Mar. 11.—"Knowing well that the Germans would starve us if they got the chance, I don't believe any intelligent German doubts for a moment we have a perfect right to put every economic pressure possible on them to bring the war to an end in the most humane way," said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, to-day discussing the new German submarine memorandum, and its possible consequences.

"There is really nothing new in the German submarine memorandum," said Lord Robert, "as it employs the same old evasions. They still use the reprisal argument, but they began submarine warfare before the so-called blockade was adopted. With regard to the charge of mine-laying, they began to sow them indiscriminately before we put down any. We never laid a mine in the trade routes of the high seas, while the Germans even planted them in neutral waters, as is witnessed in the present case of Sweden. These things we have never done.

As far as the increase in the list of contraband goes, every belligerent in the past has exercised this right according to their needs, with due regard for existing rights. Besides not having ratified it, we are not bound by the Declaration of London. Whether Germany will increase her contraband list in violation of the Declaration, I do not know, and it does not matter.

"It is nonsense to say that submarines, being a new departure in warfare, are not subject to existing

International Law. They are merely warships, therefore, come under existing rules. We might as well say that German airships have a right to drop bombs on women and children, who always have been protected by International Law, which prohibits their murder.

"As to the right to stop food supplies, Germany set the precedent by sinking the Dutch ship Maria and the American ship William P. Frye. Blockaders always have been recognized and cannot be called inhumane, as they cause less suffering and less loss of life than the actual operations of warfare, especially bombardments.

"Germany's general contention that we have no right to interfere with trade is absurd, such interference is a natural result of the blockade. The German contention that British merchant ships are armed effectively cannot be sustained by reference to Admiralty instructions last October, as they were issued with the purpose of enabling ships to defend themselves from attack. Such armament is only for suitable defence, as is shown in the case of the steamer Clan MacTavish sunk by the German raider Moeve.

"The fact that the submarine is much more vulnerable than a merchant raider, gives it no right to sink neutrals without warning. The general assertion that the Germans interfere less with trade than the Allies is untrue. The whole purpose of their submarine blockade was to prevent trade with Great Britain. It failed on account of the efficiency of the British Navy. As yet there is no indication of any success being enjoyed by the new submarine campaign, but it is dangerous to prophesy. However, the Navy probably will be able to deal with any new manifestation of 'frightfulness.'

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"San Onofre is Towed to Halifax"

Oil Tanker Reported Last Week Off Cape Race Is Due At Halifax To-day.

Halifax, March 11.—After drifting helpless off the Newfoundland coast for more than a week, without coal, the 9,000 ton Eagle Oil Company's steamer San Onofre has been taken in tow by the steamer Ashtabula, and is expected to reach Halifax to-day.

The Naval Department has despatched assistance to the disabled ship.

Casualties For Feb. Number 35,198

LONDON, Mar. 10.—According to official German casualty lists which have reached London, the total German casualties for February was 35,198. This brings up the total for war, as shown in these lists, to 2,667,372.

VERY LATEST WAR NEWS ON PAGE 3

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Graphic Description of Hun Attack on Douaumont Fort

French Guns Mow Down Germans as They Advance in Solid Form.—Singing, Groaning and Explosions, All Mixed Together, Produced a Noise Truly Infernal.—Germans Find Themselves in a Trap Like Rats, at the Mercy of the French Guns.

PARIS, March 1.—An officer stationed in an artillery observation post near Douaumont gives the following account of the German assault on that position:

"Our post dominated a deep ravine which the Germans had already tried unsuccessfully to cross. Lost in the depths of the gully, their infantry could neither debouch from either end nor mount to the assault of the crests. Toward the end of the night their artillery received orders to trench our positions with shells so they could be taken. The whole region was the object of a frightful bombardment, while the summit which barred their route was the particular target of their gunners.

"Unceasingly their shells, of all calibres, fell in front of our position and burst with a terrific roar. The air was filled with hundreds of projectiles, crossing each other in all directions, and their whistling and singing and groaning and explosions, all mixed together, produced a noise truly infernal.

Calm as Though in Theatre.

"From time to time an aerial torpedo passed with the noise of an enormous automobile at full speed. All of these engines of destruction were concentrated on a space of less than ten kilometres. Their explosions came from all sides in the midst of clouds of smoke, earth and pulverized stone that ended by covering the earth as with a thick fog. Nevertheless, in the midst of this hell we saw below us a French soldier standing entry in a hastily-erected shelter and as calm as though he was in a theatre. Sometimes he was half covered with earth, thrown over him by an exploding shell. Sometimes he disappeared completely in a cloud of smoke when a shell exploded very close. When he reappeared he was as tranquil as though nothing had happened, holding his glasses to his eyes and telephone in hand. These politics have solid nerves. Suddenly an enormous explosion made the earth fly around our position. A huge shell dug a fantastic crater in front of us. Our telephone wire was broken, cutting our communication with all our batteries. A soldier crawled out on his stomach to repair the break.

Death Had No Terror for Him.

"He advanced slowly in the midst of exploding torpedoes and shells. It seemed impossible that he could escape death. All the world believed that the German artillery was making a grand effort before the final assault. The mitrailleuses were unchained on all sides. The German expenditure of ammunition passed all imagination. Never has there been such a bombardment since the beginning of hostilities. Our soldier going to repair the wire was enveloped on all sides by explosions. He sheltered himself as best he could in craters made by shells. At last he gained the point where the wire was broken and repaired it, then sheltered himself in a trench dug by a mitrailleuse and waited for the storm to pass. Little by little the German fire relaxed. It was the supreme moment. Smoke, white dust made by earth and snow pulverized by shells, slowly dissipated.

An Awful Spectacle.

"Before our eyes was a frightful spectacle. A little distance in front of us there had been some supporting trenches. Nothing remained of them. They had been absolutely levelled. Here and there rose vestiges of a parapet, while as to barbed wire entanglements, it was impossible to discover a trace of them. All had been cut down or disappeared under the earth of exploding shells thrown on them. The earth was as flat as though there had never been such a thing as a cannonade. One could believe himself on ground freshly ploughed and harrowed ready for planting crops. Down in the ravine some black masses began to move over the white mantle of snow which was there undisturbed. They were German infantry advancing in close ranks to debouch from the ends of the trough, while others sought to gain the crests by direct assault.

Vision Becomes Infernal.

"It is our moment to act. Word went through the telephone to our batteries and the dance commenced.

The vision becomes infernal. Down the crests between the two crests, and on their slopes several regiments spread out, but the gaps between them were constantly filled by the arrival of fresh elements. We could hear a long whistle over our heads. It is our pilot shell. It falls fairly in the midst of the German soldiers. We telephone that the range is good. Then it is a deluge of shells which burst in the enemy's ranks. The position of the Germans is critical. With our glasses we can see some of them flying, while others, covered with earth and blood, seek to shelter themselves behind the wall of death.

First Wave Wiped Out.

"The first wave was wiped out. There were piles of bodies on all sides. But already a new wave appears, which tries to make head against the rain of steel. It cannot advance. It gives ground.

"Our fire is rectified and our projectiles begin again to cut wide lanes through the German ranks. The region is enveloped in a thunder of hursting shells with which is mixed the sharp note of the mitrailleuse firing from the crest, which the Germans seek to capture.

"Another German wave forms, which is more formidable and more furious. The Germans swarm like rats and come on despite our shells. Our hearts stand still. Will they succeed? No.

Heavy Artillery Speaks.

"At this moment our heavy artillery, which has not yet been in action, begins to fire in a manner truly terrifying. Huge shells in exploding throw great jets of flame on all sides. The ravine has become a veritable volcano. One cannot tell whether it is stones or men thrown into the air. Pieces of bodies now obstruct the gully and form a barricade before the Germans, who give way and seek to retreat.

"Their attack, extraordinary as it was in violence and numbers, has failed after terrible losses and our guns, little by little, lift their fire to the German batteries in the rear, which have been powerless to silence ours."

"Will Never Take Verdun."

A soldier who had been invalided home in the early days of the battle describes the passage of the German through the Village of Malancourt. As he spoke his voice carried the ring of absolute confidence.

"They will never take Verdun," he said. "Well sheltered, I watched the arrival of the boches at my village. They came in solid ranks, without word, loading and reloading their rifles without cessation. Our seventy-fives fell among them and then the mitrailleuses entered into action. I was no longer a battalion. It was a few staggered groups of men that one saw torn by a rain of shells and bullets, squeezing close against each other as though for mutual protection.

"On the border of Montfaucou, I saw one of these groups disappear at one blow as though they had been swallowed in a marsh. Our shells? What frightful work they did. Never will I forget those fragments of human beings that fell at my feet. Never can I forget that terrible picture."

Wavered, Halted, Disappeared.

"I followed the boche attack on Haumont and Samogneux. The field of battle was lighted as though in full day by star shells. Black masses of Germans advanced, protected by their artillery, while ours remained silent. I imagined our men had been ordered to fall back. But finally our artillery began, and then the enemy ranks wavered, halted and disappeared. Our guns had waited until the Germans were in a little hollow all arranged for the massacre. What a butchery the Crown Prince had organized. In a little hollow, five hundred yards by fifty, there were the bodies of some two or three thousand German soldiers who will never see their Deutschland again.

"No, the Germans will never have our Verdun. They will break their teeth there. Some houses will be destroyed. That will end the fine affair. We, who know how to give our sons,

shall we weep for a few fallen walls? No. The thing for us to do is to make the beast pay dear for these wanton destructions."

Bombardment of Verdun City.

Another refugee brought to Paris the first story of the bombardment of the City of Verdun. Once before the Germans shelled the city, just to show they could, and for months they have been able to do so with the guns that had been brought up by the Crown Prince's army.

"Yes," he said, when questioned, "I come from Verdun. Everything left of my property I have in my bag." He smiled a little. "But that doesn't matter. The great thing is that though the Germans may shell the city they can never take it."

"The bombardment was a surprise for us in Verdun. We were so confident because those who had left the city at the time of the first bombardment had come back and business took its normal course. So we felt veritable astonishment when the first shells fell. "Sunday was quiet again, but Monday we had to accept that it was a serious affair. Do not imagine, however, that the streets were deserted. There were some men, chiefly old ones, who were desperately attached to the roofs, which had sheltered them all their lives. They were always full of indomitable hope. They remained as deaf to the official commands as to the prayers of friends.

"Weary, and held by the memory of the past, I decided to remain and went to the citadel, hoping to be told that all soon would be finished. The cannon began again, however, and ours replied with redoubled activity. All Monday night and Tuesday the bombardment continued.

"The military authorities worked ceaselessly that there should be food and shelter for all. Women and children were first thought of. There was no more of caste: no rich, no poor, no distinction of age, even women of aristocracy carried the modest packages of the very poor in arms already charged with babies. It was a veritable levelling of all. What a school war is. Wednesday night by little groups, we left what had been Verdun."

Pinch Will Soon Come.

The question of the number of men engaged is a very uncertain one. The favorite basis of calculation for men is the Prussian lists of losses. But it is easy to calculate from them that Germany was beaten several months ago, yet she seems to have a considerable army still in the field. I believe that Germany still has all the men she needs for her daily operations, but I doubt very much if she has the men to extend her lines very far.

"Furthermore, I believe, that a little more of such work as she has been doing for the last month will make her begin to feel a pinch in men on the western front. In January, 1916, Germany tried six big attacks on the western front. Every one of them failed. In only one did she have even a slight success. Besides the big attacks there have been many minor attacks. Like the big attacks, the small ones have failed. Each of these attacks has cost men, and in the aggregate the German losses have been very large.

At this stage of the war Germany cannot stand continued losses in unsuccessful attacks. But more important is the effect on the morale of the opposing armies. German morale will suffer and the allied morale will gain, and that is equivalent to a large added loss in men for Germany and a relatively greater gain for the allies.

All in Favor of Allies.

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

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

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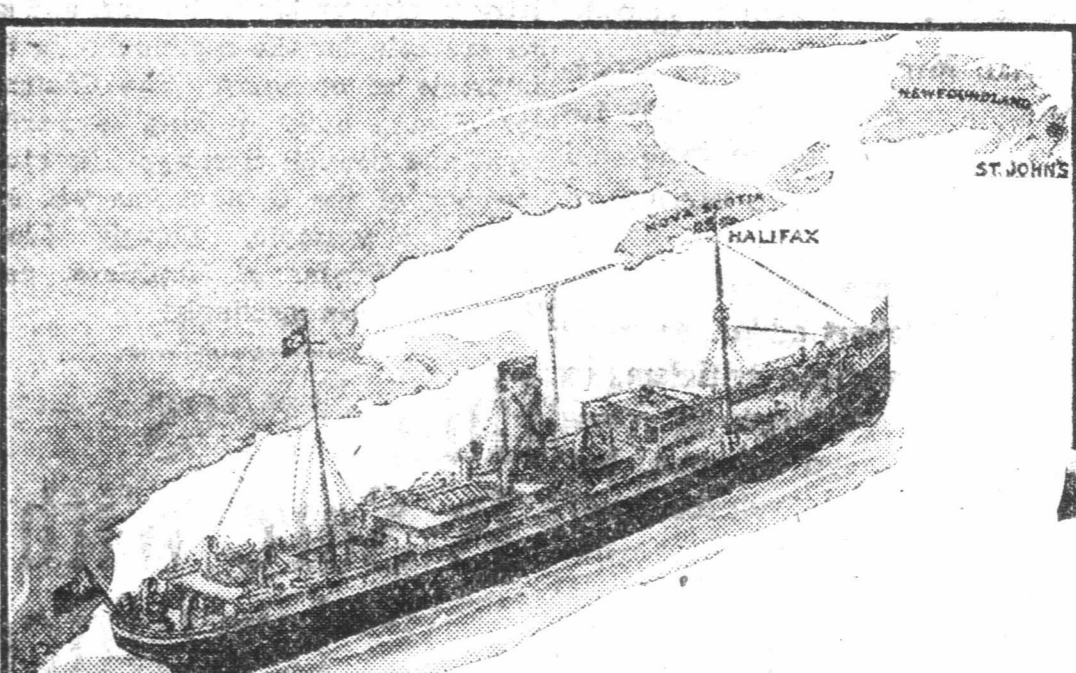
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SOME STRAIGHT TALK FOR THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

"Lower Five" Again Write on Postal Affairs at Bishop's Falls—The Conduct of Officials There Is Not Satisfactory to the Public—Better Conditions Expected When Union Government Comes Into Power.

(To Editor of "Mail and Advocate.") Dear Sir,—If you will allow us a small space in your valuable paper, we should like to say that things are coming to light very fast respecting the Post Office Scandal of this place. We have noticed the strong, outspoken statement made by Mr. F. J. Dove quite recently in the columns of your paper, and while we admire the way in which he has backed up the truth regarding the manner in which the Post Office has been kept, we cannot fully admire his way of defending himself, because we are inclined to think it has been forced from him, but we fully believe the ladies of the Post Office have, so to speak, walked into

the fire by attacking him, and we predict a stormy time in store for them, and by the way we have heard that this is the second time these ladies have resorted to spiteful tactics, and it is rumored came very near being nipped pretty tightly, but were let off, due, no doubt, to the leniency of the person attacked.

Now, we wonder, Mr. Editor, what was the direct cause of Mr. F. J. making this extremely strong declaration over his own signature? Shall we venture a few questions and ask. Has he lost prestige with the (pardon me, Mr. Editor, no offence meant to the society of Bishop's Falls) I meant to say the "clique" of this place? Or was it because he knew the public of this place were never treated properly at that Post Office by the present officials, and that the rules and regulations of it were never kept as they should have been, that prompted him to write. We shall

probably see and time will tell. He also states that these "Lady Gossipers" and "Hangers on" could have been left out of the matter. Now, Mr. "Shrewd One" we thoroughly disagree with you, and state right here that they are to blame, for they not only broke the rules and regulations of the Post Office, but they annoyed the public, even prevented them from doing business there with their senseless and gossiping chatter continually going daily, and if you knew "Mr. Smart Man" how nicely and politely your name, as well as others, have been used by these so-called aristocrats (save the mark), at times, you would not be so eager to have them left out of the matter. We admit you are smart, but there is a lot you can learn, and if these "town criers" that hung around the Post Office (I use the past tense Mr. Editor, because since our writing they don't hang around the private department of the Post Office) could see themselves as others see them, their much-vaunted society accomplishments and pre-eminence would, we believe, suffer a very severe shock, on which it has been so presumptuously built.

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Performances Throughout the LENTEN SEASON for the City RELIEF Fund.

LATEST!

LONDON, March 1.—The Paris correspondent to the Daily Mail, telegraphing under Friday's date, says that not since the battle of Verdun began have the German losses been so terrible as in yesterday's fierce fighting. Whole brigades which went into action against Douaumont and Vaux village and Vaux fort were practically wiped out of existence, and most of German units engaged lost two-thirds of their strength.

LONDON, Mar. 11.—A Milan despatch to the Daily Mail says that a Cabinet crisis is believed to be imminent in Italy, owing to the insistence of the advocates of a Coalition Government.

London, March 11.—Official German communication, according to a despatch from Amsterdam, says that on Thursday morning seaplanes dropped bombs on a Russian squadron, of one battleship and five destroyers and on several Russian merchantships in the Black Sea on the coast of Bulgaria. It was observed that some of the destroyers were hit. Despite heavy shelling from Russian warships, communication adds, the seaplanes returned safely.

We repeat that there is not sufficient work in this Office for more than one fairly competent operator, and that it is one continual holiday for one or the other of these ladies, and we can assure you, Mr. Editor, that the people of this place are looking forward to better conditions and better service in the Post Office Department, and Mr. Coaker's handling of the Government reins will be hailed with delight in this place and that this power will be given him next elections, we feel assured. People are getting wise to his (Mr. Coaker's) interestedness in the welfare of the labourers and public in general and are looking forward to the time when these sleepy individuals in the General Post Office with fat paid salaries, and who are responsible for the way in which the Branch Post Office Departments are kept will have to wake up out of their lethargy and earn their money if they want to hold their jobs.

tor.—We are, etc.

LOWER FIVE.
Bishop's Falls, Feb. 29, 1916.

Masonic Order to Strive for Peace

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 29.—The Savannah Morning News says:

"A plan to bring about peace in Europe through the fraternities of Masonry has been evolved by George R. Benton of this city, and submitted to Henry Ford for his consideration. Mr. Ford acknowledged the receipt of the plan yesterday by telegraph. Mr. Benton while in attendance upon the Shrine ceremonial in Atlanta revealed his plan to Imperial Potentate J. Putnam Stevens and Governor Harris, both Masons of high degree, and it was approved by them. They agreed to aid in its consummation. The following telegram then was despatched to Mr. Ford:

"Why not let us start a movement of Masonic nature to lift our fighting brothers in the war-torn countries across the Atlantic out of their living graves, the trenches? This can easily be done by the strong Masonic influences and grip. If interested will communicate further with you."

"Mr. Ford's acknowledgement of telegram was received by Mr. Benton on his return from Atlanta yesterday morning. Fully half the persons engaged in the war are Masons or have Masonic connections, Mr. Benton believes, that if the fraternity sponsors oath, madam?"

the movement their support will be secured. He pointed out that King George and members of the War Cabinets of several of the fighting nations are affiliated with the order. It is not believed the movement would be impeded by the fact that this would be the first instance in which the Masonic bodies lent themselves to an effort of this character."

It always makes a man peevish when people compliment him on his success and then add that they can't understand it.

The Result of Too Much Booze

Last night Detective Byrne and Const. Tobin arrested Llewlyn Hamilton of Tack's Beach at his boarding house on New Gower Street on a charge of stealing \$645 from Capt. Ben Brown, also of Tack's Beach. It was elucidated in Court to-day before Mr. Hutchings, J.P., that Brown, Cheseman and the accused had been drinking together and that they went last evening to Brown's boarding-house, Bellows, on Adelaide Street, where Brown, who had 12 bottles of liquor with him, became very drunk. He went to bed, where he became ill, the accused assisted him and when a little later he had one or two lucid moments he requested the prisoner to take his money from his pocket and keep it in safety for him, and this he did. After sleeping off the fumes of the liquor, Brown missed his money, which the other had taken with him to his boarding house, forgot all about the incident of giving the money to Hamilton, reported his "loss" to the police, with the result mentioned above.

When Hamilton was arrested he had the money on him and told a straight story to the police.

Mr. Sullivan, Inspector-General, prosecuted and Gibbs, K.C. deeded. When seeing that the man was innocent, both congratulated him on his action in taking and keeping in safety Brown's money. The case was dismissed and Hamilton left the Court without a blemish on his character.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR HOUSE

A couple of days ago, an outport man, who had been selling produce, etc. in the City, left his horse on Cookstown Road, while he went into Mr. Patk. Myron's store on business. He forgot that he had left his coat on the slide with \$35 cash in an inner pocket. When he thought of the matter, some time had elapsed, and on going to the team he found that some thief had stolen the cash.

Recently, a tailor of Water Street, sent a new suit of clothes he had made for a customer to the latter's house. He took the pants to a room, and left the coat and vest in the hallway. He later missed them and now has come to the sorrowful conclusion that some thief quietly entered and appropriated them.

NOT HALF SO SORRY

Father—"Aren't you sorry now that you hit Willie Jones?"
Bobby—"I ain't half so sorry as he is."

U.T.C. F.P.U.

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We are offering to the General Public some SPECIAL BIG VALUES at Extraordinary Low Prices. Look this List over and you will find something you need, and save your money. Watch "The Mail and Advocate" (the people's paper) FOR BARGAINS.

They say a dollar saved is as good as a dollar earned. So by purchasing goods from the Union Trading Co's Store you increase your income.

Hardware Specials	Dry Goods	Sealers' Supplies
HAND SAWS 16 inch Blade. For Household use. Sale Price, 18c. each.	MEN'S COTTON TWEED PANTS Special Value. \$1.05	Green River Knives. Belt and Sheaths. Tin Tea Kettles. Tin Boats' Kettles. Small Tin Pans. Mixing Pans. Overalls. Wool Socks. Wool Mitts. Brown Blankets. Wadded Quilts. Raisins. Oatmeal. Tea, Coffee, Cocoa. Milk. Tobacco.
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STANDARD EGG BEATERS Extra Strong. Only 9c. each.	Special Line MEN'S WOOL SOX. Sale Price 40c.	25 Pair MEN'S JOB BOOTS. Good Boot to wear in rubbers. Sale Price \$2.10 up.
POTATO MASHERS Made of strong wire. 8c. each.	TOWELS SPECIALS In White and Blay Turkish. Sale Price, 14c. to 35c.	
Job Line CLAW HAMMERS Only 16c. each Hammer.	BLUE CHAMBRAY SHIRTS. A Good Strong Working Shirt. Value 75c. For 55c.	
Job Line ENAMEL PANS 12c. each.	Special Line CHILD VELVET HATS. 35c. each. See Window.	

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

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"THE MONEY LEECHES."

A 2 Reel Detective feature, an episode of the "GIRL DETECTIVE" series.

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A Biograph Comedy-Drama, the cast includes JACK MULHAD and IRMA DAWKINS.

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A spectacular Eastern Drama by the Selig Company.

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Good Music and Effects—A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre—Clean and Cosy.

The Usual Big MATINEE on SATURDAY—EXTRA PICTURES

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"The Confession of Madame Barostoff,"
A Russian Military Feature in 3 Reels.

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.

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For the Logging Camps at

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Wages Average \$24 and Board.

GOOD MEN STAYING TO End of Chop

Will be paid \$26 per month.

TAKE TRAIN TO MILLERTOWN OR BADGER.

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

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("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 11, 1916

SHIPPING SHORTAGE

THE British Marine Insurance Companies have just published statistics regarding naval construction in past year. The total number of ships launched was 743 with a tonnage 1,201,638 tons, of which Great Britain's proportion was 327 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 650,919 tons. This represents a great falling off from previous years. In 1914 Great Britain built 663 vessels with a tonnage of 1,169,200 tons; and in 1913, 1,062 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,400,729 tons. The only countries which show an increase in their shipping output for 1915 are Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

The British shortage is accounted for in many ways: First the War has absorbed the almost exclusive attention of the British public; and their recruiting has withdrawn from the shipyards a large number of skilled workmen who were needed either at the front or in the manufacture of munitions.

What this year will bring forth in the way of shipbuilding is impossible to conjecture; but it is to be hoped that Great Britain will make an effort to increase the number of commercial vessels. These are equally as necessary as the squadrons that guard the North Sea; for if freight rates continue to increase, as they have been increasing, shipments from the overseas dominions to the Motherland will become prohibitive.

In normal times, the output of the British shipyards represents about 60 per cent. of the total output of the world's shipping plants.

Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, recently made a declaration in the House of Commons regarding the increase in freight rates. This was made in reply to the contention of certain Members of Parliament that the increase in the freight rates was due to inefficiency on the part of the Administration. He said:—

"The difficulties which confront us in the matter of increased freight rates are not due to poor administration, but rather to our efforts to economize. Maritime commerce is daily becoming a very serious problem. For every 100 vessels we had at our disposal at the beginning of the War we must now be satisfied with 67, of which 24 are under neutral flags."

"You will notice that we count very largely on the service rendered

by neutral shipping; and should we, deprive neutral vessels of higher freight rates or otherwise interfere with them, we would starve."

"There has been no negligence on the part of the Government; and the Board of Trade has been directed in its policy largely by the advice of experts. Furthermore, the Committee of which Lord Curzon is President, has such complete control of freight carriers that no English vessel can undertake any service without the permission of the authorities."

Amongst the remedies suggested by Mr. Runciman to solve the transportation problem he especially recommends the clearing out of the congested ports, a limitation of imports, and greater activity on the part of the shipyards. The Admiralty has already granted permission to these yards to build 45 merchant vessels; and the probabilities are that this number will be increased in the near future. It is not unlikely that several of the vessels now under construction for "war purposes" will be engaged in the mercantile marine.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, suggests that the difficulties at present existing could be minimized by a special commercial training for the Admirals of the Fleet; but we have not any idea as to how this is going to effect a change in the transportation problem. He repudiates the charge of self-aggrandizement on the part of Great Britain for permitting these high freight rates; and he says that it is unjust to charge the Government with "sinister designs" in its effort to limit importations; for this is being simply and solely with a view to improve the operations of the mercantile marine.

The transportation problem is one of most serious with which the British Government has to deal; and locally we are getting an unusually large share of the troubles which come from a shortage of shipping. We urge upon the Morris Government to get busy immediately with regard to the importation of salt. The British Government should be appealed to without delay.

We had a shortage last year when we had local steamers in the trade; now that these have gone we shall have greater difficulties this year. Furthermore, there should be some regulation as to the price. The tendency of certain "patriotic" firms and individuals in this country is to pile on the burdens; and the fishermen have no redress. Salt they must have and they should have it at the lowest possible rate. This matter should be taken up at once; and we shall see that it is the subject of debate in the House of Assembly when it opens.

We have heard it said that "the fishermen have nothing to kick about," as they received (some of them) very high prices for their fish last fall. Oh yes! but what about the many years previous when they got from \$2.50 to \$3.00 for fish? What about the days of serfdom before Mr. Coaker inaugurated the "biggest organization which this country has ever seen"—the F.P.U.? Were this not in existence at the moment, there would be none to raise a voice in defence of the Toilers of the Sea.

LESSON TAUGHT BY JAPS

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.—The Japanese army twelve years ago was the first one in which the medical men demonstrated that disease could be made less dangerous than the enemy. Our own experiences as recently as the Spanish war were disgraceful, because there so few surgeons specially trained for military service. All nations took note of what the Japanese surgeons were able to accomplish, and the medical authorities now make the astonishing announcement that life in the trenches is healthier for the soldiers than life in the barracks was during peace.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION

SOME days ago, in Montreal, the Secretary of the British Proportional Representation Society, Mr. Humphreys, made a plea for proportional representation as a medium for getting a true reflection of every considerable opinion in a Central Council of the Empire. Whilst the proportional representation scheme may be subject to discussion, we believe that there is a growing desire that the spirit of unity which prevails throughout the Britannic nations and commonwealths should receive expression in some form of representative council.

We feel convinced that the Empire can be strengthened by the bringing together representatives of the overseas dominions; but this should be done by having fair and effective representation of the units. Whilst this Council would not, and should not, have a voice in the British internal affairs, it would have the effect of binding the sparsely separated units in a common tie of Imperialism. The overseas dominions are now almost as far apart from a trade standpoint as are foreign nations; and in many instances, in our case, for example, trade with the Motherland has been decreasing. This is demonstrated from our Customs' Returns for the past decade. If we examine the Report for the last fiscal year, we shall find that our trade with Canada—a sister, has decreased alarmingly from an Imperial standpoint, whilst our trade with the United States has increased very largely.

The bonds holding the nations of the Empire together at present are bonds of sentiment and common ideals of freedom and justice. These bonds can be strengthened by a closer drawing together of the units of the Empire. We hardly knew what the British Empire meant till the outbreak of the War in August, 1914. Then every daughter of the Empire rallied to the cause of the Motherland; and all local issues were forgotten. We now see fighting on the blood sodden plains of Flanders the dark-skinned Gurkha, side by side with the sturdy boys from Canada; and in the Near East, we find our own boys lined up with the gallant Australians. Elsewhere, there are similar conditions; and the bond that binds them is the cause of Right for which our Glorious Motherland is fighting against the Prussian hordes that would enslave the world.

Imperial Federation from a commercial standpoint is now a necessity. British Colonies have in the past been large customers of Germany; and she was gradually ousting England from the world's markets. The German trade with India had assumed enormous proportions; and were it not restricted (as it has been by future chased the British merchant) it would have in the near future from the Eastern markets. What would this mean? It would mean that Germany should have such control of the East commercially that the gradual weaning away the Easterners from allegiance to Britain would be simply a question of time. Germany has lavished money extravagantly on her colonies (so-called); and we have proof of this in conditions which existed in Africa and in the Far East.

Imperial Federation would in nowise affect the autonomy of Britain's overseas dominions; for there is room for many nations in the democratic British Empire. Federation would be the greatest boon that could come to such ourselves. We have large interests in foreign countries; but we have no power to negotiate with them directly. Our negotiations with these are carried on through the British Foreign Office which may, or may not, be conversant with our needs or requirements. Ordinarily we are at the mercy of

FLAMES

I WATCHED a log in the fireplace burning,
Wrapped in flame like a winding sheet,
Giving again with splendid largesse
The sun's long gift of treasured heat—
Giving again in the fire's low music
The sound of wind on an autumn night,
And the gold of many a summer sunrise
Garnered and given out in light.

I watched a log in the fireplace burning—
Oh, if I too, could on be
Sure to give back the love and laughter
That life so freely gave to me.
—SARAH TEASDALE in Harper's Weekly.

§ § § §

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MARCH 11

JAMES MARTIN, M.H.A., Placentia, gave notice of first light-house, bill, 1834.
Tichbourne trial ended after 188 days—the claimant found guilty of fraud and perjury, 1874.
John Lindberg injured from gas explosion in Water Street store, 1877.
Eugene Barron, cabinet-maker, died, 1887.
Hunter and Crossley, evangelists, arrived, 1899.

§ § § §

MARCH 12

THE brig, Gem, burnt at Harbor Grace; three men, Hogan, Walsh and Knox, perished, 1834.
The U.S. warship Yantic sailed from St. John's with remains of Lieut. Bowman, a naval officer who had died the previous summer on board the warship Alliance, 1881.
Account of loss of sealing steamer Wolf, off Fogo, 1897.
The battleship Oregon left San Francisco, to sail round the Horn and join Atlantic squadron, 1898.
Couzens' cooerage, Southside, on fire, 1899.
Henry Oldridge, Devonshire hotel, died, 1888.
Mrs. John Driscoll and four children burnt to death at Bay Bulls, 1894.
Twillingate Sun registered—J. P. Thompson, proprietor, 1884.
Capt. Peter McDonald, tide-waiter, died, 1898.
Sister Agatha O'Neill, St. Michael's Convent, died, 1898.

the dominant party in the House of Assembly, or the Governor-in-Council; and this *modus operandi* has time and again proven to be unsatisfactory. Were there an Imperial Council, there would be doubtless representation of every interest (political) in the Colony; and our representatives (who would be chosen from the best men available) would have a complete grasp of local conditions and thus be in a position to effect a great deal.

We have recently had an illustration of the difficulties of dealing with foreign nations,—the embargo on imports into Greece. We were severely handicapped for a considerable time; and not till the Foreign Office adjusted the difficulty, were we able to send our fish cargoes into a market which readily absorbed our fish products. Then let us take the French situation,—we cannot now avail of the large market which exists in France at the present moment, owing to the almost exclusive tariff and the bonus system which has been fostered by the French Government. An Imperial Council would doubtless be able to adjust even this difficulty.

FIGHTERS

—FOR THE—
FLAG

III.—THE SCOTS GUARDS

IN scarlet tunics with blue facings, their buttons placed in sets of threes, their headdress the bearskin, their band playing "The Highland Laddie"—that's how you will see the Jocks in time of peace, or if they are in their undress you may know them by the diced border of their forage caps.

To-day the all-levelling khaki has shorn them of their brilliance, but whatever the uniform the man is the same, and the Jocks of to-day are worthy inheritors of their long line of forerunners in the service.

The regiment is one of the oldest in the British Army, but oddly enough the exact date when it was founded is unknown, and much of its early history has been lost, for in 1841 a fire destroyed the record office and all the historic documents in it. It is certain that the Scots Guards were founded by Charles the First in his earliest attempts to remodel the Army, hence it dates from 1639 or thereabouts.

The Jocks did not keep their original name long for it was as the Scots Fusilier Guards that they won their greatest share of fame, and in their two hundred and seventy odd years of service they have shared practically every campaign where the British flag has flown.

To read of their winning of some of their early laurels has a curiously modern sound in view of present-day happenings, for in 1695, Belgium—to give the land its modern name—was the battleground of Europe, as it has since been, and Namur stood out as an apparently invincible fortress in the hands of an enemy.

Against it came the British troops under William of Orange, the Scots Guards amongst them. Almost as the attack on the city began, a great enemy army appeared in the rear of the besiegers. For three breathless days the fate of the British hung in the balance, then that relieving army calmly went away. Its general held that Namur could not be taken by assault. He was content to leave the British to batter themselves to death against its mighty walls.

The rearward danger gone, they turned to the attack in good earnest, for William had vowed Namur should fall whatever the cost.

To the Scots Guards was given one of the most difficult orders of the day. Before the city lay a wide glacis or plain, commanded by the guns of the city, and the Guards were ordered to rush across the open, not firing a shot on the way, but saving their ammunition till they should have climbed the ramparts, and were at death-grips with the defenders. Ghastly as the ordeal was, they made the great charge without wavering. From bristling walls

heavy artillery and muskets sent a ceaseless rain of shot, but though their comrades fell in serried rows upon the plain the Scots Guards rushed to the outer palisades.

Once there, their silent muskets spoke; the ramparts were scaled with the help of the dead whose bodies made a ghastly stair, and the enemy giving way under the furious onrush, the key to Namur was won. Two thousand British lay dead as the price, and to-day the Scots Guards carry the name Namur emblazoned on their banners.

It is perhaps of interest to add that among the British allies who took part in the assault were the Brandenburgers, who were led by the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, then a lad of nineteen, to whom Carlyle ascribes an important place in military history as "the inventor of the iron ramrod, the equal step and the founder of all modern military tactics"—those tactics which obtained for a couple of centuries, and have only been set aside or superseded in our own time.

With Marlborough, the Scots Guards won fresh fame. As the Scots Fusilier Guards we find them mentioned in all the great struggles of the eighteenth century, and in the Peninsular War they were constantly engaged; then to Flanders again to shed their blood at Waterloo. Nearly half a century later came the Crimean War, and the Scots Fusilier Guards were among the first who landed to take part in the great struggle on the Alma.

Says the Special Correspondent of The Times, who was an eyewitness of the charge:

"The Guards on the right of the light division, and the brigade of Highlanders were storming the heights on the left. Their line was almost as regular as though they were in Hyde Park. . . . The Duke (of Cambridge) encouraged his men by voice and example, and proved himself worthy of his proud command and of the royal race from which he comes."

"Highlanders," said Sir C. Campbell, ere they came to the charge, "don't pull a trigger till you're within a yard of the Russians." They charged, and well they obeyed their chieftain's wish; Sir Colin had his horse shot under him, but his men took the battery at a bound. . . . The Guards had stormed the right of the battery ere the Highlanders got into the left, and it is said the Scots Fusilier Guards were the first to enter."

In 1877 Queen Victoria decreed that the Scots Fusilier Guards should revert to their older title, and thus it was as the Scots Guards once more that the regiment out to Egypt in the early eighties to take part in all the chief engagements and to win fresh fame in the sweeping charge of Tel-el-Kebir.

Later they distinguished themselves in South Africa, as the names of Modder River and South Africa upon their banner show. Once more they stand on the blood-stained plains of Flanders

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

AN OLD FISHING PROCLAMATION

AN old Highland fishing proclamation was read recently by the Rev. Percy Coats at a meeting of the Lune Fishery Board at Lancaster. According to the Reverend gentleman's version, the proclamation read as follows:—

"This shall be a proclamation of Her Grace the Duke of Argyll: If any man be found fishing in the loch, on the loch, around the loch, through the loch, afoor the loch, or hinder the loch, his neck shall be broken in twelve places; and if he shall hereafter offend he shall be persecuted w' far' war' persecution, for he shall be burned and hanged. By all the laws of the Courts of Scotland and Her Grace the Duke of Argyll." Canadian Fisherman.

§ § § §

DEEP SEA FISHES

THERE are more than 50,000,000 square miles covered by a depth of three miles of sea, but even at this great depth—where the pressure of the water above would instantly crush a man's body to pulp—there is a great world of life.

Many of the Fish and other creatures of the deep are blind; but they are able to see by lights which they carry themselves. The "lights" are little organs dotted over the body, and with the light from them, which is made in much the same way as the glow worms, they can use their bulging eyes to see what is going on about them.

But even with the ready-made lighting apparatus and telescope eyes it is a difficult business finding a dinner, so the fish have jaws with an enormous gape and a stomach so elastic that they can accommodate a larger fish than these voracious eaters themselves. When they have made a capture they retire for something like a year's rumination to digest the meal, two or three of which are sufficient to last for a lifetime.

§ § § §

Crawford—It is said that married men make the best fighters. Crabshaw—In that case the Turk should be as good as half a dozen soldiers.

where their ancestors first gained renown. In this age of the censor, when names of regiments and places are placed under such a strict ban, little has been heard of their achievements. But when the veil of secrecy is lifted from the battle-fields and the band plays the Guards back to their native land, the Empire in general and Scotland in particular will read with pride of the self sacrifice and heroism of this old established regiment.

—Next—
The South Wales Borderers.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY EXCURSION.

Excursion Return Tickets to all Stations between St. John's, Carbonear, Heart's Content, Placentia and Renew's, at

ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE.

Good going Thursday and Friday, March 16th and 17th, and good returning up to Saturday, March 18th.

Only Four Left Out of Sixty-Eight

N.Z. Infantry Brigade, Co Base P.O., Alexandria.

My Dear Muriel—I suppose you will wonder who it is who writing this to you, but I got the enclosed address in a splendid pair of socks issued to me, and I thought that you might like to hear from me. From the address, I take it that you are in Newfoundland and at College there. I got the socks on the Peninsula on the 5th, and have not had time to write to you since, but do so now, perhaps you might like to hear of my adventures since the beginning of the war. I was serving in the N.Z. Territorial Force, on the outbreak of the war, and went as a regimental Quartermaster Sergeant to the Force that occupied the German Islands of the Bismarck. We got terribly sick of being there, we had no fighting at all, although the "Scharnhorst" and "Grosser Kurfürst" looked us up one morning and the natives were a rather fearful lot, one half of the population was German supporting, and the other half British, and we had to be constantly on the alert, and ready to move in case they began carving each other about, at any rate we left the islands, being relieved by a force, and arrived back in Wellington, N.Z. on April the 14th. I joined the 4th Battalion, and leaving on the 25th May we heard of the landing, and after three or four days in Cairo, left for the Peninsula. We got there on June 3rd, and went practically straight up into the firing line. The fighting was still hot, but we gradually got the upper hand, and things were not so bad. I got hit three times, but no scratches, but near enough to make you think—one (shrapnel) in the leg, and two in the arms, one came the terrible August morning was awful. We the machine gun position, went into action 68 strong, and were relieved in September, and withdrawn for a spell, there were only four left, but happily, not many had been killed. We lost fifteen killed and two guns. We went back to the Peninsula, and left there some six weeks later—19th December. "Backo," as we call the Turk had taken heavy toll of us, and it was hard to leave a lot of the "boys" lying out there. We went to Lemnos, and a few days later came down here, Alexandria. This is not a bad

little place, but we had hoped to spend a few days in our old camp at Zertown, outside Cairo. We are not doing so badly here. The weather is cool, and very cold at night. There's all sorts of rumours about a Turkish attack on the Canal and that we are going to France.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and that you will not find this letter too involved for you to understand. War does not tend to improve one's composition.

Thanking you for your socks, I am, Yours sincerely,
ALFRED FURMELL,
Sergeant.

Sealer Hands Mosdell Something Think Over

Hickman's Harbor, March 3rd, 1916.
(Editor Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir.—It was only to-day it occurred to me that this fellow, Dr. Mosdell, who is now trying to edit that funny picture paper, The Daily Star, must have indulged rather freely in his autocratic paper concerning the Union and our worthy President, Mr. Coaker. I have noticed time and again where our paper, The Fisherman's Advocate, has referred to him concerning his abusive pen, which as we all know can win no medals for this noted "quack." Hence my reason for asking permission from you for space for a few brief remarks so that I may express my humble opinion of a character such as Mosdell.

To begin with, Mr. Editor, can anybody possessing any small amount of principle or manhood do anything like this Star doctor has done, and on the other hand can anybody with an ordinary amount of horse sense write such splendid articles about the President and the Union. Then a few months afterwards try to make the reading public believe he never wrote such matter, and what is still more that he was in no way connected with same. The opinion of many, Sir, including myself, is that this noted Quack must be off the track somewhere and is now waiting for the assistance of the Union in order that he may be placed straight.

Yours truly,
A POOR SEALER,
New Bonaventure, March 3, 1916.

Notes From White Rock, T.B.

The well known builder, Mr. Josiah Frampton, has several men now employed in his dock where a couple of smart looking schooners are now being constructed. One of them is about 40 tons and will be commanded by skipper Aubrey Brown of King's Cove, B.B.

The other is a small craft of about 25 tons on the semi-knockabout model which, when jammed down on a lee shore in a howler, will pull off even though they clean her decks of everything movable; and when lying to will ride out any storm like a gull with his head under his wing. This semi-knockabout will be in charge of skipper John Miller of New Bonaventure, T.B.

Mr. Kenneth Frampton who is a brother to Josiah, is also trying his hand. He is now building a schooner for skipper Ronald Stone of White Rock, T.B., and judging from the amount of work already done Kenneth need not be ashamed to throw in his hand with anybody as a builder. This schooner will be about 45 tons or more.

Mr. George Gulliver of Clarendville who has spent several years in the United States is now building a schooner of about 100 tons at Monroë, T.B., for Mr. Manuel Stone. This vessel is something after the style of the Rucker Bottom now commanded by skipper Morgan of Flat Island, B.B. Mr. Gulliver is a man who has some up-to-date ideas in schooner building. There this vessel will likely be a clipper.

On Monday night we held a Union meeting in our F. P. U. Hall. The result of which will long be remembered, as we had a visit from our friend J. G. Stone, M.H.A., who gave us a very interesting and stirring address which has left a lasting impression upon the minds of all who were present. We only wish it was convenient for our friend to come often. Wishing him every success on his tour around the Bay.

Yours etc.,
ONE PRESENT,
White Rock, Smith's Sound,
March 4th, 1916.

LARGE LABRADOR CODFISH For Sale.
Get Our Prices.
SMITH CO. Ltd.

J.J. St. John
BUY NOW
Prices Likely to Increase.
FLOUR
Windsor Patent.
Five Roses.
Royal Household.
Victor.
Olivette.
Pillsbury's Best.
Daily Bread.

J.J. St. John
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd
Mixed & Black Oats.
Whole and Cracked Corn.
Corn Meal and Hominy Feed.
Brand and Gluten Meal.
LOWEST PRICES.

CORSETS
NEW MODELS FOR SPRING!
Model 291. White and Drab, medium lengths, with 2 suspenders. 75c. per pair.
Models 315 and 320. White only, long hips, 2 suspenders. 75c. per pair.
Models 350, 363 & Reta. White only, medium and long hips, 4 suspenders. \$1.00 per pair.
Models 514 and Princess. White only, long hips, 4 suspenders. \$1.50 per pair.
Models 524, 636, Beatrice and Alice. White only, long hips, 6 suspenders. \$2.00 per pair.
Model 260, stout ladies. White only, 4 suspenders. . . \$1.50 per pair.
Model 105, Nursing. White only, 4 suspenders. . . \$1.50 per pair.
Childs' Waists to fit from 3 to 7 years. 35c.
Childs' Fillettes or Waists. 40c. to 60c.
Misses' Corsets in White only, 4 suspenders. . . . \$1.00 per pair.

STEER BROTHERS.

Special Values in Stylish Tweed ---Suits for Men---

WE have just opened a splendid lot of MEN'S READYMADE SUITS, that were especially selected for Spring Wear, in a handsome array of Neat, Dark Patterns.

It will pay you to examine them before you buy your next Suit—you'll be able to get the particular Weave, Design, Quality, Style and Fit, in the English, Canadian, or American cut, that will thoroughly please you, from our representative stock. Here are a few prices:—

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. A good weighty quality, correctly cut, in neat, dark patterns, splendid value, latest style. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit. \$8.00.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. A serviceable quality in dark, neat patterns, that for style, fit, finish and wear is hard to equal at the price. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit. \$9.00.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. Splendid English, Brown and Grey mixed tweed—the qualities that most Men like. Correct style, perfect-fitting, finished with a good quality of lining and inter-lining. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit. \$10.00.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. Excellent assortment in this bunch to select from. Here you'll find different weaves, in the finer grades of English and Scotch tweeds—in Browns, Greys, etc., in neat and dressy pin-stripes and the striped and checked shadow effects.

Special care taken by the makers to give a correct fit or lay to the collar and extra pains devoted to give a shoulder supremacy not usually found in readymade clothing.

You'll get splendid wear from these high-class suits and above all you are assured a perfect fit, correct style, best linings and inter-linings. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices a Suit. \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00.

MEN'S FINE TWILL SERGE SUITS in Dark Navy Blue—good quality, correct style—perfect-fitting and excellent finish. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices a Suit: \$10.50, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$16.00, \$18.00.

Every item that goes to make a suit perfect is put into these Special Suits. Come in and examine them?

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

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.

Glass Floats
Are made of heavy green glass and are almost unbreakable.
They last longer than cork or wood, and are much more buoyant.
Modern fishermen should use modern methods.
Write for price.
Robert Templeton,
St. John's.

Interest in F.P.U. Greater Than Ever
(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir.—It is rather along time since our correspondent here has written anything to The Mail and Advocate. Nevertheless we wish our readers to hear in mind that we are still staunch supporters of the F. P. U. and our interest in the union is greater than ever. On Wednesday, March 1st, Mr. John Stone, M.H.A., called to see us and we were all pleased to see our member around, especially at this time of the year. Sorry that so many of our friends were away. The most of our men are away logging almost all the time and it is hard to get them together. Mr. Stone came over from Burgoyne's Cove where the night before he held a meeting. He spent almost all the day with us and in the evening Friend William Blundell drove him back to Britannia from which place he went to Petley.

News, Mr. Editor, is not very rushing. Herring is scarce and boat building is not carried on a large scale. Friend Herbert Bryant is building a motor boat for St. John's, and Friend Edward Vardy has gone to Nova Scotia to look up a schooner for the summer. Wishing the Union every success and long life to Mr. Coaker.

Respectfully yours,
A UNION MAN.

Nurse Loder Writes from France
B. E. F. France,
Jan. 11, 1916.
18th. General Hospital.

My Dear Father.—I received your letter of Jan. 13th and was glad to hear that you were nearly better. I expect you were awfully glad to get home again. I can't quite understand whether the doctor thought it necessary to operate and you were not strong enough, or whether he hoped you would improve with rest and proper treatment. Judging from your medicine, it looks as though your trouble has been acute inflammation of the stomach. Of course it might be due to any number of causes and I hope it is nothing serious. I have written to the matron of the hospital at St. John's and asked her to let me know the real cause, so I expect to hear from her soon.

Are you any better since coming home? What do you take in the way of nourishment now? Did you enjoy being in hospital? I expect you had lots of people to see you, did you not? You will have got my letter by now telling you that I have gone to another hospital and am now under canvas. I am also on night duty again and have four nights over already. We only stay on one month,

and this being a short month, I shall score.
I have charge of Hut Three on night duty, so it is really very comfortable, except that one has to go from one Hut to another fit all kinds of weather. Last night it rained very hard, and it was very cold doing the rounds. You will be very much pleased to know that my old chum, Deakin, is here (not in this hospital, but next door) and we see each other very often.

I got up at 5.30 last evening and went to a concert with—. The concert was given by the Sisters and Medical Officers for the patients and they all thoroughly enjoyed it.

Lots of love to you.
Yours affectionate,
MONA.

Express Thanks for Help Rendered
(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir.—Kindly allow me space to express on behalf of my family and myself our sincere thanks to the kind friends who so generally responded with help, financially, in the recent loss of our home and effects. I can only say, Mr. Editor that our sincere wish is that the "Give of all Good" will reward them for their great kindness.

Yours truly,
L. T. OKE.

North West Arm,
Feb. 28, 1916.
North West Arm Local Council \$12.00
Lush Brothers 10.00
George Jennings 7.00
Edmund Roberts 6.00
P. H. Martin 6.00
Andrew Roberts 5.00
William Dwyer 5.00
William Osmond 5.00
Edwin King 5.00
Samuel Young 5.00
Edwin Martin 7.00
Peter Noble 5.00
Edward King 4.00
N. C. G. Robbins 4.00
James Green 3.00
Joseph Mills 3.00
H. Barnes, F. P. U. Store in Nipper's Harbour 4.50
El. Mills 2.50
Walter Squires 2.50
James Flemming 2.00
Abe Mills 2.00
John Tibby 2.00
Henry Noble 2.00
Joseph Martin 2.00
Pierce Green 2.00
Elt. Jennings 2.00
Thomas Squires 2.00
William Newbury 2.00
Elias Squires 2.00
George Green 2.00
W. G. Mills 2.00
James Robbins 1.50
Edward Foot 1.50
Philip Perry 2.00
John Vokev 2.00

Catalina Notes
CATALINA, March 7.—The schr. Annis E. Larder, Capt. Thomas Lodge, who has been detained here for a considerable time, left this morning with a cargo of fish for across.

Two volunteers, Mr. Norman Hicks and his chum, Mr. Davis, who have already put in their drill, are now here on a visit to their friends.

Mr. Stone, M.H.A., who has been away visiting his constituents in several parts of the District returned by Saturday's train.

Several of our men who obtained berths to the ice went out by Saturday night's train for St. John's. We wish them all a safe return and a bumper trip.

Captain Edward House and crew will shortly be leaving for Boston to bring down the schooner Paragon recently purchased by the Union Trading Co.

To-day being exceptionally fine business is rushing at Templeman's. They are now loading the schooner Gertrude L. with fish for across.

THE WISDOM OF WOMEN

Mother (angrily)—"Why didn't you come when I called you the first time?"
Willie—"Cause I didn't hear you till you called the third time."
Mother—"Now how do you know it was the third call unless you heard the other two?"
Willie—"Easy enough ma. I knew it was the third time 'cause you sounded so mad."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

James Noble	2.00
Samuel Roberts	3.00
L. Mills	1.00
A. Mills	1.00
Will Shiner	1.50
Wilson Pynn	1.00
Herb Giles	1.00
Frank Roberts	1.00
Warwick Shiner	1.00
Albert Flemming	1.00
Mrs. Philip Lush	1.00
Mrs. W. G. Lush	1.00
Mrs. Kenneth Mills	1.00
Miss Gren Noble	1.00
Arthur Martin	2.00
James Bowers	2.00
E. Mercer	1.00
Amos Tuff	.50
Leander Tuff	.50
Shir. Tuff	.50
Solomon Giles	.50
Bred Thomas	.50
George Dwyer	1.50
Herbert Batstone	.40
Albert Giles	.50
John Fifield	1.00

Look Out for the "Cracksman"

Is Evidently a Slick One—Used Up-to-Date Methods in Entering West End Jewellery Store—The Police Make an Arrest

When we asserted yesterday in reporting the Lawlor robbery that a cracksman is operating in St. John's we were evidently not far out. The robbery at Wm. English's jewellery store has demonstrated this. The thief, who entered by the rear window of the place coming in from George's Street, used a diamond glass cutter and besides stealing four watches, he also got away with a number of valuable silver buckles, valued at \$6 each, besides jewellery of other kinds. He got down over the embankment at the rear on a ladder, after entering from George's Street. He carefully removed the glass of the rear window with a glass cutter and went pretty thoroughly through the store.

Small thefts, like the purloining of rabbits, etc., have taken place of late on this section of Water Street, and on the evening before the English robbery two suspicious men were seen prowling about this section. One of these was trying to dispose of some used postage stamps and the police yesterday were working on a good clue.

Last evening they made an arrest of a young man, a resident of the West End.

WHERE OUR VOLUNTEERS COME FROM.

The "News" this morning gives an interesting analysis of the number of enlisted volunteers and the districts they came from. It is as follows and includes the men now in the armory.

Table listing volunteer counts by district: St. John's (1029), Twillingate (182), Trinity (143), Bonavista (108), St. George's (97), Placentia and St. Mary's (67), Harbour Grace (57), Harbour Main (53), Burin (49), Fogo (42), St. Barbe (39), Port de Grave (31), Fortune (29), Burgeo (24), Ferryland (21), Bay de Verde (21), Carbonear (13), Labrador (12). Total: 2,017.

W. C. T. U. MEETING

In the afternoon of March 9th, the Women's Christian Temperance Union met in King George the Fifth Institute, for their regular meeting. The meeting was presided over by the President, Mrs. Benedict. The devotional half hour concluded, and roll called. Mrs. Grimes and Mrs. M. Milley read, the former 'A tribute to the memory of Frances Willard,' in verse, as it appeared lately in a magazine, the other 'A treatise on the life and work of that famous lady,' continued from last meeting. Reports from officers and visitors to the various local institutions being heard, and several other matters disposed of, a pleasant meeting was brought to a close. Next regular meeting takes place on the 23rd inst.

THE AMERICAN PACKING CO

Messrs W. J. Ellis and A. E. Canning are now busy perfecting plans for the new American Packing Co.'s plant to be erected at Bay Bulls. The work of erection will begin in April. The premises will be a large one, and packing of boneless codfish will be an important feature of the activities of the Company. Herring will be received there from Placentia, Fortune and Green Bays and will be put up by the Scotch cure method and shipped to New York under the Company's own brand.

V. C.

and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT.

TRY IT

At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

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 on the third Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m.; Holy Communion on Saints' days at 7.30 p.m.; Children's Service, 3.45 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.

ST. THOMAS'S—At the morning service to-morrow, the Rector, Rev. Dr. Jones, will begin a series of Lenten sermons on "Great Penitents in History." These sermons will be given on alternate Sunday mornings. To-morrow, "David" will be considered. At the evening service the preacher will be Rev. Clarence A. Moulton, who has just been appointed assistant Curate of the Parish. Mr. Moulton is a young man, commencing his ministerial work, son of George A. Moulton, Esq., formerly of Carbonear; and has recently returned from St. Augustine's University, after a four years' course, and a distinguished college career.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi.—1st. Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; 2nd. Sunday in month, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; 3rd. Sunday in month, Evensong 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—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. PARISH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, ST. JOHN'S WEST.

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 Evening—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 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.

S. A. Citadel, New Gower Street.—Sunday Services, 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

WESLEY—At the close of the morning service on Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. All members, new and old, are invited to attend. An offering will be taken up for the poor. The service in the evening will be Evangelical; subject—"Have the courage of your convictions." The special Evangelistic services will be continued through the week.

ADVENTIST—Subject: "The history of the world in prophecy." D. J. C. Barrett, Evangelist.

Civic Commission Weekly Meeting

Another Expert Coming to see us—Regulations Submitted for Impounder—Inspector Beer Applies for an Increase of Salary

The weekly meeting of the Civic Commission was held last night, the Chairman, Mr. Gosling, presiding. A reply was received from the Imperial Oil Co., who were asked if they were given permission to erect storage on Southside would it cause the increase of insurance. No definite answer was forthcoming. An expert will come here to make an investigation.

F. W. Knight wrote re Cullen's Estate in the matter of arbitration. The matter is already in the hands of arbitrators and the City's solicitor.

A. E. Canning asked if trees and plants were required. Will be considered by the Parks' Committee. Inspector Beer applied for an increase of salary. Referred to the Office Committee.

The Chairman submitted regulations to govern the Impounder.

They will be forwarded to the Solicitor, who will be asked to put them in legal form.

Mr. Holden, assistant engineer, after a lengthy report on the number of houses built in the city the past year, after which with the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned.

ENJOYABLE B. C. SOCIABLE

An enjoyable sociable under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Bible Class of St. Andrew's Church was held in the Presbyterian Hall last night and proved quite a success. Appended is the programme, each item of which was faultlessly rendered and much applauded.

Piano Solo—Miss Stewart. Recitation—Miss P. Herder. Solo—Miss K. McNeil. Violin Solo—Miss M. McNeil. Recitation—Miss A. Hayward. Solo—Miss J. Johnson.

Interval.

Recitation—Miss M. McLean. Solo—Miss J. Herder. Recitation—Miss L. Hanlin. Solo—Miss M. Mitchell.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT

The members of the Cathedral Holy Name Society will produce an Irish play on St. Patrick's night in the Aula Maxima.

EXPRESSES DELAYED

The rotaries are now working near the Gaff Topsails, where for several days past there is a continuous snow storm. The expresses are running snow ploughs also, and Thursday's outgoing express is not due at Port aux Basques before to-morrow morning.

MADE PIER HEAD JUMP.

Ex-Const. Thophilus Squires, of Broad Cove, came to the City with his team yesterday and shortly before the Sable I. left was offered a berth on her. He made a pier head jump and sent his horse and slide home with a friend.

MORE SEALS SEEN.

Seal Cove again yesterday reported seals near there, a few of which had been killed. Twillingate reported a number seen off there Wednesday and two bedlamers killed.

C. E. ORPHANAGE.

At Canon Wood Hall on Thursday evening next the Llewellyn Mysteries will repeat their Minstrel concert in aid of the C. E. Orphanage, having received the permission of His Lordship Bishop Jones. There is a debt on the institution and it is the hope of the Mysteries to reduce it as much as possible. Tickets are selling at 20 cent, but those who would like to give more may do so. Candy programmes will be on sale. Only a limited number of tickets have been issued.

ICE & WEATHER CONDITIONS

Friday, March 10th, 1916

LaSalle—Wind W.S.W., weather fine, ice six miles off shore, open. Seal Cove—Wind N. W. with snow flurries; bay still full of ice; few seals seen and few killed.

Tilt Cove—Wind west, strong, fine. Nipper's Hr.—Strong W. wind; bay clearing, weather fine, bright.

Twillingate Wind W. S. W., strong breeze; fine, cold; ice off; bay quite clear; many seals seen Wednesday, two bedlamers killed.

Change Islands—Strong breeze Fogo—Heavy breeze W. S. W. wind blowing; ice off considerable distance; clear water outside, cold, very clear.

Greenspond—Strong W. wind; ice moving out of bay. Bonavista—High S. W. wind, fine, clear; no ice to be seen in bay.

Catalina—Strong W. S. W. wind with snow flurries; ice moving off shore.

Codroy—Wind W., moderate breeze; ice closely packed to land.

March 9th. From Quebec. Money Point and Point Amour—Heavy close-packed everywhere.

Flat Point—Light close packed everywhere.

Magdalen Islands—Some open water north side.

Heath Point—Snowing, gale S. E. heavy close packed inshore.

Cape Ray and Scattarie—Service interrupted.

W.P.A.

In Aid of the Sick and Wounded and of our Soldiers and Sailors at the Front.

Table listing names and amounts for W.P.A. fund: Amount acknowledged \$2,066.53. George Butt 4.70, Gilbert Carberry 3.70, Marcus Farnham 2.50, E. M. Hopkins 2.65, M. M. Hopkins 4.25, Raymond Hopkins 1.90, Robert Hopkins 2.03, Edwin Hallam 2.02, Geo. S. Mallam 2.50, William Mallam 3.70, A. R. Martin 2.50, Edward Oates 1.50, M. A. Rabbits 4.00, William Rabbits 1.50, Charlie Rendell, Jr. 2.00, Chas. R. Rowe 3.31, J. A. Rowe 3.31, W. T. Stentford 4.00, T. G. Wilcox 2.80, W. C. Palmer 2.68, H. R. Rendell 3.31, Allison Rowe 2.50, Eric Stentford 1.70, Howard Trappell 1.75, Harry Warren 1.90, James Wilcox 4.00, John Wilcox 2.50, Ernest Peach 2.40, Bertram Badcock 2.40, Harold Martin 1.00, William Chafe 2.40, William H. Moore 5.00, W. N. Ford 5.00, John Farnham 3.00, Stephen Hobbs 1.50, Maxwell Thompson 1.00, John Ross 2.00, Cyril Farnham 3.00, S. S. Stentford 10.00, Thomas Oates 5.00, Rev. F. and Mrs. Smart, Jan. Feb., and March 5.00, Thomas Bailey 1.00, Thomas under \$1.00 2.15, Proceeds Patriotic Concert 105.00. Total \$2,301.28. GEO. F. MOORE, Hon. Treasurer.

Hear's Content, March 8th, 1916.

RELIEVED OF \$16.

A few days ago the Mail and Advocate exclusively reported that Martin Feltham, of the Neptune, had been relieved of a pair of skin boots worth \$16. The thief is known and is alleged to be a member of the crew of the ship. The same man on the afternoon when Feltham's boots were stolen brought a chum on board. At dusk he took him ashore and later reported to the police that the man had been relieved of a bunch of keys and \$16 in cash. The police found the keys, which were in the man's pocket—he was very drunk—but they obtained no money. When the ship returned, the suspected party will be arrested.

STORE FOUND OPEN.

At 1 a.m. yesterday, Watchman Art. Rice, in going his rounds found the front door of Drayton's Music Store open. It had been so left by accident, but had the bold burglar operating here now chanced along, he might have tried his hand on getting away with one or two fine pianos, which Mr. Drayton displays in his store.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Keep Your Eyes On Coal Barons

Vigilance Has a Few Pertinent Questions to Ask—Says Mail and Advocate is Newfoundland's Only Independent Paper

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I believe that at present fully 90 per cent of the poor people requiring coal here are purchasing from Mr. T. Bown, and I also firmly believe that if Mr. Bown continues to stock the superior article he is now selling the public will continue their patronage indefinitely.

Now, then, what I would ask is—And the public should be enlightened on the matter—How much of the 6,000 tons or more imported by the Alconada and the 5,000 by the Florizel are still held? I venture to bet that at least 10,000 tons are held. This, I suppose, was bought by the Government, for the people, by the peoples money, paid into the treasury in the shape of taxes.

Now there are two large ships expected to-day and there will likely be more here during the month to get a supply of coal. I have heard that the several ships here the past winter were charged for the coal they required at the rate of \$13.00 per ton. If the Alconada and Florizel's cargoes are sold at this figure or anything in advance of the present current rate to whom will the profit accrue? Should not the poor taxpayer get the benefit?

Now Mr. Editor I would ask you to keep the search light of Newfoundland's most independent paper turned on this very pertinent and interesting phase of the all-absorbing coal question. The people will not take the possible explanation of either Patsy McGrath or Tommy Hall. Don't let the coal sharks get a further steal off the people. Keep your eye on them they deserve all the watching you can give them.

Yours, VIGILANCE. March 11th, 1916.

Mt. Cashel Concert Realized Good Sum

The Christian Brothers, Mount Cashel, beg very gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of \$460 from T. H. O'Neill Esq., being the net proceeds of the Grand entertainment organized by him in aid of the orphans. They avail of this announcement to thank very sincerely all who helped to bring about this record result. They also wish to thank J. P. Kiely Esq., who so very kindly gave the use of the Casino theatre free of charge.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL The week-end programme at the Nickel theatre yesterday was witnessed by large audiences who thoroughly enjoyed the show. The pictures were splendid, especially the "Who Pays" and the "Man from the Desert." The whole programme will be repeated this evening. A splendid programme has been arranged for the bumper matinee this afternoon, which all the little ones should attend. It will be the finest matinee for the winter. Extra pictures will be put on and the little ones should go early. By attending this afternoon they will be helping along a very charitable cause.

Quite a number of men from various outports who came here with the hope of securing berths to the seal fishery, but who were unsuccessful, returned to their homes by yesterday morning's and the evening's trains.

It was very stormy at the Gaff Topsails last night, with a heavy N.W. gale and snow.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday the volunteers went through drill in the Armoury and a number were given their kit. There was a swimming parade to the Seamen's Institution and Sgt. Briand instructed a squad for the Non-Coms exams. With the following enlistments the number on the roll is now 2980:

- Maurice Power, Placentia. Edward Cox, St. John's. Jos. Abbott, St. John's. Jno. McGrath, St. John's. Geo. Mulrooney, St. John's. Raymond Earle, St. John's. Andrew Roost, St. John's. W. Gillis, St. John's. Azariah French, Hr. Grace. Geo. Pynn, Hr. Grace. Hy. Hollands, Carbonear. Patrick Keating, Torbay. Cyril Hutchings, Whitbourne. Harold Jacobs, Northern Bay, C.B. Bernard G. Hogan, Northern Bay, B.B. Patrick O'Reilly, Fox Hr., P.E. George's. Francis M. Frew, Grand Falls. Wm. Down, Grand Falls. Geo. Goudie, Grand Falls. John Hodder, Bonaventure, T.B. Jas. Jones, Point of Bay, Exploits. Samuel Blake, Twillingate. Dorman Pelley, Philip's Head, Exploits. Wm. Anthony, Seal Cove, T.B. Jos. Comby, Old Paul, T.B. Jonathan Gosse, Dildo, T.B. Andrew Tobin, St. Lawrence. Jno. Ryan, Killbride. Ml. Sinnott, Killbride. Wm. Dawe, Kelligreaves. L. Knight, Smith's Sound, T.B.

LOCAL ITEMS

Numbered Reserved Seat Tickets for "The Road to Kenmare" will be on sale Monday, March 13th, \$30 each, at the Atlantic Bookstore. mar10,21

This week two cases of diphtheria were reported and two residences released from quarantine. There are 20 cases being treated in hospital.

A muff, evidently owned by a poor woman, was left recently at the British store, Water Street, where she can get it by applying.

The Sable I, Capt. Jacob Kean, got away yesterday at 4 p.m. for Greenspond and will leave there in quest of the hoods and harps.

A shipment of frozen herring received by train last night from Bonavista Bay. The fish were shipped by Mr. M. E. Condon and several water Street grocers are handling them.

The S.S. Florizel, which had fitted out on the South Side, hauled over from Bowring's premises yesterday evening, will take supplies at A. J. Harvey & Co's premises and will sail from there to the ice-fields.

Reports in to-day from the Northward say that the bays are all clear of ice and that the sealing steamers will have no trouble getting north to the whelping ice. Old timers believe it will be a most successful spring.

Urges Market For Dog Fish

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.—Dogfish, (tlenish and mussels should be added to the American fish menu to reduce the cost of living, Secretary of Commerce Redfield told the Senate Fisheries Committee today. All these are undeservedly unpopular, he said. He urged passage of Senator Johnson's bill for developing a market for dogfish.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Success to Our Hardy Sealers

Fleet Sailed From Northern Ports This Morning—Conditions good—Florizel Sails Midnight To-morrow

The northern sealing fleet, except the Florizel, will sail from Wesleyville, Pool's Island and Greenspond at six o'clock this evening, arrangements having been made to this effect owing to the date of sailing for wooden ships falling on Sunday. Conditions are most favourable to these steamers, as reports for the last few days say the ice is off from the land and open. Last year it was packed solidly in the bays, which made it impossible for the steamers to reach the whelping ice.

The S.S. Florizel will get away at midnight to-morrow. We wish the fleet every success and a quick and safe return.

ST. PATRICK'S CELEBRATION AT PLACENTIA.

The Star of the Sea Society of Placentia will hold a parade in honour of Ireland's National Apostle, St. Patrick, on Tuesday next. They will attend High Mass, later will parade through the town and will call on Rt. Rev. Monsignor Reardon. The Society has a fine band, which this year will be led by Mr. Thos. Bennet, the talented son of Professor John Bennet, the famous bandmaster of this City, but for several years residing in Montreal. Mr. Bennet has some excellent Irish airs arranged for the Placentia Band and will leave here by Tuesday's train.

At night there will be a concert and dance in the Society's Hall.

EXPRESS DUE TO-MORROW

The storm on the Topsails abated to-day and the Kyle's express which had been hung up there all yesterday and last night, got clear at 1 p.m. to-day and is due here to-morrow forenoon. On this end of the line to-day it is raining.

"CLOVER LEAF" TOBACCO.

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

TRY A PLUG.

M. A. DUFFY, SOLE AGENT.

feb2,d&w,tf



THE adjourned annual meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society will take place on to-morrow (SUNDAY) immediately after Last Mass.

By order, T. P. HALLEY, Hon. Secretary. mar11,li

NOTICE

Council of Higher Education Nfld

THE Ballads of British History required for the Primary and Preliminary Grade Examinations can now be obtained from the booksellers at 4 cents each copy. A. WILSON, Secretary. mar7,4i

FOR SALE—2 Second Hand Return Tubular Boilers with Fittings; one 14 feet long, 5 feet diameter, and the other 16 feet long, 6 feet diameter. Both in good condition, only about one year in service. For further particulars write P. O. BOX 336, St. John's. —mar9,3i

WANTED—Machine Hands and Needle Hands. Good Wages and Steady Employment. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth Street. —mar6