

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## "IT WAS A GLORIOUS VICTORY."

### Losses at Neuve Chapelle--Field Marshal French Excuses the Appalling Slaughter---Number of Killed and Wounded Not Yet Made Known to Public

London, April 14.—Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander of the British Expeditionary Forces on the Continent, reports that the British losses in the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle, are as follows—Killed 19 officers, 2,337 men, wounded, 359 officers, 8,174 other ranks; missing 29 officers, 1,728 men.

Field Marshal French's report contains the following: "The enemy left several command posts on the field, and we have positive confirmation that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed by train. Thirty officers and 1,857 of other ranks were captured."

In the trenches along the British front, sprawling from Ypres to La Bassée, officers and men alike are still talking of the battle last month at Neuve Chapelle. The officers characterize this British victory as likely to be recorded as the greatest local success in the war, and privates hail it as

## British and French Official

### Sir John French Says Situation Unchanged--Russians Report Progress North of Usok Pass

London, April 14.—Sir John French reports the situation unchanged throughout last week.

The French Government reports positions, where progress was made during the last eight days, maintained and consolidated.

The Russian Government reports progress north of Usok Pass; and 2,700 prisoners and 20 machine guns captured. In the region of Koshova the enemy attacks were repulsed with enormous losses.—HARCOURT.

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 14.—Between the sea and the Aisne, only artillery duels for progress.

East of Berry au Bac we captured a German trench.

In the Argonne, sapping and mining operations, also trench and grenade warfare, between the respective trenches.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle our troops succeeded on several points in coming in contact with barbed wire entanglements of the enemy's defence works. We have maintained and strengthened our positions on the different points on which we recorded progress during the last eight days.

Our aviators bombarded successfully the military sheds of Vignoul, les Hatton and Chatel, in Woivre, and dispersed in that vicinity a German battalion marching forward.

The Minister of Marine publishes to-day the following communiqué:—"Yesterday a French cruiser acting in co-operation with hydroplanes, bombarded an important Turkish camp in the vicinity of Gaz."

Germans still hold all waggons of merchandise belonging to Italy, the stopping of which was made eight days ago. Telegrams received at Geneva from Austrian and Italian towns, claim that the Italian-German tension is increasing daily.

## ROUMANIA INTERVENTION

### Rome, April 15.—Despatch from Saloniki says intervention Rumania in war seems imminent. Army splendidly equipped, ready instant action.

## Secretary of State and Imperial Conference

London, April 15 (through Reuters Ottawa Agency).—In the Commons today, during the Imperial Conference, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made an important statement regarding the Imperial Conference. He said: "If the House will permit me, I will state exactly what happened in relation to this matter. After the war had broken out the Imperial Government assumed it would not be convenient for any parties that the normal Conference should meet on its due date, namely in the month of May this year, but no communications on the matter passed between us and the Dominions."

Early in December I was made aware privately that the Premier of Australia favored meeting of the Conference during and in spite of the war. I communicated this fact, also privately to the Premier of the other Dominions. They unanimously agreed with us that the holding of a normal Conference this year, during hostilities would be difficult, if not impossible. In two cases at least the attendance of Ministers would be impracticable. I then informed Mr. Fisher, the Australian Premier, that in view of this practical impossibility of opinion we hoped he would recognize it. The Premier replied that he did not wish to press the matter.

A few days ago Mr. Fisher was reported as saying in reference to the Imperial Conference, "What the British Government considers to be the correct thing to do is enough for my Government. That in all I have to say, I cheerfully fall in with the opinion not to hold the Imperial Conference this year, although not able to convince myself that the reasons given for postponement were sufficient. However, we have a policy for this trouble, that gets over all difficulties. It is that when the King's business will not fit with our ideas, we do not press them."

An admirable example of the spirit in which the Dominions deal with Imperial affairs during the war. In all these communications continued the Colonial Secretary, I referred only to what I carefully call normal Conference, by which I mean the Colonial Conference with all its paraphernalia of miscellaneous resolutions, short-hand reports and resulting Blue Books. This is the sort of conference which we thought to be unsuitable in present conditions, but in January when intimating its postponement to the various Dominions, I telegraphed each of the Governor-Generals: "Will you at same time inform your Prime Minister that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to consult him most fully, and if possible personally, when the time arrives to discuss possible terms of peace."

"I need hardly add," said Harcourt, "that the Imperial Government intend to observe the spirit as well as the letter of this declaration, which I believe has given complete satisfaction to the Governments of the Dominions. I have exceeded ordinary limits in answer to this question in order that the position as regards an Imperial Conference may be as plain to the public as it is to those Governments."

According to Rev. M. A. Matthews, of Seattle, Wash., the life of modern Christians differs but little from that of non-Christians. Men church members engage in about the same practices as non-church members while women church members play bridge while, follow extreme or freakish styles in dress and "use just as much powder and paint as women who never darken a church door."

## Airship Raid on English Towns

### Dropped Bombs on Several Villages--No Particulars as to Damage Done

Newcastle, England, April 15.—A Zeppelin raid was made in Tyne district of Northumberland County last night. The Zeppelin reached Byth from across the North Sea about 8 o'clock passed over Blyth and Crangington and proceeded to the north of Seatonburn. Bombs were dropped on several villages passed by the airship, five at Choppington, three at Wallsend, two at Seatonburn and one at Haddington.

The airship passed near North Shields and Newcastle and while neither city was visited, both took precautions by extinguishing electric lights.

## Ten Killed, Thirty Wounded

Detroit, April 15.—At least ten persons were killed and thirty injured late to-day in a collision between a Detroit street car and a railroad train.

## Commandeering Refrigerator Ships

London, April 15.—An Order in Council was issued this evening, commandeering all refrigeration ships, engaged in trade between ports within the United Kingdom and Australia.

## Horsemanship of Cossacks

The Cossack's highest ambition is to become a member of the British and other volunteer organizations for which the volunteer requirement is excellence in horsemanship. In order to determine applicants' qualifications in this respect a jockey or horseman's examination is held every year near the Czar's summer palace at Peterhof. A rider who can cling to his horse with one foot while picking up a coin from the ground has a fairly good chance of being admitted if he is equally skilled in the performance of other difficult feats. Another stunt that stands high in the favor of the authorities having charge of the exhibition is for a rider to stand with his stirrups crossed over the back of a galloping horse and fire backwards or forward or carry a comrade on his shoulder. Applicants who are unable to accomplish these feats or others equivalent to them in skill and daring are not allowed to pass. The exhibition on the Peterhof parade ground, it is said, would scare an ordinary circus rider and dumbfound a cowboy on account of the extraordinary performances of the horsemen.

Washington, April 15.—The Netherlands government has notified the United States that any foreign ship misusing the Dutch flag or using other means to make a pretense of possessing Dutch nationality will not be allowed to depart from or pass through waters under the control of the Netherlands.

## GERMANS REMODEL THE BIG FORTRESS OF ISTEN ON THE RHINE

Barracks Pulled Down and Underground Rooms Being Hollowed Out of Earth and Rock

Basel, April 15.—German military authorities, according to advices reaching here, are reconstructing the formidable fortress at Isten, five miles from here, on the Rhine. The barracks inside the fortress have been completely pulled down, and extensive underground barracks to their place have been dug and quarried out of the earth.

Furthermore, the River Rhine is being dammed so that when certain sluice gates are closed, wide stretches of the surrounding country can be flooded.

Observers in Basel express the opinion that these preparations are in anticipation of the French offensive being successful.

## REDMOND REVIEWS 30,000 VOLUNTEERS

### Dublin Presented Appearance of a Great Armed Camp--Men Who Were Organized to Fight One Another are now Fighting Side by Side

Dublin, April 4.—Dublin presented the appearance of an armed camp today, the occasion being a review of the Irish National Volunteers by John Redmond.

Thirty thousand men, representing every county and town in Ireland, came to the metropolis to take part in the display. Some of those were from remote parts like Donegal, and had been travelling all night, and about seven o'clock this morning were camped at Amiens station. The review, which was held in Phoenix Park, in the early morning hours. They arrived by special trains, many bringing their bands with them.

Review in Phoenix Park

The programme included a great review and the marshaling of the combined forces in Phoenix Park, as well as a salute and a march past in the city itself.

Shortly after midday all the roads leading to Phoenix Park were thronged with detachments of volunteers and immense crowds of spectators, who cheered the troops lustily as they passed by and as each county from which they came was made known. The finest turnout undoubtedly was from Belfast, but perhaps for the best physique and greatest numbers the strongest detachment was that from Tipperary.

Ovation for Guards Band

A band of the Irish Guards, which even a few months ago would have received an unfriendly greeting anywhere in Ireland, attracted attention on a recruiting tour and was enthusiastically cheered as it marched to the Mansion House playing "St. Patrick's Day" and "God Save Ireland." The bandmen were received and welcomed by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation.

Mr. Redmond's Statement

Soon after the review, Redmond said to your correspondent: "I estimate that 30,000 men on parade, and I ought to be reminded that 20,000 of these men's brethren already serving with the colors. These figures can be officially verified, and if we take into consideration what are called the Ulster Volunteers there are no less than 50,000 Irish volunteers serving."

It has been asked why do not all the recruited national volunteers go to the front. That is an absurd question and a malicious one. Only a certain number of Ulster Volunteers have gone, and this same is true of the National Volunteers. But those who cannot go to the front could, if the government availed itself of their services, be used for the protection of our own shores, a work in which 20,000 regular soldiers are now engaged. "I made the offer in the House of Commons, and it was received with enthusiasm, but nothing has come of a change from the days when an it."

## Russians Claim Certain Successes

### Made Desperate Attack on Austrians, East Side of the Beskid Mountains

Lemberg, April 14.—A desperate attack was made by the Russians on the right flank of the Austrian position on the Hungarian side of the east Beskid mountains, about 50 miles south of Peremyshl. The Austrians were forced, after a twelve hour battle, to make precipitate retreat. The whole main crest of this district, which the Austrians considered to be impregnable, is now in Russian hands.

## Stewards Placed Under Arrest

### New York, April 14.—Seventy-seven men and women, practically the entire force of stewards and stewardesses aboard the American liner Kronland, were placed under arrest to-day by immigration officers, on a warrant served on the captain, charging the Red Star line, owners of the vessel, with violation of the alien contract labor law.

## Cotton Non-Contraband

London, April 15.—The British Government has decided against placing cotton on the contraband list, but as it had been found that the military advantages to be gained by declaring cotton contraband were insubstantial to render such a step expedient.

## Field Marshal French's Report Neuve Chapelle Fight

### Evidently "Some One Had Blundered"---A Scapegoat Now Sought---Report Unsatisfactory

London, April 15.—The British Parliament reassembled yesterday and simultaneously Field Marshal French's report of the British victory at Neuve Chapelle, about which there have been many rumors, was published.

Neither event fully satisfied the curiosity of the public on matters on which the minds of the people have been occupied during recent weeks. The Commons sat for only thirty-five minutes.

The expected statement of the Ministers on questions of liquor prohibition and acceleration of output of munitions and general progress of the war were postponed until further sessions.

French's report goes into details of the operations of the British Expeditionary Force during February and March and while he pays the highest tribute to General Sir Douglas Haig, who was directly in charge of the operations at Neuve Chapelle, refers to the battle as a success and victory, he has some criticism for other officers, although he does not mention them by name. He refers for example to considerable delay after the capture of Neuve Chapelle position and says, "I am of opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the General commanding the first army been more carefully observed. He also says, the difficulties enumerated might have been overcome earlier in the day had the General Officer, commanding the Fourth Corps been able to bring his reserve brigades more speedily into action."

On the whole Field Marshal French's report seems to indicate that the British troops engaged, succeeded in carrying all the ground it was intended to take at the time, but that with more effective artillery fire of some sections, better handling of the reserves, even more might have been gained with less loss of life.

British losses, which total more than 12,000, as very close estimates recently published, so they create no surprise. German losses, according to this report, numbered several thousand dead, 12,000 wounded and many prisoners.

## British Parliament Re-Assembled

London, April 14.—Parliament reassembled to-day with a fair attendance. The first hour was devoted to questions concerning the war. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, promised that the Dominions should be consulted fully in regard to terms of peace. Harold I. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, announced that there had been 1,546 promotions to commissions from the ranks, since the beginning of the war.

He also gave what is regarded as a possible clue to the intentions of the Government concerning the drink question. He said beer was the only intoxicant now permitted in cantons, and that it was not the intention of the authorities to prohibit its sale.

Mrs. Peter Veve, formerly Countess Jean de Madre, daughter of a Belgian nobleman, once a belle of European courts and a friend of Empress Eugenie, died in a little hut at South Bend, Ind., a few days ago at the age of 82. She was decorated for her services as a nurse in the Franco-Prussian war.

## Irish Viceroy

### London, April 14.—Lord Wimborne, who succeeded Lord Aberdeen as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made a State entry into Dublin this afternoon, and was given a great welcome by all classes of the population.

The scene in many ways was a brilliant one. The new Lord Lieutenant was escorted by a detachment of cavalry, Lord Wimborne and his children, one son and two daughters, arrived in the procession.

Baron Wimborne in recent years represented the Irish cause in the House of Lords, and in the Boer War was given a medal for distinguished service.

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## SMART NECKWEAR FOR MEN

ON your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties. We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs.

Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive.

Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped

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These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality.

You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c Scarf. **OUR SALE PRICE 75c EACH.**

Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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And we hit the mark every time with good work at honest prices.

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Genuine Tailor and Renovator.  
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## Letter From A Sailor Lad

"In time of danger, not before, Our God and sailors we alike adore; The danger over both are alike requited, God is forgotten and the sailor slighted."—Ed.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Will you allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few words. We are now in port after making a longer trip than usual. The Starboard Watch are off on their five days' leave and they have earned it well. The boys are in the best of health, and there is only one sick man in the whole ship's company.

Liverpool is a bit dull after being at sea for five weeks. We miss the excitement a great deal, for you know there is plenty of excitement at sea, especially at our job. For Kaiser Bill seems determined to put us out of the way. He hasn't got us yet although they succeeded in torpedoing the "Bayano" and sending a few more of our poor fellows to a watery grave.

I can tell you, Mr. Editor, there's nothing to make a fellow up like the way the boys in the mess are like a chap's asleep in his hammock. We don't worry much about dressing except to make sure that our swimming collar is alright. We are supposed to wear our swimming collars all the time, and the only time mine is off is when I am in port, for you can never tell when you are going to have a dip in the pond, especially when there are so many submarines getting around.

We are treated well here. As we walk the streets, there are no taunts or jeers flung after a fellow, but we are met with friendly smiles. England knows her friends and she treats them well. It would be hard to find a happier and jollier crew than is on H.M.S. "Oropesa." Of course, we think of home sometimes and wonder how all the folks are. We shall be sailing again in a few days and then the boys will sing as she leaves the dock the old, old song, only they have turned it to suit the occasion. It begins something like this:

"Up with the anchor, let her go. Laugh at the crafty German foe. Danger above us and below. Still they have not caught us. We shall share in the glory won. The world will say 'twas nobly done For we've proved ourselves Old England's Friends. These nights on the North Sea water."

Wishing your paper success,  
I remain,  
Faithfully yours,  
H. H. PATTEN, A.B.R.N.R.  
Seamen's Institute,  
20 Strand Road,  
Booth, Liverpool,  
March 25th, 1915.

## Aunt Polly Very Patriotic

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—My old man wants me to write your paper and give you the names of the young men who have gone from this place to fight for King and Empire. You know we had to send some, else we may lose the name of our harbour (British). They went to do their duty to uphold the British Empire. Names of those enlisted are as follows:—Cyril Gardner (Second Contingent); Edward J. Gardner (Fourth Contingent, land service), leaving soon, sons of Arthur Gardner; Amor Gardner (Second Contingent), son of Edward Gardner; Lewlyn Gardner, Reservist on H.M.S. Hazel, son of Thomas W. Gardner; W. H. Gardner, Reservist on H.M.S. Prince Edward; Thos. E. Gardner offered his services but not pass medical exams, sons of N. J. Gardner.

Of the above named families, only one young man remains, he is waiting consent of his parents, for he is anxious to follow his brother. If every family would do as the above, there would be no lack of men in navy or army.

If there is a sacrifice to be made, it is our duty to make that sacrifice, that the glory of Britain may never fade and her flag may never fur! Before closing I must say, a grand concert was held here on Easter Tuesday night by C. E. Teacher (Miss Gardner) and her band of little tots, it was surprising to hear these little ones from five years up, sing and recite such lengthy pieces without missing a word. Much patience and trouble must have been taken to get

## Determined To Oust Morris

Long Pond Union Man Tells Of Big Meeting Addressed By Messrs. Grimes, Halfyard and Stone

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I now ask of your permission to publish a few remarks re a meeting held at Long Pond on Monday night, April 5th.

During our Council meeting on Thursday night we decided to ask President Coaker to visit us and address a public meeting re F.P.U. matters. We appointed Erend Kennedy to see the President, which he did, and found that owing to pressure of business he could not be present himself. Mr. Coaker, never lacking in his efforts to help, he agreed to send Messrs. Halfyard and Grimes, M. H. A.

We had a crowd assembled in the school room, which had been hired by the Council for the benefit of the public. A good gathering being present, the meeting was called to order before the arrival of our friends. To our great satisfaction, we had three men instead of two, Mr. Stone having come as well.

The meeting opened at 7 p.m. sharp and the speakers in turn amidst great applause, pointed out the benefits, directly and indirectly derived from the F.P.U. since its start, and many other matter relating to the Union and President Coaker. The meeting was the most successful ever held here, all being in accordance with the speakers, as they could see how President Coaker was fighting a good fight. Our meeting closed at 8.40 p.m. with the singing of the National Anthem, after which cheers were given for President Coaker, the Speakers and the F.P.U.

We have no room here for Surtax Morris. His day is done along this shore. The people of Long Pond and surrounding villages do not forget the way they dodged the people previous to last election by promising a harbour to Long Pond, and sending along a man (a graball) with Morris to survey the pond as a cod to catch votes and moreover gave Gambo a present of \$340.00 for a lot of old rubbish sticks which are now here (with the exception of what has disappeared.) We remember their bluff and cod and they had better keep clear. They are rightly named graballs. As for Gambo's sticks, they may be useful for fire-wood; but Sir at this time of privation why not give a few men a chance to earn a dollar by putting these sticks (what's good) into the wharves at Long Pond and Manuels for the benefit of the fishermen and farmers. We are determined to send these men into political oblivion at the next election if they do not run on "Gull Island" and get stranded.

Go on Mr. Coaker with your fight, we are at your back. We will soon be all one body in this place for the F.P.U. and will back you up in anything you ask us, knowing you are out for liberty and freedom.

Down with the traitors and graballs.

Yours,  
A UNION MAN.  
Long Pond, Manuels, April 6th, 1915.

Pat and Mike, just landed in America, were spending the first night in a hotel. Mike was unable to sleep. About midnight a fire broke out in the neighbourhood and a fire engine came down the street clanging his bell and belching fire and smoke. Mike rushed to the window, looked out, and rushed back to awake Pat, but Pat refused. Another engine came clanging down the street. Mike was beside himself with fright. "Get up! Pat, get up!" he yelled; "they're moving hell, and two loads have gone by already."—Philadelphia Record.

Admiral Devey, on being complimented on his superb health, smiled and said: "I attribute my good condition to plenty of exercise and no banquets. One-third of what we eat, you know, enables us to live." "In that case," said his friend, jestingly, "what becomes of the other two-thirds?" "Oh," said the Admiral, "that enables the doctor to live."—New York American.

such little ones to perfection, and great praise is due Miss Gardner for such good success. The concert was in aid of Women's Patriotic Fund.

Yours truly,  
AUNT POLLEY.

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**British Crown Assurance Corp. Ltd.**

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## J. J. St. John

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—OUR WAY—

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

White Cattle Feed,  
Bran, Yellow Meal,

Whole Corn,  
Mixed Oats

—and—

Calf Meal,  
in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.

Boneless Jowls,

Pork Loins

Ribbed Pork,

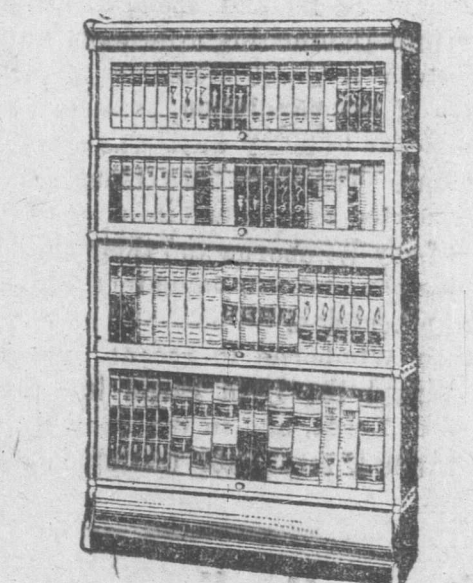
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IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE OUTPORT PEOPLE WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO FOLLOW THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WHICH OPENED APRIL 7TH, WE WILL SEND THE DAILY ISSUE OF "THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE" TO ANY PERSON FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR FOR THE SUM OF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

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# INFORMATION Tabled by the Government IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS OF THE OPPOSITION!

## ANOTHER STARTLING EX- POSURE

### Mr. Coaker at the House Exposed Penitentiary Conditions that Arous- ed the Assembly's Indignation to the Highest Pitch

#### A Prisoner Held for Trial---Compelled To Go Without Change of Clothes FOR FOUR MONTHS

LETTER TO MR. COAKER, RE  
PENITENTIARY.

Dear Sir.—On the 24th October, 1914, the Grand Jury went down to investigate matters at the Penitentiary and, as a rule, the Superintendent took them through the prison and broomshop. They asked, through their foreman, if there were any complaints to be made. The Supt. said that things were working alright. Now, Sir, where is the Board of Health and why does not Dr. Brehm pay a visit and see the nuisance pit and the two closets right under the north window of the prison? Some time ago Dr. Wakefield was lecturing about germs, which are carried by flies, being the cause of tuberculosis. Now, Sir, in the summer season, when the kitchen windows are open, the nuisance pit is only about a hundred yards away, and when flies are plentiful you can imagine what quantities are on the pans when the prisoners go for their punky. If it is the case that flies carry germs, then there are lots of germs in the oatmeal and molasses, so, Sir, I think this matter should be looked into at once.

Is the Government paying Dr. Keegan \$400.00 per year to look after the health of the prisoners in the Penitentiary? If so, why is it that when prisoners are sick, they cannot have the Doctor's attendance in person? The writer asked for a doctor three times, and the answer he got was "I'll see." On Feb. 25th, 1915, I asked to see the Doctor again. The Supt. said: "You will see the Doctor to-day or to-morrow. He is coming to the prison." But I never saw him. When the doctor does come, it is to the Superintendent's office he goes, and not to the prison, nor does he see one of the prisoners. He only accepts the Superintendent's report. The writer was sick for three days, and did not eat a mouthful except soaked bread and cold water.

On Jan. 15th Mr. Bonia came to see James McGrath. Now, Sir, why was he not taken in his prison room, padded as they were? No, McGrath was taken to the bathroom and given a good suit of clothes and then taken to see Mr. Bonia in the little office. On Jan. 21st the Grand Jury came on a visit to the Penitentiary. A. C. Parsons, Esq., foreman, said the prisoners were called to the ward to see the use. The Supt. introduced the Grand Jury, and asked if there were any complaints to make. The foreman said that the prisoners had on those clothes. The Supt. said that those were their working clothes,

and their Sunday clothes had not arrived yet. What a bluff! Now, Sir, why should some prisoners get good clothes all the time and others get rags when both are serving the same penalty? This is a matter which I do not understand. I should think that prisoners should be treated alike in the clothing line. The prisoners who go to the Hospital and Government House always have good clothes, while the prisoners in the cells and broom shop have to put up with what they can get. There are a few exceptions, and these can get Sunday clothes every day. This thing should not be tolerated. All prisoners should be treated alike in clothing, and all rags should be burnt. There are clothes worn in that prison which are not fit for any human being to wear. The Scripture says that cleanliness is next to Godliness.

Now, Sir, there are three months in the winter when you have to use your slop kettle to scrub your cell every Friday morning, with no water to wash it out and no disinfectant either. For No. 1 Ward and the two top corridors clean kettles are found, but slop kettles are used for the cell.

It is time for the Grand Jury and the Government to look into this matter. Why should the prisoners who work at Government House and the General Hospital get a pint of tea in the mornings while the prisoners in the broomshop are supposed to work on oatmeal, hard bread and cold water in the morning, and only one pint of tea during the day? According to the scale of board, the six or twelve months men are supposed to get a gill of molasses per day, but the prisoners who work in the broomshop don't get a gill of molasses a day, not by measure. The broomshop is the only part of the institution that pays, and the prisoners who work there should get tea in the mornings as well as those who go outside to work. The prisoners who work at the General Hospital get two meals while they are there, so they fare well, better than the prisoners in the broomshop, which is not equal rights to prisoners.

It is time in the 20th century for the Government to change things and have a reformatory in the prison, and this means that for all instead of half, and thus prevent the prisoners being locked up, which is injurious to health. There are quite a number of vagrants who make the Penitentiary their home, and they get a better show than many of the prisoners who go in there on their first and only term. These vag-

rants should be reformed and given plenty of work to do, and not encouraged in their laziness, so that they will not be trusting to the Penitentiary as a boarding-house or a home. The Government of the present day should keep abreast of the times in reform for prisoners, and treat them the same as they are treated in other countries. The Government has plenty of land down there which could be cultivated by the prisoners, the produce of which could go to supply the prison, instead of buying such supplies as potatoes and turnips from outside. The potatoes bought for use in the institution this year were of a bad quality and fit only for cattle. This would mean a save to the Government of quite a few dollars. Under the present arrangement, why does the Supt. reap the benefit of the proceeds? Why is it that a man who is not convicted of any crime, but is waiting trial, is turned over to the officials of the Penitentiary, and that a police officer is allowed to come to the Penitentiary and make that man take off his winter clothes and put on summer ones? Mind you, it was winter time, and the man was not convicted when this was done, and that man did not get a change of underwear for four months, although he had clothes of his own which he asked for and which could have been given him. He asked for a change of underwear twice during the first month and a half that he was awaiting trial. This same man, although he was in the Penitentiary for punishment, was punished along with the convicts. Why is it that a man waiting trial is confined in the Penitentiary when the Penitentiary is a place for convicts and criminals? Why is it that a man thus awaiting trial and confined to the Penitentiary is not given just as good as the best the prison can afford? Some of the convicts combined there get

better food than he does. The British law says that any one suspected of crime and held for trial should be considered as innocent until found guilty, and that, as far as possible, he shall be treated as such. Why is it that after one is confined in the Penitentiary, if he is sick, he cannot get a doctor without asking a number of times? I know of one case where a man, who was only awaiting trial, asked five times for a doctor, four times during the month of December, 1914, but he never saw one although the doctor called at the Penitentiary during that time to see other prisoners. On Dec. 24th, 1914, this man was not allowed to see him, and on the morning of Jan. 13th, 1915, this same man was ordered to get out of his bed at 7.15 a.m., when he answered the head warden and said he was sick and wanted to see a doctor. The warden told him that until the doctor said he was sick, he was not sick, and was to get up and make his bed. Later in the same day the Supt. told the man he would get a doctor for him. On March 17th, 1915, Mr. A. B. Morine came to see the said man, and brought him a shifting of his own inside clothes, and ordered a doctor to see him. The doctor then came, arrangements were made, and he was ordered better food and medicine.

We improve with the improvement of humanity. Without an improvement of the whole, can you hope that our own moral and material conditions will improve? The spirit of liberty is not, as multitudes imagine, a jealousy of our particular rights, but a respect for the rights of others. Faithful friendship is like the needle which speedily repairs the puncture with the thread in its wake. There is hardly a thing we do which does not require someone else to do something else. The reason why so many people seem as small is because they measure others by their own measure.

My letter is rather long, but the subject is new and ought to be far-reaching in the cause of humanity. It is said that the Supt. gets a bonus of 4c. per doz. on brooms, and the Deputy 2c. per doz. Why is this bonus paid? I trust you will pardon me for the length of my letter.

Yours truly,  
PRO AND CON.  
Lady (to tramp)—Why do you always attack our male dogs when you eat?  
Tramp—Well, you see, lady, in my better days I used to wear a diamond brooch on my hat, and it is hard to show.  
The directors of the great trust looked worried.  
"Our legal department is costing us a stupendous sum," explained the president.  
And after nine hours' debate they decided that it would be cheaper to obey the law.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dear Sir.—The "News" this morning, publishes an alleged interview with the Minister of Justice in relation to statements made by me concerning a man in the Penitentiary awaiting trial. I assume that in hastily reporting the Minister, he has been misunderstood on some points; otherwise he has not been correct or frank.

The man Snowden is not an American, nor yet a German, but a British subject—though I cannot see that nationality affects his claim to proper treatment.

There are not three charges against him—as represented in the interview, but he is charged with setting fire to a house, stealing money out of it, and smuggling into the Colony certain goods bought with the stolen money. It is all one transaction as it were: the fire occurred about the 28th of October last, the alleged smuggling about the 11th November last, the arrest was made on the said 11th November, the prisoner was committed for trial on the 27th November last, was brought to the Penitentiary here on the 3rd December last, and is still awaiting trial. I said in the Assembly yesterday that the witnesses could have been brought here, and the man tried in December, and I add that in my opinion the Crown Law Officers deserve to be censured for gross neglect and inhumanity. It is true—as the Minister says—that it was not till February that I, acting for the prisoner, asked for trial. What is the world has that to do with the matter? The prisoner naturally expected to be tried in due course, and I perhaps waited longer than I should, not thinking the Crown Officers would continue to sleep over the matter.

It is true, also that the Minister offered to bail for the prisoner—an offer of bail to a strange saltwater man surely giving a stone where bread is asked: The Crown Officers should have given bail to answer for their delay, not ask a helpless, neglected prisoner to give bail because they were not on their job.

I said the man was deprived of his ditch clothing when put into the Penitentiary, that he repeatedly asked for it, and was refused, and that after I had supplied him with underclothing, he was given prison underclothing. No denial of these facts is made, but an evasion is attempted. It is said that after an interview with me the Minister ordered that underclothing should be provided, but that was after I had supplied the man, and had asked a fuss about the matter. Even then the man's own clothing was not restored, but he was given prison gear, why should any underclothing be forced to wear prison clothing?

Spiritualist Parsons, of the Penitentiary, is reported as saying "no application made to him by the prisoner, through the warden, that the pris-

## MR. MORINE REPLIES

### To The News Incorrect Statements Re the Pen- itentiary Exposures

#### Flays the Dummy Minister of Justice

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

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oner's own clothing might be restored, were refused by the Superintendent on the ground that the police would not give them up. Superintendent Parsons admitted this to me. He apparently did not know that the clothes were taken from the man while in the Penitentiary. He ascertained this from the Warden upon my complaint.

It is said that if he had asked, the man could have procured prison underclothing. Was he told so? He begged for his own clothing, and was refused; was he offered anything else?

But why should an untried man be forced to wear prison underclothing, or go naked, when he owns suitable clothes of which he has been deprived.

This man wore one suit of light summer underclothing and went without a bath, for four winter months,

while in the Penitentiary. Was this known to the Superintendent? If not, why not? Are prisoners generally allowed to go unshaved, and without injury to the health of all confined in the Institution?

It is said the prisoner had the warmest cell in the Pen. He informs me that one of his ears was frozen in that cell last winter. During the whole winter having no overcoat or thick clothing, he was not once allowed outside the stone building, for a walk in the grounds.

It is declared that the prisoner was not ill at any time. Why then did Dr. Keegan order that medicine and better food should be given, after I complained. The man frequently asked for a doctor, and saw one once, or infrequently. If the man said he was ill, who was to say he was not? The Warden?

Finally, it is said that Snowden got such food as the regulations permit. I said the same thing in the House. But they permit prisoners awaiting trial the same food as persons convicted for less than six months, that is, less and poorer than those convicted to serve with hard labour. In other words, a man not yet tried, five months in the Penitentiary, was getting poorer food than any hard labour convict in the institution.

I am not discussing the innocence or guilt of a prisoner awaiting trial. If he were guilty of every human crime, he would be entitled to a fair trial, without delay, and to decent treatment while awaiting it.

Yours truly,  
ALFRED B. MORINE.

St. John's, April 15, 1915.

Unity Lacking in Ranks of Enemy at Neuve Chapelle

## Austrians Barbarous as Germans

### Cut Out Tongue of a Russian Prisoner Because He Refused to Betray His Comrades

London, April 5.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends the following: "A despatch from the Commander-in-Chief received to-night, Sunday, says:

"In the region of Zalesztrow, during the night of Saturday, the Austrians violently bombarded one of our fortifications with heavy guns, their fire missing almost all the defenders. The Austrian infantry then attacked and occupied our positions, but they were almost immediately dislodged by a counter attack made by a Russian company."

"The Russians found in a trench one of their comrades named Makuska whom the Austrians had captured and horribly mutilated. Makuska had been acting as a telephone operator and having refused to give the enemy information, his tongue was cut out. The Commander-in-Chief promoted Makuska on the spot to rank as a non-commissioned officer and conferred on him the Cross of St. George first class. He also expressed to Makuska personal gratitude and recommended his case to the Emperor for a double rate of pay."

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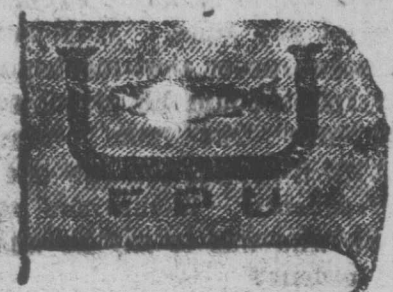
AND OTHER BEAUTIFUL FEATURES

NOTE—Friday night promises to be a great contest, many names entered. First prize, \$5.00; second prize, \$3.00; third prize, \$2.00; must be over 14 years. Saturday three prizes, children under fourteen. Don't let the children miss the pictures.



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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 15, 1915.

**OUR POINT OF VIEW**

**The 'News' Empty Talk**

THE editorial remarks of the "News" of this morning in respect to the big commercial developments about to be set on foot in this country is the most perfect exhibition of its kind we have not seen.

The present government went into office, as recognized big talkers, but as practice makes perfect, even they have added considerably to their skill, and this morning's half column of bamboozlement certainly caps the climax.

The poet says, "man never was, but ever to be blest," and so it is with Newfoundland.

The blessing dreamed of by the poet was being borne on the wings of hope, but it is not hope that the "News" sees with the burden of blessings they (the govt.) dream of are all Pancombe. Every opening of the House, finds Morris with some gigantic undertaking to beset on foot that is going to transform the country into a hive of industry and scatter millions among the people.

"Live horse and get oats," live Terra Nova and get big commercial undertakings, that will develop your manifold sources of wealth, and make your people happy. It is bad enough in all respects to have our country robbed and plundered, by the unholy methods of graft and grab and ignorance, but it is galling in the extreme to have an alien editor and sophist pawn in the hands of corruptionists come out and make fun of us, as Robinson has done. What does he mean? Has he lost all sense of the proportion of things, that he must add contempt to injury. Of course it is but natural that when a man finds a people so easily the victims of the robber that he can have no respect for the plundered. We have been fools enough to have permitted ourselves to be stripped naked on the highway, and now when there is nothing further to be obtained from us, lo, the spectral highway man makes fun of us.

See, Newfoundlanders to what a pretty pass you have by your easy going methods permitted yourselves and your country to be reduced. See editor Robinson "rubbing it into you" to use a homely expression. Your only crime is that you have been too tolerant with that type of men, that editor Robinson represents. Rouse yourselves and assert your manhood, that has almost drifted from your ken. Read Robinson's editorial of this morning and grip your teeth in resolution to get even with the party that thus attempts to fool you to your face. Have you not had enough of those Morris coddles.

The editor of the "News" is a slick hand at stringing together a lot of stuff that looks fair, but fails to pieces at the least critical touch. His column of fair stuff of today, is about the most flimsy yet attempted. It is altogether vague. There is just a hint at a something big, but we are not told a word about the nature of the undertaking.

Brother Robinson's imagination is not equal to his desire for deception, otherwise we might have had a glowing description of the works to be undertaken.

**A Startling Disclosure**

At the close of yesterday's session of the House Mr. Coaker again created a sensation by drawing the Premier's attention to a letter he had that day received from a released prisoner who had served several months in the Penitentiary. The letter revealed conditions that if verified should call for a strict investigation by a Commission of Enquiry.

The members of the House sat astonished and indignant, and a dead calmness prevailed the whole Chamber during the remarks made by Mr. Coaker and Mr. Morine.

Mr. Coaker demanded that a report from the Superintendent should immediately be forthcoming and unless satisfactory to the House proper action should be taken to fully investigate the matter.

Mr. Morine followed Mr. Coaker and verified many of the statements contained in the letter from personal knowledge and investigation as he had been retained by one of the prisoners who was referred to and he had endeavored to secure proper treatment from the authorities on behalf of his client but had not succeeded.

Mr. Morine explained that he had not seen the letter read by Mr. Coaker until a minute or two before Mr. Coaker had spoken and he had not for professional reasons to speak of the matter.

Mr. LeDrew's name was signed to the letter and it had been handed to Mr. Coaker personally yesterday morning and Mr. Coaker decided that his proper course would be to bring the matter to the Premier's notice in the House and ask for an explanation.

The letter appears elsewhere. The matter caused a great sensation in the House and called forth the strongest condemnation of the authorities or police responsible for such inhuman conduct and conditions.

The Colony is once more indebted to Mr. Coaker for getting after wrong doing in a public department and as his efforts last year compelled the Government to appoint a Commission to investigate Hospital conditions which has revealed a condition of affairs little dreamt of by the public, so his efforts to secure humane treatment for prisoners will meet with like success and likely initiate reforms that will be beneficial to the whole community, for it is apparent that great changes are necessary and now is the time to secure them.

We refer our readers to Mr. Morine's reply to the statements in this morning's News, which appear elsewhere.

Friday Mr. Hickman will introduce his prohibition resolutions which will prove highly interesting to the members of the House and the whole Country.

The time for temperance advocates to bestir themselves has come and all should be glad of Mr. Hickman's pluck and devotion to temperance principals, for it is over 25 years since a prohibition resolution was before the House. May it succeed is our sincere wish.

Mr. Morine's Labrador Fish Current Price Bill will also be taken up this afternoon.

The Elective Road Board Bill will be considered by a Committee of the whole House to-morrow, after which it will be submitted to a Select Committee to be adjusted to meet the wishes of the House.

The Labrador Fish Bill will likely be passed by the House as it embodies ideas that for years have been agitated by the fishermen. It is a fair Bill to all concerned and will create greater confidence between buyer and seller and give the fishermen the right of being represented on a Board that will fix the current price for fish shipped off the coast.

This has been a stormy question for years and if the Bill become

**THE NICKEL THEATRE--ANOTHER GREAT BIG MID-WEEK PROGRAMME**

**"THE WHEAT AND THE TARES"**  
 A strong two-part Vitagraph production. A perjurer sends an innocent man to prison--He is foiled by an unexpected confession. James Morrison and Dorothy Kelley are the principals.

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 A Comedy of Comedies A Pathe Feature in 2 Reels

**Good Music, The Latest Hits**

Don't take our word--certainly not--come up and judge for yourself

**Proceedings at the House of Assembly**

Proceedings opened yesterday afternoon with the presentation of various petitions.

Hon. C. H. Emerson presented one from Fortune Bay relating to fishery matters.

Mr. Parsons presented one from 175 hand line fishermen of Upper Island Cove and vicinity relative to the use of cod traps, and one from the inhabitants of Riverhead, Harbor Grace, asking for an extension of the railway platform and that a light should be placed there. These petitions were supported by Mr. Piccott.

Mr. Currie presented a petition from the inhabitants of Point au Gout asking that place should be made a port of call for the s.s. Argyle. This was supported by his colleague, Mr. LeFevre.

Mr. Stone presented a petition from the fishermen of Gooseberry Cove, Trinity Bay, on the question of trawls, which was supported by Mr. Targett.

All the petitions were received and relegated to their various departments to be dealt with. Questions and answers were then in order, and these appear elsewhere in this paper.

Mr. Jennings' Bill to amend the Saw Mill Act passed its first reading and will come up for its second reading to-morrow.

The "Act respecting Patents and Trade Marks" passed its third reading, was ordered to be engrossed, and sent to the Upper House for its concurrence.

The second reading of an "Act relating to the Sale of Codfish on the Labrador Coast" was deferred till to-morrow, as was also the "Loggers' Bill."

The Act to "Amend the Customs Act of 1898" passed its second reading, and comes before a Committee of the Whole on the morrow.

In introducing this Bill to the House, the Finance Minister, Hon. M. P. Cashin, instanced the desirability of extending the powers of collectors, as well as shortening

law something will have been done to meet the fishermen's demands which are not only fair but extremely reasonable.

the time limit for the removal of imports from the freight sheds connected with the railway and steamship premises. At present the Act provides that 10 days shall be allowed after the arrival, for the removal of all goods landed, and the amended Act will allow 5 days only, after which time they will be warehoused.

House then went into Committee of the Whole on the "Act to Amend the Law re the Administration of Local Affairs" and the Prime Minister stated that the best form of procedure in connection with this Bill was to refer it to a Select Committee so that a satisfactory Act might be eventually placed on the Statute Book of the Colony.

Mr. Morine suggested that the better plan,--considering the importance of the measure,--and in order to give members on both sides of the House more time to consider it, would be to rise, and report progress, with leave to sit again.

To this the Premier assented, and the Bill will come up in "Committee of the Whole," on Friday next.

The Seal Fishery Bill will be discussed by "Committee of the Whole" on Monday next.

The Bill for "Naturalization of Aliens" was then considered. One or two sections were passed, progress reported, and Committee asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

This finished the order of the day, and then Mr. Coaker read a remarkable letter that had been handed him by one of his constituents, a letter which, as Mr. Coaker stated, if correct in its detail, showed a disgraceful state of affairs connected with the Penitentiary. The treatment meted out to the writer of the letter, who had been an inmate, and one who was manly enough to come out over his own signature showed up a state of affairs that were a disgrace to any country in the world.

When Mr. Coaker resumed his seat Mr. Morine rose and fairly staggered the Assembly, when he, in support of the letter just read by Mr. Coaker revealed facts that

had quite recently come under his own personal observation and which he had not desired to make public until he heard the letter read.

Mr. Morine then detailed the experiences of, and treatment meted out to a prisoner now in the Penitentiary, who had been there since Dec. 3rd last, a man, who although still innocent in the eyes of the law, had been subjected to barbarous treatment such as he (Mr. Morine) had never heard of in connection with any civilized country.

This prison (said the member for Bonavista) had been deprived through trickery of the police when he arrived, of all his winter clothing, left for over 4 months with the same light summer underwear--his own possessions--not even given a change of underclothing (prison garb) and had to wash out his own garments in the ordinary prison hand basin. Besides this, he had been deprived of the chance of having a fair trial of his case during all that time and it was questionable if the case would come up at the May term. He had also been unable to take outdoor exercise during the depths of winter through the lack of warm clothing, had been refused the services of a doctor, and as far as a food was concerned had only received the lowest grade of prison fare.

Mr. Morine didn't wish to cast aspersions on the worthy Superintendent of the Institution, who was no doubt only acting according to the regulations, but although he had several interviews with that gentleman also with the Minister of Justice he (Mr. M.) had not yet succeeded in having any remedy applied.

There were present, amongst the visitors, inside the Bar, several of the fair sex, and the entire audience were held spellbound as Mr. Morine related the woeful facts connected with this unfortunate badly treated prisoner.

The Prime Minister, who was completely set back by the revelations of Mr. Coaker and Mr. Morine, could only say that it was the first time he had ever heard anything like it, and that, whilst

he didn't doubt the truth of Mr. Morine's statements or those contained in the letter read by Mr. Coaker, he felt sure that the Supt. of the Penitentiary would be able to explain matters, and that it would have the attention of the Government.

Notices of questions were tabled by Messrs. Abbott, Jen-

nings, Dem and Windsor, and Finance Minister Cashin gave notice that he would move that the House take up the Supply Bill on Tuesday.

The Speaker announced that His Excellency the Governor would receive the Address in Reply to-morrow at 2.30 p.m.

House then adjourned.

**Stefansson Lost For Year in Arctic**  
 Left Vilhjalmur with Two Sailors a Year Ago, April 7th--Has Not Been Heard of Since

Seattle, Wash., April 7.--It was just a year ago to-day that Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the daring Arctic explorer set forth from Martin Point on the ice with two sailors. He has not been heard from since, and many authorities on Arctic travel declare he must have perished. Another hunt for the lost explorer is under way, Capt. Louis Lane, of Seattle, a daring navigator, having sailed from here last week in his good ship, the Polar Bear. He will stake his life and the lives of his little crew in a quick summer dash among the icebergs to the barrens of Banksland.

With 400 rounds of ammunition and rations for sixty days, Stefansson and two companions of the Canadian Arctic Expedition went out on the ice from Martin Point to the east of Point Barrow on April 7, 1914. They had with them a piece of canvas that could have been fashioned into a boat. Stefansson announced on his departure that he would return to shore in fifteen days or push on to Banksland. The day after the trio vanished a great storm descended in furious blasts. The ice on which Stefansson and his men were caught drifted far out to sea. Since then the fate of the men has been one of the many mysteries of the Arctic wastes.

Stefansson believed he could make Banksland in fifteen days. He said that if he went there he would erect a beacon at a point known as Nelson Head. Last summer Capt. Lane steered the Polar Bear to Nelson Head, but there was no sign of a beacon or any other evidence of Stefansson having reached the place.

That there is still a chance that the daring explorer used his canvas to good advantage and has managed to find crude fare to keep life in his body during the past year is the hope, if not the belief, of the relief party that is now ploughing northward in the Polar Bear. Lane and his crew will return to Seattle in October, and if he finds no sign of Stefansson, it will mean that the daring adventurer and his two companions perished.

Capt. Lane has with him as chief mate H. Gonzalez of San Francisco, a famous whaler, and his second mate is Harry Slate, another whaler and Arctic navigator. Altogether, the little polar schooner has twelve men aboard on its journey of rescue, adventure and discovery. They will cruise for whales, hunt and kill walrus, will try to capture polar bears alive for zoos, and will take moving pictures of the white Eskimos and other odd peoples and places of the Arctic.

Stefansson, the explorer who disappeared from all communication with the world a year ago to-day, is only 35 years old. He was born at Arnes, Manitoba, and studied at the University of North Dakota, State University of Iowa and Harvard University. While at Harvard he made an archaeological trip to Iceland, and in 1906 began an 18-month expedition to the Eskimos of the Mackenzie delta for Harvard and Toronto universities. His next expedition northward occupied 53 months, under the auspices of the Canadian government and the New York Museum of Natural History. From 1909 to 1912, he spent three winters in the Arctic, and during this long journey he added many new features to the map of Canada, including Horton River, some 500 miles long. He made some remarkable discoveries among the Eskimos that has led to the theory that point to their descent from the lost Scandinavian colony in Greenland, which disappeared in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

Stefansson set out on the present expedition, which it is generally believed has ended disastrously to him, in 1913, under the auspices of the Canadian government. During the past year a close watch has been maintained for any signs that would lead to the belief that he had survived. Last summer several rescue expeditions were sent out to search for a trace of the daring young explorer, but they all failed to solve the mystery.



### On the Spot!

- 1000 Barrels QUAKER FLOUR
- 1000 Barrels FIVE STAR FLOUR
- 1000 Barrels VICTOR FLOUR
- 1000 Bags BLACK OATS
- 2000 Bags MIXED OATS
- 1000 Bales HAY
- 200 Barrels H.B. PORK
- 100 Barrels LINCOLN BEEF

**George Neal**  
Phone 264



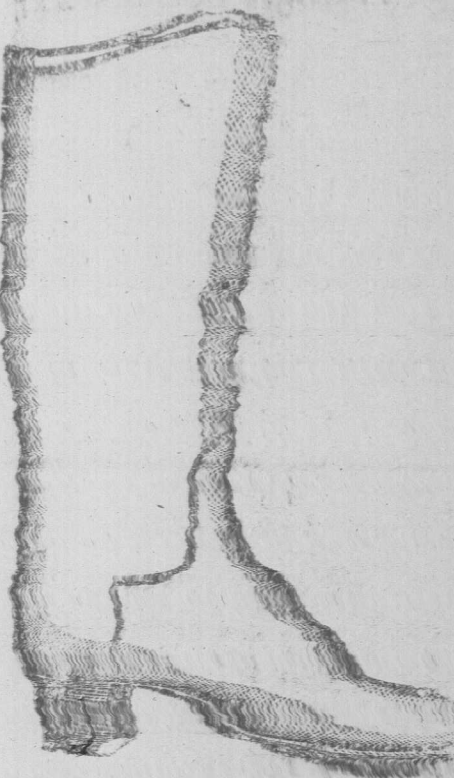
THE BEST OF THE HERD  
the pride of the flock are none too good. When you

#### BUY MEATS

you want fresh, healthy, young, sanitariously handled animals. We are prepared to supply you with the finest at fair prices.

M. CONNOLLY,  
Phone 420. Duckworth St.

### Fishermen!



Get Smallwood's Hand-made Tongue Boots, Wellington's High and Low Three Quarter Boots. These Boots have been tested and proved to be waterproof. By who? By the fishermen who have

P.S.—All our Hand-made Boots have the name Smallwood on the Heel plate. Beware of imitations!

**F. Smallwood,**  
The Home of Good Shoes.

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

### STEARNSMAN'S OINTMENT

To Whom it may Concern:— I was troubled very much with "Rheumatism," and was obliged to discontinue working, but after using Stearnsman's Ointment I am able to do my work as well as ever, being cured of this disease. I would strongly advise sufferers by this terrible complaint to give this ointment a trial.

Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd) PATRICK BRENNAN,  
2 Waldegrave St., Dec 25th, 1915.

Stearnsman's Ointment is sold by box or 9 boxes for \$1.00. CASH must be sent with order. P.O. Box 127 at 50 BRANT'S SQUARE.

**DO IT NOW!**  
Do not wait until somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

## Women and The Present War

"I do not believe that any true German mother or wife was for the war, or can be favorable to this war. Yet there comes a time when war is unavoidable—when an unwelcome war is forced upon a nation; and German women are mothers of sons who are or who have been soldiers. They knew and realized, as perhaps the women of no other country knew and realized, with the possible exception of France, what war really meant to them before it came. That they gave freely of their sons to the Fatherland when it was in danger has been shown and is being shown daily. But that they wanted war—ask any mother or German wife."

"The women of the warring countries are in rebellion against the war."  
Such was the declaration of Mme. Rosicka Schwimmer, the Hungarian journalist, to a Sunday Post reporter, when she was in Boston a few days ago to seek support of her plan to end the war by sending a peace ship from the United States.

"And those women who have dared to cry out against it are filling the jails of France and Germany," she added significantly. "They dare not refuse to do their work or bear children to restock the nation."

"Only by an underground post-office are their despairing protests reaching the neutral countries. A rigid censor blue pencils their written words on behalf of their ideals."

"Let me show you a side of the war that the censors will not let Americans see," said Mme. Schwimmer to the Post reporter.

"You have been told how the women of the belligerent states, with head high and courageous heart, gave their husbands to protect their fatherlands; how mothers and maidens unflinchingly see their sons and sweethearts go forth to death and destruction. It has been dinned in your ears that the women of Europe favored and wanted the war."

**Women Breaking Their Hearts**  
These are deliberately designed falsehoods, the invention of the small clique of diplomats and commercial interests who desired the war.

"The women of Europe are breaking their hearts in despair because of the war. The women of royalty, the upper classes, the wives and daughters of tradesmen, clerks and peasants, are raising their voices against a further world strife."

"Preaching peace in the belligerent countries, however, is equivalent to a jail sentence. You know how the warring governments have the newspapers under their control. Expressions of private opinion is restricted just as rigidly. Every letter leaving a belligerent country is opened and read."

"Those courageous women who have been daring enough to openly declare against the continuance of the war have been thrown into prison. You never hear of their cases over here. Others less daring who have ventured their opinions in private have been warned and the fate of their imprisoned sisters held up before them as a club."

"Don't take my word for it. Look at these letters."

Madame Schwimmer had reached into an opened trunk that was heaped high with letters, post-cards and peace propaganda. Regularly she skimmed over the contents of a bundle.

**Appeals Have Same Keynote**  
All struck the same keynote of appeal.

Enough of slaughter, enough of devastation. The people must not be drained of life, they

must not bleed to death. If men kill, it is for women to fight for the preservation of life. If men are silent, it is our duty to raise our voices on behalf of our ideals.

This in part was the appeal of Kiara Zerkin, the international secretary of the socialist women at Stuttgart.

A German woman at Munich wrote:

Come together in the north and south of Europe, protest with all your might against the war, which is murdering the nations, and make preparations for peace, return to your country and perform your duty as wives and mothers, as protectors of true civilization and humanity. Strive at least to put a spoke in the bloody wheel of Time, with strength, courage and humanity worthy of your sex.

What an English woman wrote: It feels to me as though some "Pied Piper" were alluring the youth of the world with heroic and patriotic music to destruction, and that it is little use for us to seek to hold them back until we ourselves have done our very utmost to try and stop the music.

**Women Greatly Misrepresented**  
Continuing, Mme. Schwimmer said:

"Every effort has been made by the foreign government press bureau to misrepresent the women of the belligerent countries. Their true feelings are looking out to the neutral countries despite the censorship."

"We of the peace movement are fostering their protests. We keep in touch with the leaders by an underground postoffice that defies the authorities. The women are being rendered more and more weak in their protests because the great mass of the people are not permitted to learn the true cause of the war nor know that the neutral nations desire its cessation. It is discouraging, but they will use every spark of power they have to make their protests heard. Every woman of consequence in Europe is opposed to the war and wants it stopped. One hears here that the German women are heart and soul with their idea in the war."

"This is a libel on their womanhood. Even the crown princess is with us in spirit, as is witnessed in her celebrated interview with the correspondent, von Wiegand. 'Don't you think that if the crown princess should have been allowed to know that there are other means to settle international differences she would be an ardent supporter of this means?'"

#### Royal Women Are for Peace

"Queen Mary of England has prayed for peace; so has the Queen of Holland and the Queen of Spain and other leaders of the thoughts and ideals of the women of Europe."

"My mission to America is backed by the appeal of more than 2,000,000 women of every class."

"It is upon the women of America that the test of civilization lies. If they remain passive, the war will continue. Their protest will be as I have written in my peace ship plan, force the belligerent nations to show their hands."

"If they refuse to mediate, their protests against being forced into the war at its beginning will be held up as mockers of peace."

"What will women do if the peace ship fails in its mission?" asked the reporter.

"Time alone can answer that question," Mme. Schwimmer replied. "But there is no hind to the possibilities of what an interna-

### Light as a feather



YOU'LL be proud to slice the light, snowy-white bread made from "PURITY" flour.  
May cost more than some flour, but you'll find it more than worth the difference.  
"More Bread and Better Bread"  
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.  
Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.

## PURITY FLOUR

### STEER BROTHERS

# FISHERMEN

## Don't Be Deceived!

There is no monopoly of the sale of the latest model  
**FERRO ENGINES**

We import direct and have no connection with any other Engine house.

The Ferro Company have recently advertised big reductions in prices, and fishermen may depend on the same fair treatment that they have had from us in the past.

MONOPOLY means high prices and poor times as the fisherman has known in the past.

We import all our engines ourselves direct, and will supply engines in lots of One or One Hundred as in the past.

We are also the cheapest house for  
**FERRO REPAIR PARTS and ALL BOAT FITTINGS**

OUR PRICES are away BELOW COMPETITION  
Buy your LUBRICATING OIL, GASOLINE and SPECIAL MOTOR KEROSENE

only from  
**A. H. Murray**  
ST. JOHN'S

### Charges of Atrocities

There is abundant evidence right here in London of the appalling character of the invasion of Belgium in the early stages. Lady Lugard and other well-known persons, men and women of the highest standing forming a committee that has dealt with 200,000 Belgian refugees, possess great quantities of written and oral testimony bearing on counts of the unspeakable horrors to which Belgian civilians and particularly women were subjected.

### Belgian Cows Wear Ear Rings

Belgian cows all wear earrings for a law in that country requires that when one of these animals has attained the age of eight months it shall wear a numbered metal ear shall be attached to its ear. This is the best idea of the purpose of collecting evidence against these troops. Lord Byron went into the investigation not only with an intense passion for truth and justice, but with a keen desire to the trustworthiness of accusations to the government in the immediate future and the report will probably be published with little delay. I feel guaranteed in stating that the findings of the committee will constitute a terrible indictment in certain parts of the German zone.

### GERMAN PRISONERS PLAN ESCAPE

London, April 7.—A nearly completed tunnel, through which a hundred German officer prisoners would have made their escape from the internment camp at Philoeras, near Maidenhead, has been discovered by the British military authorities, according to the Daily Telegraph.

### Against the German Soldiers Well Founded

The investigation covered scenes against women and children were all round. The committee were a search for their laboratory to the British and French armies and were declared that the evidence which called to establish charges of atrocities against these troops. Lord Byron went into the investigation not only with an intense passion for truth and justice, but with a keen desire to the trustworthiness of accusations to the government in the immediate future and the report will probably be published with little delay. I feel guaranteed in stating that the findings of the committee will constitute a terrible indictment in certain parts of the German zone.



SHIPPING

S.S. Graciana leaves London for this port to-day.

The dredge Priestman also docked for repairs.

S.S. Meigle arrived at Port aux Basques at 3.30 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Sagona left Port aux Basques at 5.20 p.m. yesterday on the S.W. coast route.

Barq. Ada Peard commenced loading codfish at Goodridge's yesterday for Brazil.

Barq. Clementine is now discharging her cargo of molasses at Goodridge's.

S.S. Argyle arrived at Epworth at 7.45 p.m. yesterday, going west.

S.S. Meigle leaves Port aux Basques to-day for St. John's direct.

S.S. Prospero left Placentia at 10.30 a.m., going west. Had been delayed by fog.

S.S. Bonaventure went into the dry dock yesterday to have repairs made, previous to taking up her regular work.

The Mildred is now 16 days on the way from Barbados to New York, where she will load general cargo for here.

S.S. Bruce arrived at Louisburg at 3.30 p.m. yesterday, after a run of 77 hours from this port, being detained by fog and ice.

The Reid Co.'s Bay steamers are now being got ready for the season's work and will sail for their different routes about the end of present month.

Barq. Lake Simcoe finished loading yesterday for Brazil at Baine Johnston & Co. It is not known when she will sail, as a captain has not yet been selected.

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 2.40 p.m. yesterday, with the following passengers:—P.C. Mars A. Lynch, W. Aiton, J. Bishop, C. E. Carter, J. Gillett, S. Osmond, H. J. Stirling, S. J. Johnson, W. Butt.

Enlisted

The following names were added to the roll yesterday which now totals 1355.

Shearstown—Wm. Dwyer; Spaniard's Bay—Duncan Collins, Nathan Gosse; Topsail—John Hibbs; St. George's—Moses Meuse, Ignatius Butler, Jno. M. Sullivan, Ralph McDonald;

Wood's Island, Bay of Islands.—Fred. Jesso; St. John's—Fenwick Cornick, Ed. Kavanagh, Sam. Garland; Portland Cove Road—Jno. Butler, Jno. McDonald; Lewisporte—Tobias Noseworthy, George Jure.

Rossley's Theatres

Crowded to the doors at Rossley's last night to see the funniest show ever presented. Tonight Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke will present another of their famous one-act dramatic sketches with new songs, dances and costumes. The finest artists that have ever been brought to St. John's and last night they were encored again and again. The pictures of our brave lads will be shown all the week to give all a fair chance to see them. Send the children to the matinee Saturday to see their big soldier brothers in the moving pictures.

The big competition on Friday night promises to be a very good one, as there are several very prominent names. This contest of Go As You Please competition will be conducted by Mr. Ballard Brown on first class principles. Nothing noisy or boisterous, every courtesy shown, three big money prizes, also three for children Saturday, encourage home talent.

Days In The West End

Packed out again. There's a reason. The theatre is the prettiest little house in town, finest pictures, good music and dandy little singers at Rossley's East End Theatre. There is a change of act, beautiful songs, dances and costumes, by clever performers.

On Friday night will be the big fun night, as lots are going to have a try for the three money prizes offered. On Saturday three prizes for the boy or girl who can sing, dance, recite or go as you please. Send the children to see their big soldier brothers marching off to war.

Winter Series Sociables And Entertainments

The last of the winter series of sociables and entertainments was held last night at the Oddfellows' Hall, by the members of Lodge Davidson, L.O.B.A. The gathering was even larger than at any affair of the kind held previously, and a very pleasant evening was spent by all. The concert programme was as follows, and the different items were given in enjoyable manner:—Instrumental solo, Mr. Walker; song, Miss Taylor; recitation, Miss England; song, Mr. C. Hatcher; reading, Mr. F. Chislett; recitation, Miss M. Quick; son, Mrs. Cochrane; recitation, Miss Mercer; recitation, Miss G. Milley; instrument at solo, Mr. Walker; recitation, Miss Pike. At the interval, Hon. D. Morrison delivered a lengthy and eloquent address, in which he dealt with Orangelism and Patriotism, referring particularly to the part which women can and are playing in the affairs of the Empire at the present time. His remarks were heard with deep interest, and at the close a vote of thanks proposed and seconded by Mrs. Ruby and Mrs. March, respectively, was accorded by acclamation. Following the address, teas were served, and the evening closed with the National Anthem.

The Trouble at Channel

Tuesday night, Capt. Bartlett of the Terra Nova, wired the authorities that he feared trouble with his sealing crew, and asked police protection. By yesterday afternoon's train head Constable Peet and Constables O'Keefe, Symonds, Power, Forsey, Russell, Woodford, Mercer, Doody, Murphy, Day and Bishop, left for Channel to render the assistance asked for. This number will be reinforced by Sergt. Crane and the Constable stationed at Port aux Basques. According to report, the strikers on the Terra Nova will refuse to leave the ship or continue the voyage, so that Capt. Bartlett, who is anxious to follow the oil seals, is unable to leave port.

The Allan Line Service

The Allan Service from the Old Country to this port is expected to open on the 24th inst. The first ship coming out will be the Saratonia, or Fomentalan, but which has not been decided. The Mongolian was to have begun the schedule, but will now be unable to do so, having left Halifax for Glasgow only on Tuesday morning, on the last lap of an eventful voyage. On the way here she had a lengthy delay through ice; leaving for England, she was held up three days by the ice; putting back to port she struck on Ruby Rock in the Narrows; after having the damage repaired, she resumed the passage, but sprang a leak and had to head for Halifax under convoy, and at that port her commander, Capt. Hatherly, was accidentally killed on board.

Appointments

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Messrs Ambrose Payne and E. E. Hyde, to be members of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Fogo in place of Messrs. William Parze, resigned, and Horatio Layman, deceased; Mr. James Cull, to be a member of the Road Board for Carmanville, District of Fogo, in place of Mr. Ell West, deceased; Mr. John J. Walsh, to be a member of the County Council for Lamaline, District of Burin, in place of Mr. J. Bonnell, resigned. Department of the Colonial Secretary, April 13th., 1915.

Norwegian Fishery

The following figures of the Norwegian fishery were received yesterday by Deputy Minister of Customs LeMessurier:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. April 10th, 1915. Lofoden 14,700,000. All Others 32,100,000. Total 46,800,000. April 10th, 1914. Lofoden 11,200,000. All Others 45,400,000. Total 56,600,000.

At the Crescent

The Crescent Picture Palace have a great programme for this evening: "Royal Bondage" is a Pathe Drama in two reels, the story of a Royal lover and his bride; the "Cynic," a Selig drama of power; "A Man's Faith" is a great story told in the Lubin way; "Selfiettes" is a film of comic cartoons, and "Bunny Scheme" a rich comedy with John Bunny and Flora Finch. Open every afternoon at 2 o'clock and evening at 7. The Crescent is perfectly ventilated and absolutely fire proof.

SEALING NEWS

To Job Bros. & Co. S. S. Nascope, (5.30 p.m. yesterday)—"Weather very thick; rain; storm; ice open; making headway; just sighted Neptune; may take some time getting her to water; hope to land crews at Pool's Island and Trinity.

To Bowring Bros. S. S. Eagle (last night)—"Total stowed 7,000; too thick to see far; crew hauling pans all day; three flags still out."

S. S. Viking, (last night)—"Struck small patch of 200 bedlamers today, west of Bryon Island. Peace proclaimed; strikers working."

In connection with the Erik, we learn the only orders given Captain Martin are to remain out till the end of the season and finish the voyage. She has not been ordered home, as rumoured.

From S. S. Nascope (April 15th.)—Ten Thursday—"Few miles East, Bar-racks with Neptune in tow; making good progress; loose ice; hope reach Pool's this evening. (Sgd) JOB.

Message to Marine and Fisheries to-day: Change Islands—"Wind N.E.; fair; ice about 3 miles from land."

Bonaventure's Turnout

Following is the complete specification of the Bonaventure's turnout:—25,813 young harps—gross weight, 11,428 cwt., 1 qr., 27 lbs. Tare—347 cwt., 0 qrs., 5 lbs. Nett Weight—11,082 cwt., 1 qr., 22 lbs. At \$4.75—\$52,641.61. 72 old harps—gross weight, 76 cwt., 2 qrs., 14 lbs. Tare—7 cwt., 2 qrs., 24 lbs. Nett weight—68 cwt., 3 qrs., 18 lbs. At \$3.55—\$244.64. Total seals—25,985. Gross value, \$52,886.25. Less 1 full share 194.76—\$52,691.49. One-third for crew—\$17,463.83. 270 men share—\$64.63. Gross Weight—575 tons, 11 cwt., 0 qrs., 13 lbs. Nett weight—557 tons, 11 cwt., 1 qr., 12 lbs. Average weight of young harps—49 1-3 pounds.

Small Catch

The S. S. Seal's turnout of seals which were landed by the S. S. Prospero, are as follows:—3 young harps, 113 bedlamers, 21 old harps, 14 old hoods; total, 153 seals. This is one of the smallest catches ever landed by a steamer on one occasion the Osprey returned to Port June 1st. after three months' absence, without a single seal.

Wesley Bible Class Elects Officers

The election of officers of Wesley Bible Class conducted by Rev. H. Royle, was held last night and resulted as follows:—Leader—Benj. Taylor. Asst. Leader—Mark Pike. President—A. Rooney. Vice-Pres.—Wm. Ash. Secretary—H. Bartlett. Treasurer—Geo. Evans. Librarian—A. Waterfield. Organist—W. Butterworth. Lookout Com.—E. Bursey. Sick Visiting Com.—A. Fagner. Social Com.—J. Hillier.

The various reports were read and adopted and showed the Class to be in a flourishing condition. Following the election a vote of thanks was accorded the reverend chairman and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Regimental Promotions

1ST. NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT HEADQUARTERS.

St. John's, Nfld., April 13th, 1915. Regimental Orders, By Lieut.-Col. Sir W. E. Davidson, K. C. M. G. Officer Commanding. (No. 11.)

(a) The Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding has been pleased to approve the following promotions:

"E" Company To be Corporal—K. Goodyear. To be Lance Corporals—H. Taylor, J. Bomister, H. Power, B. W. Ross, J. A. Gray, J. W. Bartlett, A. J. Gal-shaw, W. H. Lench, J. Sinclair, P. Tobin, T. Mahoney. (b) Corporal S. Norris is transferred to F. Company, with the rank of Lance Sergeant. A. MONTGOMERIE, Captain and Adjutant.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

A 23-year-old Volunteer was removed from Colonial St. to Hospital yesterday, suffering from diphtheria.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

Orders Now being booked for CADIZ and TORREVIEJA SALT at Lowest Prices.

Our Salt will be due about May 1st and May 5th and will be delivered from Steamer's Side.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, Lmtd.

LOCAL ITEMS

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

The iceberg is still aground in the Narrows, right in the track of shipping.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Weather along the line to-day is: Wind N.E. light, and dull. Temperature from 28 to 40 above."

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.—ap12,tf

Health authorities inform us that there is only one house in the city placarded for infectious disease of any kind.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

Three cases of diphtheria in one family, were reported yesterday at Petty Hr. making four cases in two houses there at present. Insp. O'Brien visited the settlement and placed the residence under quarantine. The usual precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent."—ap12,tf

Fish Market

The accompanying letter dated March 16th was received yesterday by the Board of Trade from Lind and Couto of Oporto:—"There is no alteration in the general condition of our market. There would be a good demand if the law of exchange did not make prices prohibitive to the poorer classes, who are the chief consumers. The prices in currency were never before at such a high level as snow."

Mr. Edens' Name Not Mentioned

Amongst those who have undergone treatment so as to be made physically fit for service, the name of Mr. John Edens, son of Mr. T. J. Edens, has not yet appeared. We think it only right and in justice to Mr. Edens, to mention that he gave up a lucrative position in the Royal Bank and also underwent an operation for appendicitis so as to qualify. He has been accepted and leaves with the next contingent to do duty for King and Country.

PERSONAL

Mate Thomas White goes Master of the Lake Simcoe, and is now shipping his crew.

Mr. John R. Nicol, of Ayre & Sons piano department, leaves by this evening's express for Millerton on business for his firm.

Congratulations to Mr. T. P. Halley who was presented to the Supreme Court yesterday as a Barrister, by the President of the Law Society. Mr. Halley studied with Messrs. Furlong, Conroy and Higgins.

Mr. T. T. Cartwright, the well known representative of E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd., is confined to his room at the Crosbie Hotel with a severe attack of grippe. He was just preparing to leave the city on a business trip, but must postpone the idea for a few days.

The Man Who Wins

The man who wins is an average man.

Not built in any particular plan, Not blest with any peculiar luck; Just steady and earnest and full of pluck.

When asked a question he does not "guess"

He knows and answers "No" or "Yes";

When set a task that the rest can't do,

He buckles down till he's put it through.

Three things he learned: That the man who tries Finds favor in his employer's eyes;

That it pays to know more than one thing well,

That it doesn't pay, all he knows to tell,

For the man who wins is the man who works,

Who neither labor nor trouble shirks,

Who uses his hand, his head, his eyes;

The man who wins is the man who tries.—Horwood Elliott.

Magistrate's Court

(Before Judge Knight) There was quite a docket of drunks in the Court to-day.

One ordinary drunk was fined \$1 or three days. Five drunk and disorderlies were fined \$2 each or 7 days.

A countryman, from Long Pond, was up for loose and disorderly conduct, assault and driving without lights, and was fined in all \$11 or thirty days.

A carman, drunk while in charge of a horse was fined \$2.50 or three days.

Mr. Allen's Concert

Mr. Allen's Concert takes place in the College Hall this evening. A programme of exceptional merit has been prepared and every item fore-shadows pleasure. The programme is patriotic, opening with the National Anthem and closing with the part song, "The Empire Flag," both sung by the Cathedral choir.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. E. A. Bowring wired Capt. Keen of the Florizel to give up the voyage, and return to port. The Florizel has about 2,500 seals, the smallest catch since she has been engaged in the seal fishery. She should reach port some time tonight.

St. John's Municipal Board.

NOTICE TO TRUCKMEN

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders are requested to mark across the envelope "Tender for Cartage."

By order, JNO. L. SLATTERY, Secretary-Treasurer. ap15,2t

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

AROUSING THE KURDS

Julfa, Province of Erivan, Transcaucasia, Russia, Monday, April 12, via London, April 13.—After several days of invasion in the Urumia district of North-western Persia, a correspondent of the Associated Press made his way to Julfa, over the frontier in Russia to file this despatch.

It is the opinion of well informed observers that the situation of Christians in Urumia probably will become more dangerous in a fortnight or so. When the rainy season comes to an end, which will be in about two weeks, large movements of Kurdo-Turks are expected, and wandering tribes of Kurds will pour down into the valleys to the west of Lake Urumia, according to the traditional customs, at harvest time. Already there have been some collisions between Kurds and Christians at a point near Kotur, which is to the west of the river.

It is currently reported that the Turko-German emissaries have been active in rousing the Kurds. It is declared with authority in Urumia that the German Embassy at Teheran has been supplying a German resident of Urumia with money and instructions how to use it, and a rich Urumian

land-owner, Medji Sultan, has received twenty thousand Turkish pounds (about \$90,000) from the Turks. Following the receipt of funds from the German Embassy, the German resident of Urumia in question started to bring the chiefs of the Kurds into some form of organization.

At the same time the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces opposite the Persian province of Azerbaijan, Ovedet Pasha, by name, was engaged in organizing Turkish bands and other Mussulman volunteers. Crowds of Christian refugees are at present returning from Caucasus to their destroyed homes at Dilman (a town fifty miles north-west of Urumia).

Many Christian orphans in the Urumia district are in need of immediate assistance. A relief committee will begin work in about one week's time, distributing to the needy food and clothing and money collected in Russia. Another committee already is at work endeavoring to get back the property of Christians from the ready this committee has been successful in some cases.

German Losses From the Beginning Of the Great War

London, April 6.—The Havas Agency at Paris has sent out the following despatch:

"An official compilation of the losses of the German officers corps since the beginning of the war to March 15, taken from German official lists, gives a grand total of 31,376 men in killed, wounded and missing. Of these 9,925 were killed. The dead include 43 Generals.

"The total of German officers on a peace footing is given as 52,805, so the losses are considerably in excess of half the effectives."

Young Prince In Belgian Army

Dunkirk, April 6.—The Duke of Brabant, eldest son of King Albert of Belgium, although only fourteen years of age, has enlisted in the 13th infantry. He was marching in the ranks with a rifle on his shoulder when the regiment was reviewed by his father and the Queen at Bryneville.

COAKER ENGINE

CAN'T BE BEATEN SAYS FISHERMAN.

Mr. W. F. Coaker, M.H.A.

Dear Sir,—Just a few lines concerning the Coaker Engine that I purchased from the U. T. Co. this spring. I have used this engine all the summer without any trouble or difficulty; it really works like a clock.

We had our traps twelve miles from the schooner and that engine used to go there twice a day for a month, making its forty-eight miles a day back and forth, and used to tow another trap boat with her, which made a difference of about seven miles in forty-eight, so she actually ran fifty-five miles per day while at Belle Isle.

At Muford's Harbor she averaged about thirty-five miles a day from the 14th of August to the 10th of September. I would not change this engine for any other six horse power engine on the market, either for speed or simplicity of operation. I passed motors this summer up to nine horse power. I haven't seen one to go with her this summer.

I advise all who want a good strong and reliable engine not to refuse the Coaker Engine, for she is certainly the best on the market. ELIAS, KEAN.