

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. II. No. 67.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1915.

Price:—1 cent

TRENCHES TAKEN AND RETAKEN AT NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE

Rheims Still Under Fire— Fierce Hand-to-Hand Struggle

German Attempts to Recapture Positions Taken From Them Repulsed With Heavy Loss

Paris, via St. Pierre, March 23.—North of Arras at Notre Dame de Lorette, a German counter-attack, delivered on Saturday, compelled us to evacuate several sections of trenches, which we recaptured yesterday.

Says the War Must End In July Because Money Will Run Out

London Financial Expert Estimates Cost Till Then of \$16,990,000,000, Aside From Economic Loss

London, March 17.—Edgar Crammond, a prominent financial writer, read a paper before the Royal Statistical Society yesterday dealing with the cost of the war.

A Turkish Force Makes Reconnaissance Near Suez Canal

Were Discovered at Dawn on Monday—Some Shots Were Exchanged—Guns at Elubri Opened—Enemy Soon Retired Leaving Some Dead

London, March 23.—A statement given out by the Official Press Bureau this evening, telling of a defeat inflicted on a Turkish force operating against the Egyptian town of Suez, says:

Fall of Przemysl Shatters the Hopes Vienna and Hapsburgs

London, March 24.—J. L. Garvin, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette cables: "After six months conflict the fall of Przemysl clinches the Russian success in dominating part, if not the whole of the Eastern theatre."

Germans Intend Evacuate Antwerp

Says Correspondent of the Daily Express Who Claims Exclusive Source of Information

London, March 23.—A correspondent of the Daily Express at Amsterdam says, "Exclusive news which reaches me from most authoritative quarters indicates clearly that the Germans intend to evacuate Antwerp by May 1st."

Berlin Women Ask for Bread

Paris, March 23.—A despatch to the Temps from Copenhagen, says that a crowd, consisting mostly of women of the poorer classes, shouted to the Deputies who gathered at windows: "We want peace and bread."

Spies Shot

London, March 24.—Seventeen Belgians, mostly young peasants, were shot to-day in Ghent barracks, after being found guilty by a German court martial of espionage, in the interests of the Allies, says a despatch.

Activity of Russian Fleet

London, March 24.—A despatch from Kustendje, Roumania, dated Tuesday, says the Russian fleet is active in the Black Sea. Several Turkish forts in Asia Minor have been bombarded and transport and laden colliers sunk in Constantinople.

ECHOES OF SINGAPORE MUTINY

Some Executions, Captures and Imprisonments Have Resolved Things to Normal Condition

London, March 23.—The British Colonial Office this evening gave out a statement dealing with the situation in Singapore, where recently there was mutiny among the Indian troops. The statement read:

Greatest War Fleet in History Now Besieging Constantinople

Gathered in the waters in the vicinity of the Dardanelles and the coast of Asia Minor, battering its way foot by foot to the Golden Horn, is the greatest fleet joined in action in the history of the world.

BRITISH Vessels and Commanders.

Table listing British vessels and commanders with columns for Tonnage, Armament, and Secondary.

FRENCH Vessels and Commanders.

Table listing French vessels and commanders with columns for Tonnage, Armament, and Secondary.

RUSSIAN Vessels and Commanders.

Table listing Russian vessels and commanders with columns for Tonnage, Armament, and Secondary.

Big Battle Gathering to the North-East of Warsaw

One Million Men Engaged

Petrograd, March 18.—About a million men are engaged in the great battle which began with the renewed German raid from the north last Monday in the direction of Lomza.

German Movement to Cut off the Russian's Communications With Warsaw

Petrograd, March 18.—About a million men are engaged in the great battle which began with the renewed German raid from the north last Monday in the direction of Lomza.

GERMANS RECEIVE TWO REVERSES IN THE ARGONNE

Russian Government Reports Furious Fighting in the Carpathians

London, March 23 (Official).—The French Government reports two serious reverses inflicted on the enemy in the Argonne, the enemy suffering very heavy losses.

Lenient Treatment Promised By Britain

American Cargoes Bought Previous to March First Will be Permitted to Sail From German Ports

Washington, Mar. 23.—Lenient treatment has been promised by the British Government for American cargoes contracted for before March 1st, now leaving or about to leave German ports bound for the United States.

THE RUSSIAN'S BIG CAPTURE AT PRZEMYSL

Petrograd, March 23.—The Russian War Office announced to-day that 117,000 men were captured at Przemysl. The statement of the War Office says:

PRUSSIAN LOSSES WELL OVER MILLION

London, March 16.—The last eight official Prussian casualty lists, No. 166 to No. 173, contain 33,142 names, bringing the grand total of killed, wounded and missing since the war began to 1,050,029 men according to a despatch to The Evening News from Copenhagen.

Added to This Are Hundreds of Lists of Other German States

London, March 16.—The last eight official Prussian casualty lists, No. 166 to No. 173, contain 33,142 names, bringing the grand total of killed, wounded and missing since the war began to 1,050,029 men according to a despatch to The Evening News from Copenhagen.

The last four lists include the names of 11 airmen killed, four wounded and two taken prisoners.

It should be borne in mind that these totals refer to Prussia; they do not take into account 160 Bavarian, 136 Wuertemberg, 119 Saxon and 20 navy lists.

Mr. Coaker Visits Badger Camps

Describes Logging Conditions and Makes Recommendations

(Continued)

The A. N. D. Co.'s camps at Badger are supplied with a canvas sack and it is the men's own fault if they do not fill those sacks with hay or birch bark.

Shredded birch-bark makes a very fair mattress, and is better than hay to lie upon. I have slept on a birch-bark mattress and found it just as comfortable as a factory-made mattress stuffed with shavings. Some men just spread the empty sack on the boughs and consequently have a hard bed, especially if the loggers beneath the boughs are uneven—as they usually are.

I have strong objections to the bunks. They are often unseparated and they collect dust and dirt and become incubators of vermin.

At the meeting of loggers I held in the Badger section, the men unanimously voted for hammocks and the abolition of bunks. If hammocks could be supplied and properly fitted the men would soon grow accustomed to them as the tars do on board of warships. Some assert that some of the men would cut the hammocks up and steal them when leaving camp. That evil could be cured by chaining each man with his hammock and giving him credit for it when he leaves the camp, if in good condition. Personally I believe in hammocks for the logging camps. It would be an item of expense to the companies at the start, but they would not cost more than a mattress, and would be good for ten years, while the mattresses would be useless after one season. Some assert that the hammock would be cold quarters in a frosty night in a camp. That I will admit, but if the men are desirous to be comfortable they can keep turns in feeding wood to the fire once or twice on frosty nights. A couple of large birch bunks will maintain a fire in a giant stove for three or four hours.

At present the fire goes out about ten o'clock and the camp soon cools, and in two hours on a cold night a sleeping camp is almost as cold as the air outside. Those camps are draughty. The men find warmth when the fire goes out by huddling close together. It is thought the men would sleep cold if hammocks were used, but I contend a pair of camp blankets would round them and a fire kept going through the night would provide warmth, cleanliness and comfort that cannot be secured by sleeping in bunks.

I discussed this matter with Mr. Cole, at Badger and Mr. Scott, the general manager of the A. N. D. Co. at Grand Falls, and Mr. Scott agreed to fit their camps next year with a canvas bottom, doing away with the loggers and boughs. Each man would be provided with a sort of stretcher canvas mattress. The canvas would be tacked to a wooden frame. Upon this the men would place what they wished. This will be a big improvement on the round sticks that now form the bottom of the bunks.

I hope every logger will appreciate this action on the part of the A. N. D. Co. and abstain from destroying the canvas bottom provided him. Some daredevil may be tempted to use his knife and cut the canvas. I implore all the men to safeguard their interests by preventing such villainy, and if the men will endeavour to appreciate those efforts to improve the loggers' conditions, they will be but the forerunners of other improvements in the camps. It must be remembered that the A. N. D. Co. is here to stay, and while there is a stick of pulp wood on their extensive areas, loggers will be required. Therefore, every year this logging business must go on and unless improvements are made in camp life it will be hard to secure the requisite number of loggers. It is, therefore, desirable on behalf of all interests that the loggers' life be made as comfortable and satisfactory as possible.

The Colony cannot permit the logging camps to become incubators of disease of any sort. The health of the men must be the first consideration of the company and of our legislators, for if the Company's undertakings are to be a success and the Colony is to derive benefits instead of evils, the health of our men engaged in logging must be the first importance. The men must avoid F.P.U. in becoming improvements that will eventually make logging life a pleasure, rather than a curse; make it a work that once tried will again be taken up—a work that will be sufficiently attractive and satisfactory to cause a young man to remain at it from the start in November until the finish in April.

To accomplish this the food must be good and well cooked and cleanly served. It must be varied. The food served must not become obnoxious to

the men through continual sameness, and regarded by the President of the F.P.U., the rough logger esteemed him only treated him kindly but fed him well. If all is well I will visit Millertown camps next season. The A. N. D. Co. were good enough to send Mr. Gillard, a logging boss, from Red Indian Lake, to meet me at Grand Falls and supply me with any information I desired, and I am obliged to Mr. Gillard for a lot of information about the life and living of the logger on Red Indian Lake. From what I gathered I am convinced that the loggers on Red Indian Lake are even better treated than those at Badger section.

In this ham or bacon will find the way into the breakfast fare of the loggers. A hot dinner should be supplied every day. Beef, potatoes, peas, turnips and pudding with tea, and bread should compose one meal daily. Soup could be supplied as an evening meal two or three times a week. Fish and potatoes should be available for breakfast at least twice a week and for dinner (optional) twice a week—Wednesdays and Fridays. Apples tart should be supplied four times a week for tea, and cheese should be supplied for tea during three evenings of a week. Many camps now serve a hash for tea, which is very desirable and should be continued. Some camps supply sweet bread for tea, and cold beef for breakfast and lunch, which is much appreciated and should be uniform for all camps.

There is no disputing the fact that the food rations have improved very much during the last two or three years. Where rabbits and caribou are available the camp boss should be permitted to secure a supply for the use of his camp. There should be no restriction upon the supply of rabbits or caribou for the supply of the logging camps. At present the game laws often turn out a hardship for the loggers. This must be remedied.

The camps were all free from sickness this season. Not one man has died from sickness contracted while logging. The doctors have had some slight cases of cutting by the axe, but no serious cases even of cutting have occurred. The winter was, of course, an ideal one for logging, as January and February were unusually favorable for logging.

The horses I saw were well cared for and abundantly fed. They work as no other horses are expected to work, and this winter was a hard one upon horses, for as the weather was open, there was no rest time, and consequently no resting days for horses.

At William Evans' camp a horse that I used at Coakerville is at work. I sold him to the A. N. D. Co. last fall for \$200, and they would not sell him for \$300 to-day. He was a pet horse of ours and splendidly trained and without a single fault. They call him "Coaker" in the camp and was betide the man who would attempt to ill-use that horse. He is a cheap horse to keep, as he is a small eater and digests his food well and I was surprised to find him in excellent order. Bryant, who worked him and cared for him at the farm had something good in his pocket for poor "Jim" and he was glad to take it and seemed pleased to recognise old friends. Poor brutes, faithful and true to man, and the man's greatest helper, they should be well cared for and treated humanely for their devotion and willingness for their masters often surpasses that of man himself. I would much sooner possess this noble animal that served me so well and to which I was so attracted than the \$200 I received as his value.

I have reason to be kind to a horse. While living at Coakerville I was returning from Friday's Bay one February afternoon when a blizzard overtook us. Bryant was with me, and we had two catamarans loaded with hay. We had no compass. The wind changed when we were about a mile from our own island. Night came on and Dildo Run contained many open water tickles. Our faithful old horse acted nobly although the drift piles were often up to his belly. We expected him to give out every minute. We travelled miles and miles that night, bringing up here and there by open water in runs and tickles. We could not look to the windward for drift and sleet. Eventually we allowed the horse to proceed and reached a place we recognised and reached Coakerville at two in the morning. We were well tired, but the horse did not seem to be much the worse for the drilling. That night's experience caused me to regard the horse at its true value and I do not like to see a horse ill-used. What's in a name, if poor "Jim" could speak he would reply that in his case it meant much to be called "Coaker" and once owned

by the men through continual sameness, and regarded by the President of the F.P.U., the rough logger esteemed him only treated him kindly but fed him well.

If all is well I will visit Millertown camps next season. The A. N. D. Co. were good enough to send Mr. Gillard, a logging boss, from Red Indian Lake, to meet me at Grand Falls and supply me with any information I desired, and I am obliged to Mr. Gillard for a lot of information about the life and living of the logger on Red Indian Lake. From what I gathered I am convinced that the loggers on Red Indian Lake are even better treated than those at Badger section.

In this ham or bacon will find the way into the breakfast fare of the loggers. A hot dinner should be supplied every day. Beef, potatoes, peas, turnips and pudding with tea, and bread should compose one meal daily. Soup could be supplied as an evening meal two or three times a week. Fish and potatoes should be available for breakfast at least twice a week and for dinner (optional) twice a week—Wednesdays and Fridays. Apples tart should be supplied four times a week for tea, and cheese should be supplied for tea during three evenings of a week. Many camps now serve a hash for tea, which is very desirable and should be continued. Some camps supply sweet bread for tea, and cold beef for breakfast and lunch, which is much appreciated and should be uniform for all camps.

There is no disputing the fact that the food rations have improved very much during the last two or three years. Where rabbits and caribou are available the camp boss should be permitted to secure a supply for the use of his camp. There should be no restriction upon the supply of rabbits or caribou for the supply of the logging camps. At present the game laws often turn out a hardship for the loggers. This must be remedied.

The camps were all free from sickness this season. Not one man has died from sickness contracted while logging. The doctors have had some slight cases of cutting by the axe, but no serious cases even of cutting have occurred. The winter was, of course, an ideal one for logging, as January and February were unusually favorable for logging.

The horses I saw were well cared for and abundantly fed. They work as no other horses are expected to work, and this winter was a hard one upon horses, for as the weather was open, there was no rest time, and consequently no resting days for horses.

At William Evans' camp a horse that I used at Coakerville is at work. I sold him to the A. N. D. Co. last fall for \$200, and they would not sell him for \$300 to-day. He was a pet horse of ours and splendidly trained and without a single fault. They call him "Coaker" in the camp and was betide the man who would attempt to ill-use that horse. He is a cheap horse to keep, as he is a small eater and digests his food well and I was surprised to find him in excellent order. Bryant, who worked him and cared for him at the farm had something good in his pocket for poor "Jim" and he was glad to take it and seemed pleased to recognise old friends. Poor brutes, faithful and true to man, and the man's greatest helper, they should be well cared for and treated humanely for their devotion and willingness for their masters often surpasses that of man himself. I would much sooner possess this noble animal that served me so well and to which I was so attracted than the \$200 I received as his value.

I have reason to be kind to a horse. While living at Coakerville I was returning from Friday's Bay one February afternoon when a blizzard overtook us. Bryant was with me, and we had two catamarans loaded with hay. We had no compass. The wind changed when we were about a mile from our own island. Night came on and Dildo Run contained many open water tickles. Our faithful old horse acted nobly although the drift piles were often up to his belly. We expected him to give out every minute. We travelled miles and miles that night, bringing up here and there by open water in runs and tickles. We could not look to the windward for drift and sleet. Eventually we allowed the horse to proceed and reached a place we recognised and reached Coakerville at two in the morning. We were well tired, but the horse did not seem to be much the worse for the drilling. That night's experience caused me to regard the horse at its true value and I do not like to see a horse ill-used. What's in a name, if poor "Jim" could speak he would reply that in his case it meant much to be called "Coaker" and once owned

We Aim To Please
And we hit the mark every time with good work at honest prices.
C. M. HALL,
Genuine Tailor and Renovator,
215 THEATRE HILL

How Belgium Saved England

The Triple Entente has to all appearance ended in failure. It had its origin in an honest desire for peace, and it has landed Europe in the greatest war in history. We had imagined that the understandings entered into with France and Russia had made the three Powers strong enough to defy attack. Between the members of the Entente peace was assured; there was nothing that they wanted to fight for. Was it likely that any enemy or group of enemies would feel so certain of victory as to try conclusions with the world's strongest feet and two of its strongest armies? Yet what seemed altogether outside the range of probability has happened. An arrangement intended to secure one object has brought about its exact opposite. This is the reading of the situation which at one time appealed to some Englishmen—no more, perhaps, than now care to remember that they ever entertained it. But there is another view of the facts which suggests a very different conclusion. No doubt the primary object of the Triple Entente was the maintenance of European peace. But there was a remote object which was all along associated with this one—the punishment of any Power that wilfully broke the peace. This second purpose was the necessary complement of the first, and the essential identity between them must never be lost sight of. Dealing with this as an unlooked-for disaster, but as a piece of good fortune on which we had no right to count. To some of my readers this may seem a wild exaggeration. I believe that when the events of the last few years are properly considered it ought rather to be regarded as a sober statement of fact. The disasters the War has brought upon us are but trifles by the side of the catastrophe from which it has saved us.

The Ententes with France and Russia covered originally two limited and well-defined areas. They were intended to remove particular causes of possible quarrel—the one on the Indian frontier, the other in Northern Africa. Englishmen have short memories, and the alarms once excited by Russian progress in Central Asia, or by the appearance of a French exploring expedition making its way to the Valley of the Nile, are now forgotten. Yet, on more than one occasion, the conflict between English and Russian policy in Afghanistan very nearly involved us in war, and had the interview between Marchand and Kitchener at Fashoda been marked by less courtesy and self-restraint, our good relations with France might have been fatally disturbed. The good sense of the two Governments, a dawning appreciation of the change that was coming over Europe, and the disappearance of Salisbury and Gladstone from the political stage, made new combinations possible, and invested them with new attractions. No precise date can be assigned to the development of the Triple Entente from two separate arrangements, each directed to the removal of particular grounds of disagreement, into an understanding between the three Powers having for its real object the restraint of German ambition. But in all three countries the popular sentiment outstripped Diplomacy, and an agreement which hardly existed in black and white came by degrees to be regarded as the chief safeguard against a European conflagration. If it has not justified this anticipation, it has at least saved Great Britain from having to fight Germany single-handed. Had the agreements in question never been concluded, France and Germany might at any moment have come to terms, and a section of our countrymen would at once have set to work to point the advantages to be derived from the reverent acceptance of German ideas of government, religion, and culture. In its extremest form this singular delusion went the length of preaching absolute neutrality. Eng and, taught wisdom by centuries of warfare, must at last learn to mind her own business and grow rich or the folly of her neighbors. The two Services would then be brought down to the modest proportions required by the new order of things, and the tens of millions thus saved would go to supply the constantly growing needs of a Social Regeneration carried out by an army of officials. In the end, no doubt, these well-meaning missionaries would have discovered the opinion the Germans really had of England, and the position they intended to assign her when they had crushed out her belated resistance. I do not think that even the most moderate pacifist would have quietly accepted the German plan of European reconstruction. On the contrary, I believe that his first instinct would have been to cry out for in-

stant war. But with what prospects would such a war have been entered upon? By that time the isolation of England would have been complete. She would not have had a single ally or a single well-wisher left in Europe. Her command of the sea would have been lost, and her shores, her food supply, and her trade would have been at the mercy of every enemy. More dangerous, perhaps, because less seemingly selfish, was the assumption not infrequently met with that the obligations of Great Britain to her partners in the Entente would be fully discharged when she had given them the aid of her Fleet. Even in the first days of the War certain newspapers were arguing against the despatch of an Expeditionary Force, and seeking comfort in an earlier declaration of the Prime Minister for that the understanding with France committed us to no overt action on land. The Liberals whom this statement was probably meant to reassure saw in it an importance to which it had no real title. So far as the Ententes existed on paper they probably contained no reference to either military or naval operations. The help the Powers were expected to give one another was not limited by specific declarations; it covered the whole area of the needs which the Ententes were designed to meet. The considerations which would in the end govern the kind and amount of support which England was to give to France would be such as would naturally arise out of the situations which the future would bring with it. The Expeditionary Force which is now fighting in France was not sent there to fulfilment of any promise, verbal or written. Statesmen are not usually in a hurry to give promises in black

and white when they are ignorant of the circumstances in which their words will have to be made good. We have helped France with our soldiers because the attack on her was made by soldiers. We might have distributed our ships along the whole length of the French seaboard without in any way affecting the result of the conflicts on the Marne and the Aisne. Help of this kind would have been worthless to France, and equally worthless to ourselves. Consequently, it would not have fulfilled the real purpose of the understanding of 1907. That purpose—or, more accurately, the purpose which grew out of that understanding—was the defence of France against unprovoked invasion by a Power which had twice shown unmistakably that she contemplated action of this sort. When the invaders had crossed the frontier, the occasion for helping France to meet it had plainly no choice but to give the necessary assistance in the form which could alone be of any value. If France had been defeated for want of that assistance it would have been no answer to her or to our own people that we had offered it in quite another shape. Ships have a value of their own, but the sphere of that value is seldom the land, and it was on the land that the German attack on France had to be met. The Prime Minister's answers in Parliament had no bearing on any question but that actually put to him. Nor had they any on the object with which that particular question had been asked. What certain dissatisfied members of the Liberal Party really wanted to know was whether in the event of Germany declaring war against France, the Liberal Government

meant to play the part of an ally or of a neutral. It would have been useless to ask this in so many words. No Minister—least of all Mr. Asquith—will ever commit himself to the particular course he means to take in an imaginary situation. They were welcome, however, to understand as they could derive from the knowledge that the policy they disliked had never been reduced to writing. When the question had been asked and answered, Ministers and followers parted—the one knowing that his freedom of action was in no wise affected by what he had said, the others pleasing themselves with the reflection that they had at least conveyed to their leader their dislike of any positive action against Germany.

A second thing from which the country has been delivered is the ignorance in which it was content to live so long as Europe remained at peace. I say this with no desire to charge the Government with want of patriotism. No doubt they were extraordinarily indifferent to the consequences and to the proper training of the Territorials. The possibility of the contingent first despatched had numbered 399,000 men and it every Territorial recruit had received six months' training on enlistment. If Mr. Asquith had warned us a year or two back that as soon as we were engaged in an European war we should want at once to raise half a million of competent soldiers, and that this would be only an instalment, we should have been very much better prepared. I am not, I repeat, going to blame the Government on this account, partly because they have since labored to the very utmost of their power to make up for past omissions, and partly because the responsibility must, in a great measure, be shared by the Opposition and by the country at large. If Ministers (Continued on page 3)

F. P. U. and U. T. C. Motor Engines For Sale

We have in stock a few

F.P.U. (4 h.p.) and U.T.C. (6 h.p.) Motor Engines

Those Engines are 2 Cycle, made by Fraser. We sold scores of those Engines last year which gave splendid satisfaction. Those now in stock are fitted with Brass Kero Oil Adapters, and Carburetors with all fittings for running. They are the same make as the Engine installed in the F.P.U. Motor Boat and work splendidly with kerosene oil fuel.

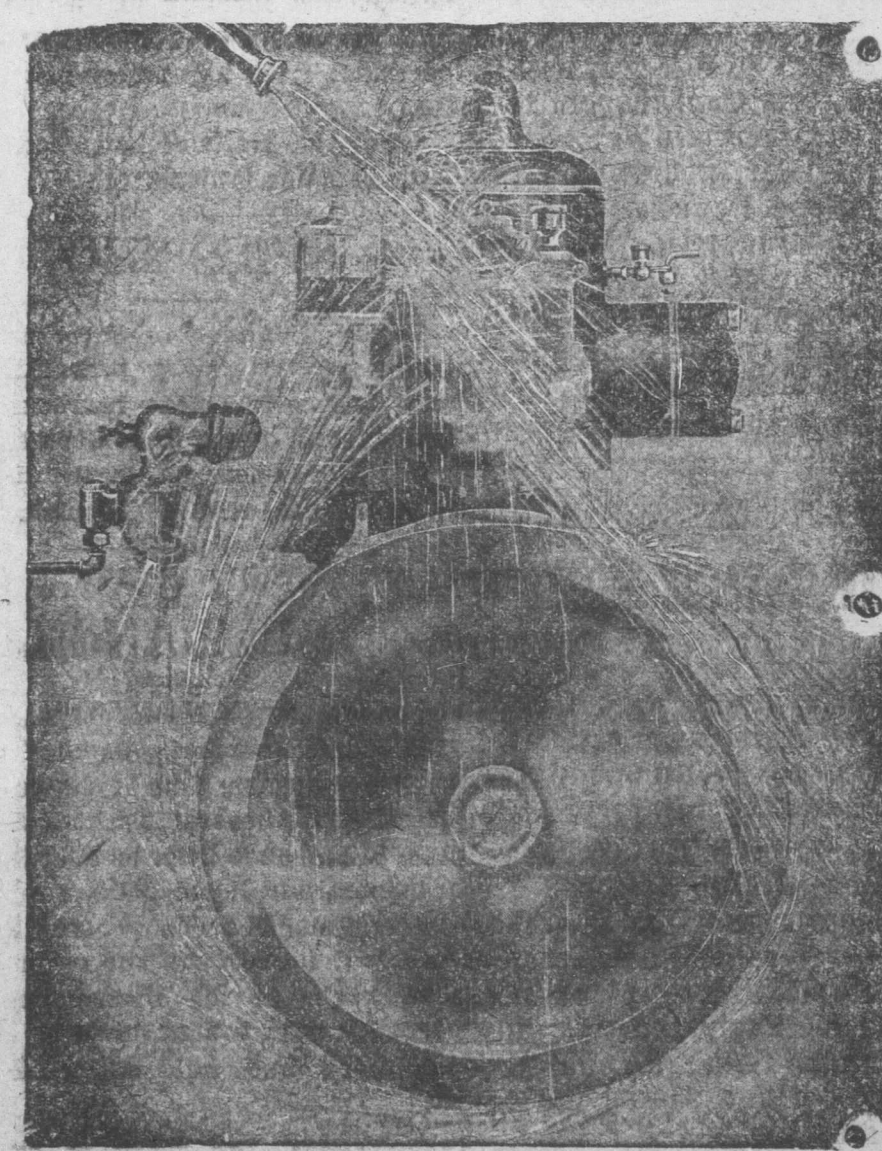
We have no large stock of those Engines and will not again handle 2 Cycle Engines, having decided to sell only 4 Cycle Engines after our present stock of Fraser's is sold. These Engines are new; not second hand Engines. Union members can secure them at last year's prices and terms. Send along your order promptly.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

tel. 41 m. 310. 41 w.

SOME CHALLENGE!

TIME TRIED CAILLE PERFECTION STORM TESTED



Photograph of Actual Test.

The Trouble-Proof Engine.
PERFECTION WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.

No Coils—No Batteries—No Timer

Only One Wire on the Whole System.

The only safe equipment for boats that must be used every day.

No danger of your engine stopping if caught in a storm.

Advantages of Perfection Igniter.

No batteries, no coil to need adjusting, no complicated wiring, no variation in current, no adjustment, not affected by water, makes an easy starting engine. Runs in either direction. Spark does not depend on speed of engine. Simple and durable.

Test shown in photograph was made to prove that "Perfection" Igniter is absolutely waterproof. We challenge any engine manufacturer in the world to produce an engine with an ignition system that will stand a similar test. Every part of the ignition system was submerged in water and engine continued to run, showing perfect dry, proving beyond any doubt our claim AN ABSOLUTE WATERPROOF IGNITION SYSTEM.

Caille Perfection Motor Company

World's Largest Builders of 2 Cycle Engines

F. G. HOUSE & CO., Columbus Building, St. John's.

Sole Agents and Distributors.

**HOW BELGIUM
SAVED ENGLAND**

(Continued from page 2)

islanders seem to have been absolutely blind to a future which, as we now know, was in a fair way to become a present in a year or two, were the Opposition any better informed? I cannot think so. If they had been gifted with any superior faculty for forecasting events, they would have devoted their whole time and strength to making the Government face the situation. An Opposition can do this in one or two ways. It can turn out the Ministry, or it can try to convince the country that the measures introduced by the Cabinet stand in urgent need of enlargement. The former of these methods was plainly beyond their reach. They had the will to cross over the House, but one general election after another had shown them that they had not the power. All that remained to them therefore was to address themselves to the humbler task of persuading Parliament or the electorate that the Army Estimates were altogether inadequate. I believe that if the Unionist front bench had taken as much pains to make this clear as they took to establish the same point in reference to the Naval Estimates, the numbers of men demanded for the Army would have been increased and recruiting would have gone on at a very different pace. The electors would have become alarmed, and they would have communicated their uneasiness to their representatives. So again with the Territorials. The experience of the last three months has shown that Lord Haldane's scheme would have worked extremely well if there had been no shortage in the numbers of the new force, and if every man included in it had spent the first six months of his time in camp or in barracks. Even as it is, many of them have proved fit for immediate service, and if the War had found us in possession of the full number of men with the right qualifications many more could have been put into the field at once, and the enlistment of others might have been carried on with less haste and confusion. The Opposition as a body did nothing to press this necessity upon the Government. With some distinguished exceptions they treated the Territorials with something like contempt. That there was good stuff a nation in the right temper, war to among them they admitted, but it fed and stimulate a proper contempt for your neighbors, war merely to make other people afraid of you or to provide prey for a "magnificent blonde brute, avidly rampant for spoil and victory"—was a thing that passed our power to conceive. It might be possible on paper or on the

alternative systems—universal service or universal training. But for all practical purposes both these proposals had the same fatal fault. Neither of them could by possibility become law until it had been presented to the country at least one general election, and this was the one thing that the Opposition were powerless to bring about. They were as blind to the nature, the extent, and the imminence of the German danger as the rest of us.

The same blame, in kind though not in amount, must be passed on the English people. We all read, the German writers who, as we now know, expressed the dominant feeling and the most cherished purposes, if not of the whole German people, at all events of the classes who guide German thought and determine German policy. But what we read, or were told of, made no serious impression on us. We accepted these books as embodiments of the wild dreams of an isolated general or historian. Even when the facts were presented to us by English or American writers—by Mr. Dawson, or Mr. Frice Collier, or Miss Wylie—they passed by us unnoticed. It never occurred to us that their books could have any practical bearing on English affairs, or that the whole future of the British Empire would be determined—and that within a year or two—by the policy we adopted towards these new German ambitions. With the exception of Mr. Blatchford and Mr. Maxse, I cannot recall a single prophet who foretold, with anything like precision, the War which, as we now see, was a near and absolute certainty if England meant to retain her position in the world. Where are we to look for an explanation of this strange blindness? Only, I think, in the impossibility of persuading ourselves that a great people could be animated by a temper and purpose so foreign to modern conceptions of international relations. War for specific reasons—war for territory, the possession of which seemed supremely important to national safety, war inflicted in punishment for some intolerable slight to national dignity, war as the undersigned outcome of complicated negotiations with all their manifold occasions of offence and misunderstanding—these things we could understand. But war for war's sake, the Territorials with something like contempt. That there was good stuff a nation in the right temper, war to among them they admitted, but it fed and stimulate a proper contempt for your neighbors, war merely to make other people afraid of you or to provide prey for a "magnificent blonde brute, avidly rampant for spoil and victory"—was a thing that passed our power to conceive. It might be possible on paper or on the

stage it could not be a thing so real and near that it was our duty to make preparation against it. Our forefathers, it may be, were under something of the same difficulty at the beginning of the war with Napoleon. But their difficulty was very much less than ours. Napoleon did not fight Europe because it was only in that way that the character he wished to impress upon the French people could be formed. He had objects which were at least intelligible to Englishmen as well as to his own subjects. "He shed blood freely," says Mr. Herbert Fisher, "but never wantonly, using as much severity as the occasion seemed to demand, but keeping his standard of severity high." Who will write this of William the Second? Our inability to grasp the change in the national character which has been going on in Germany, and especially in Prussia, for more than a generation may be further accounted for by the extent to which Englishmen have identified the German Empire with its first Chancellor. We have rightly regarded Bismarck as the chief architect of German greatness, but we have been wrong in assuming that German policy is still guided by his maxims. This last belief is only a half-truth, and it has been as misleading as half-truths usually are. No one knew better than Bismarck the value of the military spirit and of the army in which it was incarnate. But no one knew better the limitations that must be imposed on it if it was to remain an instrument for carrying out the intentions of the civil power. He was anything but blind to the large capacities for mischief which it would develop if it were not subjected to proper control.

The task of keeping its results (he writes) within such limits as the nation's need of peace can justly claim is the duty of the political, not the military, heads of the State. That even down to the most recent times the staff and its leaders have allowed themselves to be led astray and to endanger peace lies in the very spirit of the institution, which I would not forgo. It only becomes dangerous under a monarch whose policy lacks sense of proportion.

If allowance be made for the giant's share in the creation of the new Germany with which Englishmen have been accustomed to credit Bismarck, it is hardly matter for wonder that they did not believe that a war of which he said by anticipation that it would be a great misfortune for Germany, even if she were victorious, could really be close at hand.

Even in the eventual fortnight which preceded the War the permanence of the Triple Entente was

not absolutely secure, though I believe that the danger seemed greater than it really was. The unwillingness of Sir Edward Grey to take the final step is not hard to understand. There was a serious division in the Liberal camp down to the very eve of the War we know. Even after the German Government had announced its intention to violate the neutrality of Belgium there were two secessions from the Cabinet, and if war had been declared in advance of that announcement there would probably have been several more. In that case, instead of meeting Parliament with a united administration, Mr. Asquith would have had to ask for time to fill up vacancies among his colleagues, and while this process was going on the policy of the Government might have remained undisclosed. The new Ministers would have been unfamiliar with their work, and the country would have had to put up with innumerable delays at a moment when speed was of untold importance. A Foreign Secretary might well have been anxious to avoid the appearance of irresolution which might thus have been created. There was also the further question how far the House of Commons could be trusted to approve the action of the Government. In his great speech on the 3rd of August, Sir Edward Grey reminded the House that he had all along warned both France and Russia that he could "promise nothing to any Foreign Power unless it was to receive the whole-hearted support of public opinion here." He had indeed committed the Cabinet on the previous afternoon to giving France the support of the British Fleet if the German Fleet came into the Channel or into the North Sea "to undertake hostile operations against the French coast or shipping." That promise would certainly have been confirmed by Parliament if it had stood alone. We should not have taken patiently the bombardment of Calais or Boulogne, or Dieppe. But at the moment when war was resolved upon the occasion for making good this promise had not arisen, and if the German Government had looked ahead of their immediate military needs, they would have hesitated long before giving the Triple Entente a solidarity which, but for their violation of Belgian neutrality, it might never have attained. Their estimate of a man to be misled by the friendly tone of a paper was, I believe, perfectly genuine, and until they discovered their mistake they probably did not credit England with the childish folly of going to war for such a trifle. Hence, the miscalculation which may in the end be found to have determined the duration of the War and the character of the peace

which will one day follow upon it. They judged us by the new and shameless standards they have adopted for themselves, and it is we who have been the gainer by their error. But for this Sir Edward Grey might have gone on limiting his promise of help to the single contingency of an attack by the German Fleet upon the coast or shipping of France in the North Sea or in the Channel. In that case it is possible, to say the least, that the German Government would have seen the importance of doing nothing that could bring the British Fleet upon the scene and so make England a belligerent instead of a neutral. The impression left by the White Paper is that, if there had been no violation of Belgian neutrality, the English Government, though it would almost certainly have declared war in the end, would have taken the final step with considerable hesitation and after a delay which might naturally have bred coolness and suspicion between ourselves and the other members of the Entente. Thus, on the 29th of July Sir Edward Grey told the French Ambassador that:

If Germany became involved, and France became involved, we had not made up our minds what we should do. It was a case that we should have to consider. France would then have been drawn into a quarrel which was not hers, but in which, owing to her alliance, her honor and interest obliged her to engage. We were free from engagements, and we should have to decide what British interests required us to do.

This was an absolutely correct statement of the duty of a British Minister, but when made on the very eve of a European war, it was hardly a statement calculated to reassure the French Ambassador. Sir Edward Grey took great care, however, that the German Ambassador should not give his Government too favourable a view of our intentions—an error into which Prince Lichnowsky was not unlikely to fall.

The situation (he told him) was very grave. While it was restricted to the issues at present (July 29) actually involved, we had no thought of interfering in it. But if Germany became involved in it, and then France, and the issue might be so great that it would involve all European interests, and I did not wish to be misled by the friendly tone of our conversation—which I hoped would continue—into thinking that we should stand aside.

And then he added the warning that if the issue did become such that we thought British interests required us to intervene, we must intervene at once, and the decision would have to be very rapid.

On the following day (July 30) the

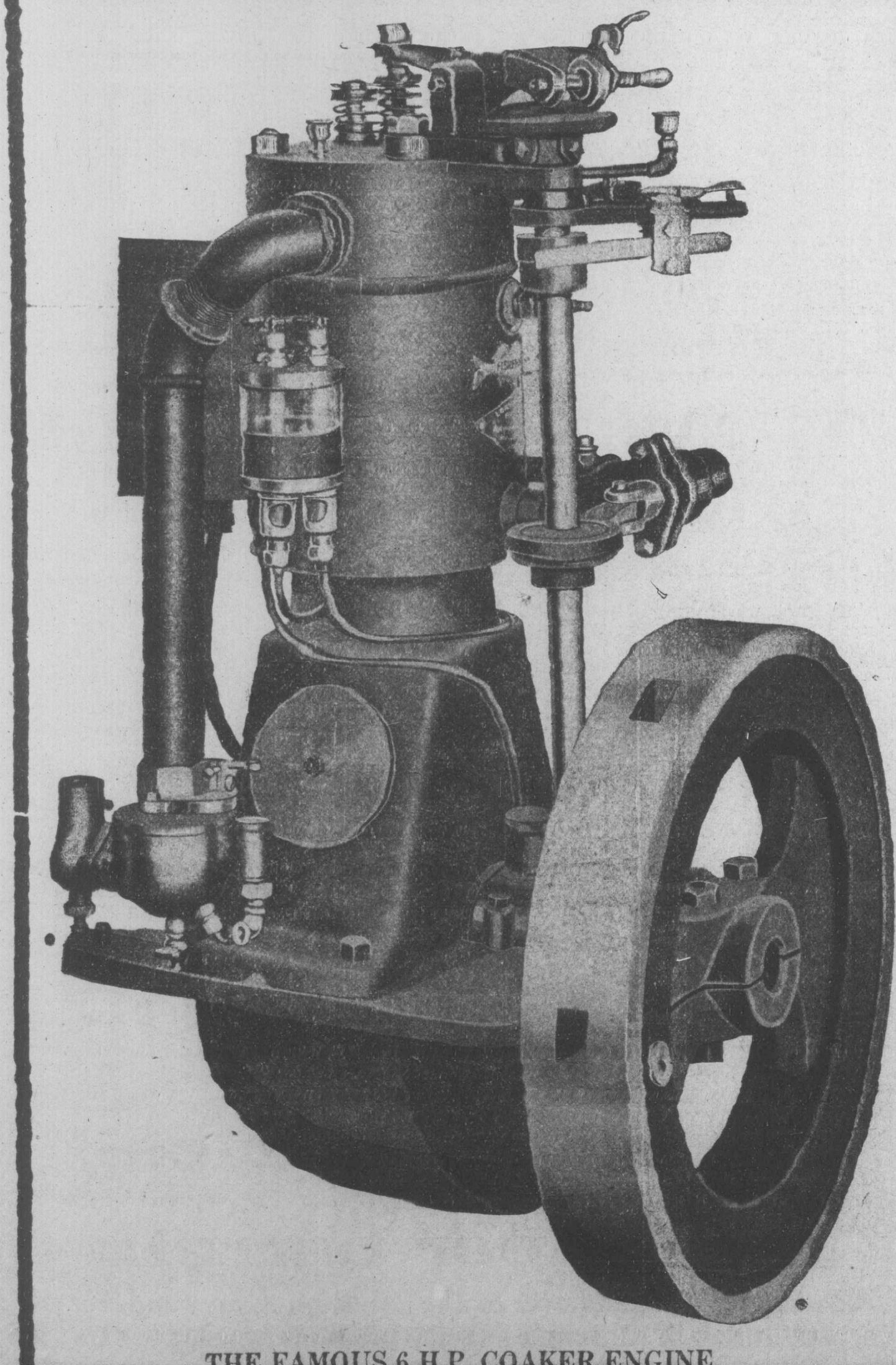
French President told the English Ambassador that, if Great Britain would declare her solidarity with France in the event of her being at war with Germany, there would, he believed, be no war. On the 31st of July the French Ambassador again pressed the question of solidarity upon Sir Edward Grey, but only to be once more told that the Cabinet had decided that we could not give any pledge at the present time. . . . Up to the present moment we did not feel that any treaties or obligations of this country were involved.

Had matters stood still at this point it is possible that, so far as Great Britain is concerned, there might have been no war. Germany might have felt the importance of keeping the British Fleet out of the business, and, in order to secure this advantage, might have taken another road into France and left Belgium alone. In order to do this she would no doubt have had to subordinate military to political considerations, which is not her usual habit. But it is also possible that to keep England neutral she might for once have determined to forgo a military gain in order to avoid giving us any direct cause of offence. Had she taken this course the result to us would have been disastrous. France and Russia would naturally have felt that we had betrayed them, and in that case would almost certainly have listened to any suggestion Germany might have offered for making peace at our expense. The fact that England had retired from the Triple Entente would not have prevented Germany from opening negotiations of this kind. She would have regarded our neutrality as a paltry substitute for effective support and would have gone on with the design which, as we now know, she has entertained for years. That design is to defeat or win over France and Russia as a necessary prelude to humbling England. By that time France and Russia would, in all probability, have been quite angry enough to join heartily in this project. They would have felt that, after getting all that she wanted out of the Triple Entente, England had left her former partners to fight their own battles and bear their own burdens, and this would have been just the temper to make the proposals of Germany attractive. The bargain made with them need not have been a hard one. It would not have been difficult to bring us to our knees after a war in which France, Germany, and Russia would have been leagued against us. British territory, British ships, British trade and British cash would have presented an ample field from

which to recover what they had spent in defeating us. . . . No doubt this may seem a very extravagant forecast, and I admit that, as the negotiations previous to the War latterly shaped themselves, it never had a chance of coming true. My point is that what saved it from coming true was the determination of the British Government to make any violation of the neutrality of Belgium a casus belli. If Germany had been at the pains to study the English temper she would have known that this was the question of all others that she ought not to raise, and it was to fear that in the end she would not raise it that made so many Englishmen uneasy during the closing days of last July. They were not afraid that the Government would forget its treaty obligations. But they did fear that if Germany acted as became a Power subject to precisely the same obligations, the British Government might listen to the arguments urged by a section of their supporters and leave France to her fate. Looking back to that interval I think that the alarm was exaggerated. But I also think that there was some foundation for it. Had the neutrality of Belgium been respected Sir Edward Grey's action might have been less prompt and the response of the nation less unmistakable. It was the refusal to respect it that called forth Sir Edward Grey's ultimatum. Never surely were the chimes of midnight more welcome than when they announced that England had declared war against Germany.

To those who take this view of the War and of its origin it is scarcely possible to overrate the obligations we are under to Belgium. The continuous and repeated sacrifices made by this heroic little nation have gone far to save England from a similar fate, and it will be for England to bear this in mind when the conditions of peace come to be settled. The worst losses she has suffered cannot be made good. We cannot give her back the lives she has so freely given for our benefit, or the noble buildings that have been so wantonly destroyed as a penalty for standing our friend. But we can do something to replace her people in their wasted villages, and to raise fresh harvests on the soil that the Germans have made a charnel house. To minister to the restoration of her material prosperity will discharge but a small part of what England owes to Belgium. But we shall indeed be a thankless people if we do not see to it that this fraction at least of our debt to her is paid to the last farthing.

D. C. LUTHBURY.
In the Twentieth Century and after.



THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

READ THIS! To The Fishermen:

"THE COAKER" Kerosene Motor Engine Is The Favourite!

A Motor Engine made for The Union Trading Co.

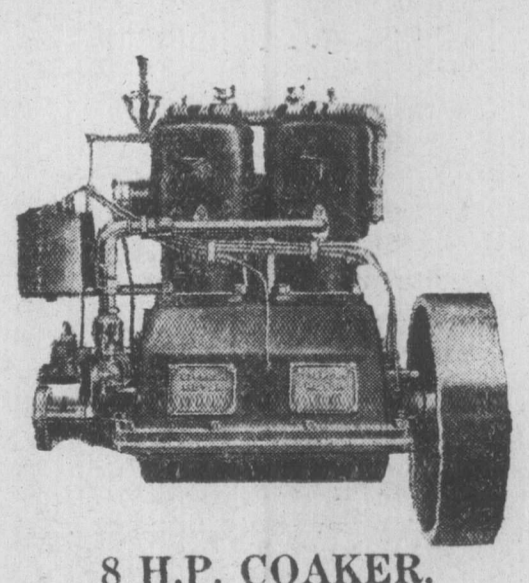
by the Largest Motor Engine Manufacturers

in America is now available to the Fishermen.

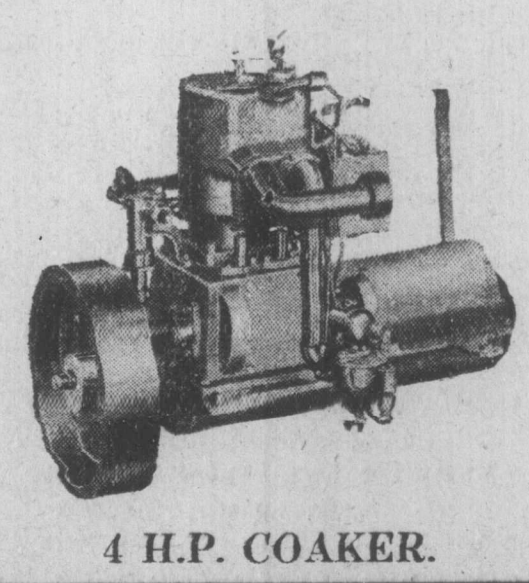
The "Coaker" 4 Cycle Engine can be operated on half the oil consumed by a 2 Cycle Engine. This Engine's power is equal to double the power of some 2 Cycle Engines. It is made for Fishermen's use and expressly for Trap Skiffs and the large size Fishing BULLIES. It is sold to Union Members at wholesale prices, all commission and middlemen's profits being cut out. We have contracted for the manufacture of 1000 of these Engines. We sell no engine but the "Coaker." We have them on exhibition at our wharf premises. We carry parts and fittings in stock. We will arrange reasonable terms of payment to meet the requirements of men unable to purchase for cash. WE GUARANTEE THE ENGINE. Write for particulars and terms, applying to Chairmen of F. P. U. Councils concerning this Engine. We confidently recommend the Engine as being of the very best make and material, of being exactly what is needed for the Fishermen's use and GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work; it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on Gasolene, and when started, operates on Kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "Coaker." We have sold 200 of these Engines the past spring and all are giving splendid satisfaction. No other firm can sell you a similar engine. We possess the sole rights to sell this Engine in Newfoundland. The man who buys a "Coaker" Engine from us saves \$50 on a 6 H.P., \$80 on a 8 H.P. and \$40 on a 4 H.P. Engine.

We have the 4, 6, and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "Coaker" Engines, all 4 Cycle make. We also sell 2 H.P. 2 Cycle Engines for small boats. This 2 H.P. Engine is fitted with a Kerosene adapter. No agents will be employed to sell these Engines. We will do our work through the Councils of the F. P. U. Send along your orders for Spring delivery. For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



8 H.P. COAKER.



4 H.P. COAKER.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd.

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 24, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

MR. COAKER

WE commend to our readers the very fine article on the lumber camps by Mr. Coaker, the first part of which we published yesterday, but had no time to introduce to the public as we undertake to do now. Mr. Coaker believes in making himself acquainted through first hand knowledge with all that appertains to our Country's industries. For this purpose he went to the seal fishery last year, and now is visiting the lumber camps of the interior.

That he is a very keen observer any one at all acquainted with lumbering must admit, and whilst not subscribing to all that Mr. Coaker recommends, especially in relation to the beds, we must say that when it comes to making laws for the improvement of the lumbering and sealing conditions, Mr. Coaker by virtue of his personal observation and his keen insight must easily take first rank.

When Mr. Coaker brings in a sealing bill or a loggers' bill, he will be able to back up his recommendations by facts gained at first hand, and not by hearsay.

Mr. Coaker's regard for the welfare of his fellow men is true and sincere, and all that he has done for the toiler does not furnish half so convincing proof of his warmth of heart, as do the few tender and simple remarks about his old dumb friend Tom, the horse, alias Coaker.

MEXICO

YESTERDAY in our brief remarks on the contrasting conditions as obtaining in Europe and American we spoke of America as the land wherein the dove of peace, banished from Europe can find a happy retreat.

Whilst penning those few humble lines we were at the same time not unmindful of the fact that the fairest part of the western world is reeking with the blood of innocent citizens. Mexico is suffering the tortures of the "reign of terror." Inoffensive men are being slaughtered, and virgin ladies and innocent girlhood are being outraged with a barbarity that exceeds anything since the Congo atrocities.

The United States must shoulder much of the blame for the present conditions of affairs, though no doubt she acted with the best possible intentions in upsetting Huerta, who it is generally recognized was the only man in Mexico who could handle the situation confronting the unhappy country. America sent arms to Mexico and warships to Vera Cruz, to resent a very trifling or imaginary insult. Those arms are now in the hands of savages, such as Villa, and are being used against the fair and innocent who refuse to subscribe to Villa's villany, or for no reason, other than to satisfy a savage lust.

The United States owes a duty to Mexico, but up to the present Wilson seems to have had concern only for the few United States citizens resident in the unhappy country. But now we are pleased to note the big hearted Republic is aroused as the sending of warships to Vera Cruz seems to indicate.

Can anybody assign to us a reason why the people of the United States have been so long indifferent to the outrages being committed by their next door neighbor, whilst at the same time they have been so moved by the alleged

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

Watches, Printing Outfits, Cameras, Footballs, Fountain Pens, etc., etc., for selling 25 of our beautiful Art Pictures, size 16x20 at 20c. each. Write for some today. Address GOLD ME...

sufferings of Belgium. Why is it we have heard no great outcry against the crimes of the Mexican savages. A ruthless war is being waged against innocent women and defenceless priests, that reminds one of nothing more than the doings of the barbarous Aztecs. Why is it that all the sympathy goes to Belgium and the houseless Belgians, while there is none for the citizen of a nearby state.

The Belgians have a big powerful nation to see to their wants, but the poor Mexican must suffer and die without as much as waking a sigh of pity from the hearts of those who seem to be melting with compassion for the Belgians, who are not suffering half as much.

We confess to being suspicious of the genuineness of such one sided pity, and we like best that pity which spreads out all round and lays the tender caressing hand on every aching brow without discrimination.

Potash From The Ocean

In New York last week 10,000 tons of American potash made from seaweed was sold at a price which was the same as that of the German potash salts during normal times. According to ex-Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, enough potash can be obtained from this source to obviate the necessity of importing this necessary ingredient of cotton fertilizers.

James H. Scott of Alaska, Seattle and London is the man who made the sale. Mr. Scott is one of a small group of Westerners who have embarked in the commercialization of kelp. He is also the man who started utilizing the waste of the great salmon fisheries of Alaska and turning it into marketable products.

Some years ago Mr. Scott became interested in kelp from hearing Mr. Wilson speak about it. He had seen a lot of it on his voyages from Seattle up the coast, and he got some of his friends interested. They found the supply of kelp had not been exaggerated by Mr. Wilson, and that once you got it, it was easy to convert into potash. The problem was to harvest it.

Three years Mr. Scott and his associates spent in devising a dredge and harvester. At the end of that time he was "broke," as he put it yesterday at the Imperial, but he had got what he wanted. As, however, the device cannot be patented, it is a secret.

"Some years ago Government investigators tackled the problem of obtaining potash at home," said Mr. Scott, "and since the beginning of the war the high price of German potash has made acute the necessity of producing potash in the United States. Considerable money and time have been spent by myself and a small group of men out on the Pacific Coast in perfecting a process for the commercial harvest and manufacture of what is known as 'giant-bladder' kelp, the heaviest and largest of all the Pacific Ocean seaweeds. This giant kelp, in its completed form, contains over 20 per cent of potash, as well as other substances valuable to fertilizer consumers."

"I have former Secretary Wilson for my authority when I say that the possible production of potash obtained exclusively from the Pacific Coast kelp beds could be made to exceed the total imports of potash from Germany."

"We have perfected a submarine kelp harvester, with a cutting device mounted between two pontoons, having one duplex horizontal cutter and two vertical duplex cutters, the propelling machinery being directly behind the cutting machine. This harvester cuts through the kelp groves a swath about sixteen feet wide, and from two to ten feet below the surface of the water. The kelp grows, as a rule, in water averaging from thirty to fifty feet in depth, but we have found that by cutting five feet below the water we are able to harvest 85 per cent of the total weight of the kelp."

"The plant, when cut, is automatically gathered from the water by a process I adopted from the method I used to employ when a boy in catching eels on the Long Island Shore, and by a simple device cut into six-inch lengths. The harvester, with the scoops attached, has a capacity of delivering 50 tons of wet kelp per hour. This is put through a process, and when dried produces five tons of material containing over 20 per cent potash."

"Contrary to the general opinion of agriculturists, nowhere in the world does kelp or any other kind of aquatic plant life contain within 30 per cent as much potash as is found in the kelp groves of the North Pacific. 'The bulk of the potash salts imported into the United States is known as 'Solonchok,' which contains no

A Goodly Amount Must Be Realized! Take In Every Show!

Special Holiday Programme:-

A Kalem Two-Part Special---A Diamond in the Rough.

Caught fast in a bear trap, Jack grimly faces slow death. How he is saved in the nick of time by the wife he had wronged will go straight to the heart.

ROMANTIC JOSIE.

Two-part Vita-Laugh:--Even the house afire and the presence of the fireman cannot destroy her love of romance. Drenched to the skin and surrounded by flames, Josie continues to read her book.

MUTUAL WEEKLY--Glimpses of the latest French military manoeuvres and other interesting events. AND THE EVER-POPULAR KEYSTONE COMEDY.

You Can Help--Also See A Great Show! Come to THE NICKEL--Big Value

organization demanding in its constitution that the working men and women receive the full social value of the wealth they created. It is also in common with other similar organizations in demanding the suppression of sweatshop labor and other industrial and social wrongs.

The above is taken from a Canadian exchange, and what is true of Toronto or any other Canadian city, is true also of St. John's.

In this city are to be found employers, who are robbing the flesh and blood and sweat and toil of poor children who have to drudge from a Monday morning to a Saturday night for \$2.50. It is a crying, scandalous shame. It is a sin against human nature. There are young girls in stores in this city, whose positions are desperate, for how in Heaven's name can one live and dress and make the most of life, on two-fifty or three dollars a week?

Moralists throw up their hands in consternation when virtue pays its price to poverty. The grandees are awe-stricken at the petty-thieving which is abroad, but nobody seems to regard the positions of those poor young people who are asked to sacrifice their lives and strength for paltry wages. I would like to ask some of those employers what their own annual living expenses come to? and how far \$2.50 a week would go to supporting their own daughters? Why I know one of them to have paid for a box of candy the same amount that her father gives to his shop girl for a week's long work. Is this justice or humanity? Are attending to church, or giving to collection boxes, or subscribing to charities going to outweigh the wrong done to the labor, and who, so we are told, is worthy of his love?

We speak of "Man's Inhumanity to Man" and puzzle over its exact meaning, whilst its illustration is in our very midst. It is as much a crime for to rob the laborer of honest wage returns, as it is to rifle a till or pick a pocket. It is a criminal to take the toil and labor of a girl child, and give nothing--or comparatively nothing--in return.

Let the store keepers in St. John's put aside their contempt for the poor share who wins for them rich dividends, and do what is right and just.

Sorrowful and Sad

It is reported that the Kaiser Chief of the present milk and water government has grown a little sad since he has had time to digest the news of the F. P. U. securing a rise in the price of fat, and it is no wonder that friend Morris should feel "down and out," and in low spirits over the information. The neutral man, or if you like it better "the man on the fence" has a couple of questions to ask you just now. He can turn to Kaiser Morris and ask "What have you done for the Fishermen of the country? What have you done during your terms of office for the people of the country? Show some material, tangible good you have done? Is the country in as good a condition today as it was when you took over the reins of Government?"

Morris cannot return any satisfactory answers to those questions, and he knows now that it is absolutely useless to depend on "Bluff" any longer.

That game is up. It worked successfully and long, but like every movement of deceit its course is run, and the people will have none of it. It is a well-known fact now--and 'tis funny how things leak out--that our local Kaiser is completely at the mercy of his Executive body. Sir Edward who can be so mighty, and so stern and so loud with some poor applicant or petitioner, is one of the meekest little men alive at his council board.

When storms arise there, Sir Kaiser's tenor notes are never heard.

He is but a figure head to every enactment, and the Board know it and act accordingly. Such is the position of the Premier of the country today. No wonder that the people have grown tired of such a governing, and have decided to place Sir Edward Morris where his own Executive have long since appointed to him--in the seat of the "has-beens."

Lecture on the War

Irvin Cobb, who is primarily a newspaper man and a reporter and has lately become a lecturer, is to appear at the Auditorium here on Wednesday, February 24, and tell of his experiences in the European war zone. Mr. Cobb's articles in the Saturday Evening Post on the great world conflict have been widely read. In the cities where he has appeared the newspaper have been almost unanimous in declaring that he talks quite as well as he writes.

One of the things he says in his lecture is that since he saw what was going on in Europe he has become a rabid suffragette. He says that when he went abroad he was a mild one, but that his stand for the cause of "votes for women" has been strengthened by what he saw over there. To quote him:

"I have seen how women must bear the burden of war. I think in all representative governments women should have a voice in determining whether there shall be war. This talk of the enfranchisement of women preventing war is all tolly. Women help to make war. I mean that no country could go to war with true fighting spirit if the women of that country were not behind the men in the armies; it is inevitable, it is the instinctive need of men. "There are two things that have fostered war through history," Cobb claims, "one is belief that war is a benefit to nations, to commerce; the other is the idea that war is picturesque and heroic. The popular conception of war is in amusing contrast to the reality. The man who goes to fight pictures splendidly uniformed cavalrymen in a charge, where nobody is killed, over nicely rolled green fields; he imagines a lovely woman, a combination of Grace Darling and Florence Nightingale, bending over a bed where lies a James K. Hackett with a red bandage around his head. Real war as we have it today is not a bit like that. Cavalry men do not charge; men covered with mud stand in trenches shooting at other men whom they never see. Suddenly one of them grunts, sits down abruptly; few, if any, topple over immediately, though the wound be fatal--he falls at his stomach, then falls to one side, falls and is dead. "As for the other picture, some- where in a little red schoolhouse or a shed, a patient woman amid most filthy surroundings, performs repulsive duties for a man covered with blood and dirt."

"At Least You-- Have Pity"

"At least you--have pity."

At the Dominion Conference of the Canadian Vigilance Association held in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, Thursday, March 4th, in connection with their campaign for a clean social and economic life, the members present took strong ground in reference to the enforcement of a minimum wage established by law, and equal pay for equal work for both sexes. 1st. Vice-President John H. Roberts, of Montreal, led the discussion.

Mrs. John Currie, Vice-President for Quebec and Dominion Superintendent of Moral Education of the W. C. T. U. offered an incident of a girl who was only offered \$4 per week, and when inquiring as to how she could live on that wage, was asked, "Have you not a gentleman friend who will help you out with the additional money necessary?"

Mr. R. B. St. Clair, the secretary spoke of a recent complaint received from a Toronto mother whose 18-year-old daughter received but \$2.15 per week in a local candy factory where the obscene language allowed during the work time and noon hour went on without hindrance by the proprietor. He promised drastic action in this matter.

It is to be observed that this organization is the only social service

IMPERIAL OIL CO. LIMITED.

Lubricating Illuminating OILS ::::

Gasolene, &c. Illuminating and Heating Devices of all Kinds.

JAMES DUFF Manager Add. Branch. Office: Commercial Chambers. Room 45. -mar12,15

The Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., MONTREAL.

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

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES LTD. AGENTS.

FORGING AHEAD!

That is the position of The Mail and Advocate, as each issue sees a larger sale. What about that WANT ADVT!

Those interested in packing lobsters will be pleased to learn there is to be no close season this year, and it is possible the price may advance to \$15.00.

ANCHOR BRAND CANS, which are the best obtainable, will be the same price as last year.

ROBERT TEMPLETON.

333 Water Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

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



Job's Stores Limited. DISTRIBUTORS

HELP THE POOR!

We hold 100 barrels of good

Partridge Berries

In air-tight packages, which we will deliver for

\$4.00 per barrel

We undertake to hand over to the Salvation Army funds for relieving destitution in St. John's half the proceeds of sales.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Write For Our Low Prices

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

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

COD TRAP

Will be sold Cheap

One Second-Hand

Cod Trap

With Moorings

NICHOLLE, INKPEN & CHAFE

Limited.

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

Remnants of Tweed

By the Pound at

Removal Sale Prices

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

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

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

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

Removal Sale Price a pound \$1.00.

Splendid pieces amongst this lot suitable for making garments for sturdy school boys.

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

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

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

LETTERS OF INTEREST

From Mail and Advocate Readers.

MORRIS FALSE TO HIS TRUST!

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir.—After a long time waiting and watching we are acquainted with the findings of the Sealing Commission of last spring's disaster and we learn that Kean has been found guilty of a grave error of judgment, but still he is allowed to sail master of the Florizel again. How long is this thing to be permitted to go on? Do they want to see the fishermen arise in their might and demand that fair play and justice be done them and their country.

Poor Coaker has been fighting the battles of the toilers of the past five years. What part has Morris taken in this great fight? Nothing whatever, only running away on excursion trips and picnicing. What would be thought of a soldier who would run and hide from the noise and din of battle. He would be branded as a coward. Can we think otherwise of this most contemptible of all men, this Kaiser Ned, whose name he most rightly deserves for a more misfit of a Premier never governed this little Island Home of ours.

What has he done with the petitions of the toilers demanding Kean's arrest? Why has he allowed Kean to go to the ice in defiance of the people's wishes? The fishermen will demand the reason why. Does he think they are going to stand and see such things go on unchallenged? He may think he has done some great and noble act, but he has sealed his own death warrant, while Coaker has achieved a blessing. He has showed

up these audacious and contemptible beings in their true colors.

Come, Kaiser Ned, get down to your work and open the House, for the longer you wait the greater will be your condemnation. If you have any heart left in your contemptible body say that you will do one good deed to aid the toilers in their fight for freedom, that they may give you one word of gratitude before you pass into political oblivion.

Before clipping I would like to ask what has become of the Road Board which was appointed by the public of this place. A short time ago we were acquainted by Magistrate Somerton, of Trinity, that a public meeting would be held for the purpose of electing a Road Board which meeting was held and presided over by the aforesaid Government official and a letter was read by him from the office of Public Works authorizing him to convene a meeting at this place to elect a Road Board, which was done and the names of the men elected were sent on, but that is all we have heard of since. Is this more bluff and deception on the part of the Morris gang, or is there something else at the bottom of it all? The public have their doubts.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must congratulate Mr. Coaker on his success in securing \$450 per cwt. for seals and I hope and trust he may long be spared to do many such noble deeds is the prayer of T. W. Port Rexton, Mar. 16, 1915.

SUMMERFORD UNION ELECTS OFFICERS

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—Please permit me space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks. At our annual meeting in December we elected the following officers for this year:— Martin J. Small, elected Chairman; George Maidment, re-elected Deputy Chairman; Frank Brown, elected Secretary; Robert Wheeler, elected Treasurer; George Brown, elected Inside Door-guard; Bennett Jenkins, elected Outside Door-guard.

On Feb. 23rd we held our annual parade. We met at the Hall at one o'clock. After a short Union meeting we formed ranks, and paraded around the Arm and back to the Hall, where the ladies served refreshments to which we all did full justice. The singing of the National Anthem brought a pleasant evening to a close. Wishing you and the Union every success.

MARTIN J. SMALL, Chairman. Summerford, N.D.B. March 16, 1915.

Harve, March 14.—Two thousand German prisoners captured by the British arrived here to-night. They are on their way to England.

L.O.A. PARADE AT PORTLAND, B.B.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to pass a few remarks concerning the Orange day parade of Parkhill L. O. L. No. 2450 at Portland, B.B. Altho not a member of the Portland Lodge I feel as if I should say a few words in favor of the Lodge which was built last Fall. I think they should be congratulated on their progress, which the Worshipful Master, Bro. James Hancock, should feel proud of.

The weather being very favorable on Feb. 25th, 1915, the Orangemen met at their hall at 1.30 p.m. and marched to Jamestown, returning to Portland Methodist Church, where a suitable sermon was preached to them by the Rev. A. Young. The church was filled to its utmost.

The weather being so favorable the parade much more interesting. After the services they marched back to the Hall, where the ladies had tea prepared. After tables being cleared speeches were made by the leading members of different lodges. A few recitations made the evening a delightful success.

About midnight the meeting came to a close by singing the National Anthem. The committee in charge Bros. Asariah Mercer, Thomas Holloway, John Hancock, Jr., Jonathan Newman, Robert Haines, John Veltman.

ONE WHO KNOWS. Portland, B.B., March 10, '15.

WILL THE STAR EXPLAIN

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—The "Western Star" published an item yesterday as follows:—"We do not know of any John C. Staples or J. C. Staples residing at Wood's Head, N.S." I expect the "Western Star" people don't know enough about Mr. John C. Staples to know where he resides.

I should like to know why the "Western Star" should publish this item.

JOHN C. ROURKE, Chairman. Wood's Hr., Mar. 17, 1915.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 15.—Five cents a barrel was cut from the price of the principal grades of crude oil when the market opened today.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

Civic Matters

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir.—Your remarks on Saturday about the proposed purchase of water pipes for City improvements from Mr. Expert Longley are indeed timely and to the point. When the publication of this high-priced expert was published I was struck forcibly with the general ineffectiveness of his proposed improvements to thoroughly remedy existing conditions in regard to low pressure on the higher levels of the city. Now, when it transpires that he wants to sell us a lot of piping to be used in carrying out his alleged improvements we can see more clearly through his application of the principles of Hydraulics,—perhaps graballies would be a more suitable term to apply to Longley's ideas on these matters.

Had Mr. Longley been possessed of a modicum of gratitude he would have been satisfied with his fifty dollars a day and all expresses paid, together with being wined and dined by the few who have arrogated all power in Municipal matters for the last twelve months; instead, he advises the laying of a lot of pipes the utility of which proceeding is questionable and, lastly, tries to sell us the pipes in order to make a profit off the sale. The more pipes the more money is evidently a fundamental formula in Expert Longley's interpretation of the science of Hydraulics. Being once bitten should have given us all the expert experience needed. The miserable failure of Mr. Expert Gault's innovations failed to cure the all too prevalent Municipal disease of exorbitance. He gave us a good roasting and the same thing will happen again if Expert Longley's advice is followed. Now is the time to stop this thing and let the two thousand dollars, which Mr. Longley's visit cost us be considered a cheap price to pay for our experience, if the work of the last one proves ineffective until such time as we get a Commission, Council, or other form of civic government that will be composed, wholly or in part, of men who have made some study of Civic Engineering and who have also got away from the idea that a Newfoundlander cannot know as much as an imported high-priced axeto-grind "Expert."

What was wrong with the advice of local engineers either by inviting them to meet together to discuss necessary improvements or getting their improvements or getting their ideas by a written request for the same? I am sure that each and every one of these gentlemen would be pleased to give his very best efforts gratis for the improvement of our long suffering city.

Had I the inclination, Mr. Editor, I could point out some glaring mistakes by the above referred to "experts." But what is the use of doing

so. No one (in authority) would consider my criticisms or suggested remedies of any value. I, a native, am not supposed to be the possessor of any ability along the lines engineering, mechanics or hydraulics. The lack of technical knowledge often that of an elementary kind, amongst our public men is a matter of regret. We see the results of this almost every day, and, unfortunately, in nine cases out of ten, the taxpayer has had to pay dearly for the way in which poorly informed public men have been imposed on by others. Money getting, attending functions, including in so-called sport, etc., seems to have crowded out the desire to be the possessor of a well informed mind.—Result—importation of "experts" and getting aliens to fill positions which should be the birthright of our own countrymen. A Newfoundlander can make his mark better anywhere than in his own country. Every foreign imported to fill a position in the civil service, or in commercial circles, as well as every expert got here for consultation is a direct slap in the face to education on which we are spending about a quarter of a million dollars yearly. CIVITAS. March 24th, 1915.

FOR A EUROPE FREE

Britain! you with a heart of flame One as in days gone by. You who honor your Nelson's name, How could you hear the word of shame Nor rise and give it the lie!

Better endure war's worst of ills. The woe of a hundred fights, Than cower behind your banks and tills And smug with your money, your mines, your mills, Fore swear a neighbor's rights.

For how could you hope for a wide world's trust If, traitor by land and sea, You had let French Miles lie in the dust, Nor challenged for peace the war-torn's lust And struck for a Europe free?

Fight and in hope, for battle is banished. The world shall yet rejoice, For the peoples rise in wrath to demand, Henceforth no war shall trouble the land Except at a people's voice.

—H. D. Rawnsley, in the English Review.

DO IT NOW!

Its no use waiting till somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in The Mail and Advocate.

Petitions Asking Kean's Arrest

PILLEY'S ISLAND To His Excellency the Governor in Council:—

The petition of the undersigned residents of Pilley's Island and electors of the electoral district of Twillingate, humbly sheweth that on March 31st and April 1st last, seventy-eight sealers of the crew of the sealing steamer "Newfoundland" died on the icefloes from exposure, and that in the opinion of your petitioners, Captain Abraham Kean, Master of the "Stephano," was guilty of criminal negligence in relation to the said men, wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency be pleased to direct the Law Officers of the Crown to take the necessary steps to test before the Courts the liability or otherwise of Captain Kean. And as in duty bound they will ever pray.

- ELISHA HUSTINS
ROBERT LeDREW
WM. BARGERY
AMONZIAH GUY
TOBIAS GUY
GEORGE PITTMAN
WM. WATKINS
GEO. PITTMAN
ART. PITTMAN
WILLIS FORWARD
JESSE POOL, Jr.
JOHN SNOW
GEORGE GUY
EDWARD POOL
JOHN ANTHONY
PHILIP VINEUM
GEO. TIZZARD
JESSE POOL, Sr.

- WM. PITTMAN
FRED WATKINS
F. J. BOYDE
SAML. ANTHONY
JOS. BLACKMORE
HARRIS WATKINS
WM. WAY
WM. PAYNE
STEPHEN RICE
FRED LOCKE
DORMAN POOL
H. G. WARR
GEO. CAVE
WM. HABBITT
E. S. MILLS
JOHN WAY
WM. J. RIDEOUT
MANUEL WHITE
EDWARD PAYNE
HENRY BOYDE
JOHN ROUSELL
ROBT. WHYETT
CHAS. PITMAN
LEONARD PITTMAN
ELEZAR WEIR
JAMES GILES
GEO. LOCKE
FRED GUY
TOBIAS GUY
HENRY CHAPPE
SIDNEY RICE
DORMAN ANTHONY
JOHN JAMES
ELIJAH BLACKMORE
ALBERT BUDGELL
JOSEPH HARRIS
M. H. WINSOR
REUBEN LeDREW
ARTHUR BLACKMORE
CHARLES WHITE
ROBERT VERGE
RICHARD RIDEOUT
ALFRED RIDEOUT
EDWIN LOCKE
JAMES RICE
ARTHUR RICE
ARTHUR TIZZARD

For Big, Little Offices That Expect to Grow

For men who demand systematic methods that lighten labor, eliminate mistakes, stop loss or misplacing of important letters or papers—Uni-files will prove an investment of many returns.

Uni-files advertisement with image of a filing cabinet and text describing its benefits for office organization.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Agent.

"Europe in Arms"—The Titanic War of the Nations.—This is the best book of the season on the War. Profusely illustrated, giving graphic descriptions of battles on Land and Sea. Price only 27c. Postpaid. GARLAND'S Bookstores.—mar 22, 31, m, w, f

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEWFOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

For Sale! Motor Boat F.P.U.

Built for R. H. Silver, Esq., at their premises, Greenspond, in 1912. Used by President Coaker the last two summers during his cruises North. Boat is fitted with a 27 h.p. Fraser Engine, which has given splendid satisfaction. The boat is 40 feet long and 9 feet wide, and would make an ideal mission boat.

She contains sleeping accommodation for four, and tanks for 250 gallons of fuel. Nineteenth of the fuel consumed by the engine is Kero oil.

The reason for selling is, the boat is not large enough for the purpose she is now used for.

The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses. Apply to

W. F. Coaker.

To arrive shortly:-- One Car HAY Good stock. J. J. ROSSITER Real Estate Agent

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

BEST GOODS and LOWEST PRICES 20 Cases Tin'd Rabbitt. 10 Brs. Partridge Berries. 100 Cases Tin'd Fruit, viz., Peas, Pineapples, Peaches, Apricots, &c. 75 Bags Very Choice Beans, 5c. lb. Lake's Smoked Caplin, 25 Fish for 7c. 10 Cases Good Eggs, 35c. Dozen 10 Brs. Salt Herring, 15c. Dozen. Tin'd Bakeapple, the finest ever packed. Gipsy Black Lead, 4c. Tin. Black Knight Stove Polish, 8c. Tin. 100 Dozen Jams, in Tumblers and 1 lb. and 2 lb Pots.

J. J. St. John

FOR SALE CHEAP During Lent

PICKLED TROUT Barrels 200 lbs. 1/2 Barrels 100 lbs.

TINNED SALMON

SMITH Co. Ltd

BOY SCOUTS The first St. John's troop of Boy Scouts met last night. Various matters of interest were discussed and the evening was both profitable and enjoyable to the lads.

LOCAL ITEMS Weather along the line of railway is dull today. Wind N.E.; temperature ranging from 25 to 35 above.

LOCAL ITEMS The railway line is clear of snow from St. John's to Port aux Basques, a condition which is remarkable at this date.

LOCAL ITEMS This is the last half holiday for the winter term. The next holiday season will open with a general day off, May 24th, which is Empire Day.

LOCAL ITEMS The lecture by Mr. Shortis in the Star Club Rooms to-morrow night will, with the exception of the one to be delivered by Fr. Cor on Monday night, be the last for the season of the Star series.

ENLISTED

The following 18 young men put down their names last evening to serve King and Country: Edmund Hanrahan, Hr. Grace. Jos. Ezekiel, Hr. Main. Jas. Woodford, Hr. Main. Ernest Barnes, Topsisall. Robt. Hickey, St. John's. Peter Hudson, St. John's. Wm. Bryne, St. John's. Steve Rogers, St. John's. Jas. Adams, St. John's. Hy. Frost, St. John's. Ed. Keough, St. John's. Dan. J. Quirk, Bay Bulls. Leo F. O'Driscoll, Arundale. Robt. Tilley, Kelligrewa. Wm. Drake, Fox Mt., F.A. Reg. S. Stanford, Grand Falls. Paik Murphy, Conception Hr. Christopher Murphy, Conception Hr. This brings the total on the roll up to 1427--a certainly splendid showing.

LOCAL TALENT AT EDINBURG

A late letter from one of our volunteers now at Edinburg to a gentleman in the city, says, that the Newfoundland boys there held a concert after their arrival into the historic city. A number of our bandmen secured instruments, and the "Banks of Newfoundland," the ode to "The Flag of Newfoundland," "Tipperary," and some Scotch and Irish airs, were played, as the C. L. B., C. C. C. and M. G. boys alone can play them. Songs and recitations were also rendered, and the correspondent declares the musicale to have ended up with a splendidly served refreshment menu. Several names of those who took part are given, but it would be rather invidious perhaps to mention any, where all so well contributed to the success of the happy event.

SOCIABLE

The ladies of Queen Road Congregational Church have a well-earned reputation for doing all things well, particularly in connection with sociables, and one of their very best is announced to be held in the Lecture Hall tomorrow--(Thursday) evening--Some of the very best performers in the city are taking part in the concert programme and all who attend are assured of a pleasant and homely evening's enjoyment.

LECTURE

Thos. Anderson, Esq. Prfn. of Presbyterian College lectures to St. Andrew's club and friends in their rooms Smallwood building, this evening at 8.30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Alternatives to Socialism," and an interesting hour is in prospect for all who attend. The members of the Society and Club are requested to attend in large numbers and bring along their friends.

Historical Society

We have received a letter from an esteemed city correspondent enquiring "If the Old Historical Society yet exists?" The Society in question does exist, though it has not been active the last couple of years. A pity it is too, that this should be, as there is plenty of room for research into the records of old Colonial days, and rich veins of lore to be found in the early historic annals of the past. The lamented late Archbishop Howley, Judge Frouse, A. J. W. McNeilly and others who have given to their rest were active members of the Society, and contributed largely to its founded success. It is to be hoped that the Historical Society, with such men in its ranks as Messrs LeMessurier, Morris, Shortis, Devine, (Rev.) Smith and others, will again come to the front.

PLATOONS

There are now exhibited in the "King's" window (Chaplin the tailor) photographic pictures of the men of Nos. 1 and 2 platoons of A. Co. of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment. No. 1 Platoon is officered by Capt O'Brien and No. 2 by Lieut Wighton, and officers and men are easily distinguished. Officers in the centre, surrounded by their names printed under. The photos are by Grant of Nain, a famous Northern Scotch Photographic Artist.

THANKS

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir--The Charity Ice Sports Committee desires me to express, with thanks, their appreciation of many kind favours rendered through the columns of your paper in connection with these sports. Yours very truly, JOHN M. TOBIN, Hon. Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS

The men of St. Patrick's Parish will go under retreat to-morrow night at 7.30 service at St. Patrick's Church.

A new railway station is now being built at Brigus Jct. The former station, it will be remembered, was burned there about six weeks ago.

Is the sealing liar on the sick list, that there has been no "rumor" of an "accident" afloat for 24 hours, or is he simply "biting his time" till the House opens.

Grand Sociable in Congregational Lecture Hall, Thursday, March 25th, at 8 p.m.--good programme--ice cream and candy for sale. General admission 30 cents mch24,25

Yesterday several boys were arrested on the charge of theft. Petty thieving seems to be an evil of the hour and surely some severe measures ought to be taken to have it stamped out.

A new company of the best drilled men is now being formed at the Armoury. It is necessary of course to keep each section of our volunteers up to the highest possible standard in efficiency to meet transportation requirements.

DON'T FORGET THE SOCIABLE in Congregational Lecture Hall on Thursday evening. Concert program by best talent in the city. Go early--admission only 30 cents mch24,25

Several fine "groupings" of our boys at Edinburg came by the DURANGO, some are of the officers, and others depict the lads on masse. The photographs are delightful and would charm the heart of a Parsons or a Vein.

Mr. H. F. Shortis will deliver a Lecture in the Star Club Rooms on Thursday, at 8.30 p.m. Subject: "Sketches of early fishing days." Admission 10c. Everybody welcome.--mar24,25

A young man named Frank Morris arrived from Hr. Grace by last night's train, to enter the General Hospital. He met an accident while shooting, the discharge entering his leg.

Some bad inquisitive person wants to know what is going to be done with the "Spars" belonging to the Desola? How the deuce do we know. Why not enquire of the Government. One of their Executive is an expert in the matter.

The gentlemen of the Currier's Association have ever shown themselves "true-blue" in the cause of charity and help to the needy, and last week the body presented a cheque for over a hundred dollars to be expended in the purchase of coal for the poor. This is indeed kind, and when the "foam" game of life is over, may those kindly helpers go to that land where coal consumption bothers not.

Sorry to hear of the wounding of Corporal Stan Lumsden at Neuve Chapelle on the night of March 11th. Word to this effect has been received by Mr. Frank Lumsden, of Bishop & Sons' office, from his father, who is one of our buyers in the Old Country. As mentioned by the Mail and Advocate yesterday there are several Newfoundlanders in the Princess Patricia's ranks, to which Brigade Corporal Stan was attached.

During the winter the people living near Heart's Content have been utilizing the branch railway there to good effect. Instead of hauling slide loads of wood--tiresome loads--across many miles of country, they have simply placed push cars on the rails, piled them with the cut timber, and pushed them, in many cases, to the very back-doors of their dwellings. This is a splendid idea, and another \$3,000,000 ought to be expended to part-build a couple of other branches.

The Poultry Association intend to make this a very successful year in their department, and President Geo. W. Gushue, is asking all poultry keepers to handle nothing but pure bred stock, an advice which tends to the exclusive development of a genuine line of poultry. This is a move in the right direction.

Seal Skinners Meet

At the meeting of the Seal Skinners last evening the following election of officers was arrived at:-- President--G. Reid; Vice-Pres.--C. Whitten; Treasurer--D. Courtney; Secretary--G. Cook; Committee Men--J. Ford, J. Whitten. The meeting was largely attended, and some interesting facts and figures were submitted.

SEALING NEWS

Message to Marine and Fisheries this a.m.: Change Islands--Strong N. E. wind, foggy; ice on land; few old seals killed here yesterday.

Last night the following messages were received:-- To Bowring Bros. From S.S. Eagle--Same position; ice light; ship jammed; too thick to see far. Boats and provisions on board.

From Fortlet--Nothing to report; fresh breezes from the north; ship still jammed.

From Terra Nova--South-west of Amberst; ice in large sheets, difficult to get through. Viking 5 miles west.

From S.S. Nascope--Eight o'clock Tuesday evening; our position same as last reported; wind N.N.W.; weather foggy. Neptune off Cabot Island.

Sacred Concert

The Sacred Concert to be held in the College Hall this evening promises to be a successful affair. The programme is under the direction of Gordon Christian Esq., L.R.A.M.--C.C.C. full band, conducted by Chas. Hutton Esq., and contains the names of our most talented vocalists and instrumentalists. The proceeds are for the poor of the city, and with such a laudable object in view a full house should rally to the call of charity on this the last winter half holiday.

MISSION SERVICES

The Mission series for the men of the R. C. Cathedral parish was continued last night and this morning, the church being crowded at both services. Yesterday, and last evening after prayers, the confessionals were thronged, and Fr. Cox and the priests will hear confessions after prayers to-night 'til the hour of ten. The service tonight will be for the general congregation of men and women, when the usual Wednesday night sermon will be preached.

TO LECTURE

Mr. H. F. Shortis' lecture tonight on the subject "Sketches of early fishing days" promises to be very interesting. There is perhaps no one in our midst who can speak with more extensive knowledge of this matter than Mr. Shortis. To a very wide information the lecturer adds a touch of humour, all his own, and which always gives a peculiar relish to a lecture course. Let all who can get up to the Star club rooms to-morrow night and pass a pleasant hour.

Agreeable Surprise

By yesterday's mail, Mr. T. D. Carew, of this city, had an agreeable surprise in the shape of a letter from his cousin, Mr. Michael Walsh, dated at Llandrindod Wells, Mid-Wales, March 6th. Mike, who was steward on the S.S. Bruce, left here in November last, and proceeding to New York engaged with a wealthy American, with whom he visited France and the British Isles during the winter. He had not the intention of enlisting, but on going to Aldershot with his employer, the lure of the dear old flag proved too strong for him and he joined the R.A.M.C. with Kitchener's new army, despite excellent inducements proffered by his employer if he would remain in his service. Mike says that when he joined there were about 200,000 troops, and it was a spectacle to tamper with the emotions of the prosaic civilian. He made every effort to discover if any others from the Old Colony were there but he thinks he was the only "bush born." The boys with whom he is associated in Wales he says, are fine chaps, mostly of course, natives of the Mother Country, and those of his company on discovering he was a Colonial, vied with each other in their kindness to him. His location is a well-known health resort, he says, and the people are affability and courtesy itself and treat the soldier boys well. Their officers, he said, are a decent, gentlemanly lot, and all are looking eagerly forward for the orders to go to have a knock at the German murderers of women and babies. The Catholic boys of the force use a small nickel theatre for Mass and Vespers on Sunday, there being no Catholic Church in the place. Mike, who is a son of Mr. Thos. Walsh of Colonial Streets, asks Mr. Carew to remember him to his chums and friends here. His brother, George, is at Edinburg Castle with our volunteers, and also writes an interesting letter from that famed place. Mike's number is 55959, and he says he believes that they will be in France shortly.

APPRECIATION

The following kindly letter was received from Mr. S. O. Steele, by the Benevolent Irish Society, and the annexed telegrams from our Irish boys abroad.

Mar. 19, 1915. 100 Water St.

Hon. J. D. Ryan, President, Benevolent Irish Society.

Dear Sir--Will you please convey to the members of the Benevolent Irish Society and those of the Newfoundland Contingent comprising your procession of the 17th inst., the sincere thanks of Mrs. Steele, my self and family for their exceedingly kind thoughtfulness while passing our home, and in ceasing of their band playing and the halting of their procession. We assure them that we appreciate their mark of respect to our dear boy and ourselves. It is such acts of fellow feeling to those in trouble that make the whole world kin.

Very sincerely yours, S. O. STEELE.

Exchange of Telegrams. To Secretary Irish Society, St. John's.

Greetings from members Newfoundland Contingent. (Sgd.) Donnelly, Summers, To Lieuts Donnelly & Summers, Edinburg.

Best wishes and thanks for opportune greetings. Members here gratified. From all desire express fervent hopes for success and safety. (Sgd.) T. P. HALLIDAY, Hon. Secretary

THE NICKEL

The Nickel changes its programme to-day, and the new bill is bespoken to be one of the best which has yet been presented. Monday and Tuesday nights the two shows were crowded, and to-night again the same appreciative hundreds are sure to pay a visit. People of to-day are waking up, and realizing that where they can get the best value for their money, is where they are going to spend it, and for that reason they go to the Nickel. The proceeds of the Nickel are devoted to charity. Help to make those proceeds worthy.

PERSONALS

Capt. H. B. Saunders, Lloyd's representative, was a passenger to New York by last evening outward express.

Mr. John Newman, of the G.P.O., and who was removed to the General Hospital a couple of weeks ago, is doing well.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Gordon Christian, the sacred concert, which was to have taken place in the College Hall to-night, has been postponed. Mr. Christian's indisposition is, we are glad to say, not serious.

Mr. Dooley must have been with the French at Notre Dame de Lorette with his officially tested tape, else how could they have measured so minutely the section held by the Germans. Ten metres are equivalent to ten yards, two feet, nine and one half inches nearly.

Women's Patriotic Association

In Aid of the Sick and Wounded and of Our Soldiers at the Front. The report to date of the W. P. A. is indeed a splendid showing, and all in connection with the good work are to be congratulated. Amount acknowledged \$11,349.96 Sale of Badges 62.50 Sale of Stamps 5.00 Proceeds of Ladies Charity Bazaar, per Miss Ruby Ayre 30.00 Money Boxes 26.06

KATHERINE EMERSON

March 23rd. Hon. Secretary

TOURNAMENT

The fourth tournament of 45's will be held on Friday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock. All curlers are invited to take part. Four handsome prizes, donated for the occasion, and a pleasant evening is in store for all the participants. The annual smoking concert will take place next Wednesday evening. Mr. Chesman has charge of the programme, and a revival of the 'old Academic's smokers will be the result.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the T. A. Band by the Committee at the last annual meeting:-- Chairman, M. J. Hartery; Vice-chairman, W. J. Stafford; Secretary, E. J. Penney; Committee of Management--Messrs G. Chapter, T. J. Stafford and J. Miskell.

SHIPPING

Ethie arrived at Marystown at 7.20 a.m., going west.

Kyle arrived at Lousburg at 9.30 p.m., last evening.

Meigh arrived at Pushthrough at 7.15 p.m., yesterday, going west.

Portia left Grand Bank at 1.45 p.m., yesterday, going west.

The S.S. Tabasco is now ready to sail for Halifax and will probably get away to-day.

The Gulf steamer Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques this morning from Lousburg.

The new steamer Iceland, for Messrs Baine Johnston & Co. this city, is now nearing completion in the dock yards at Scotland.

GERMANS NOW DREAD BELGIAN COAST ATTACK

Rotterdam, March 15.--The conviction obtains in well-informed circles here that events are impending in Belgium. The fighting is increasing in violence and the Germans are still rushing troops to the front. Great preparations are under way on the Belgian side of the Dutch frontier for the reception of fresh troops. German aeroplanes are exceedingly active. There seems to be a general feeling of uneasiness among Germans in Belgium since the loss of Neuve Chapelle. This is interpreted in some quarters as dread for the German right wing. Fear of a coast attack increases the anxiety.

BRITAIN'S NEW SHIPS

Six Battle Cruisers, 32 Knots With 16-Inch Guns

London, March 18.--England is now building six battle cruisers of 32 knot speed which will be mounted with a new 16-inch gun. Such is the assumed perfection of the building arrangements under the special speeding plans prepared by the admiralty that these ships, it is expected, will be launched within five or six months from the date of laying down; and they will therefore be in condition well within the present year. These ships are supposed to be the last word in naval construction. They will, of course, all have their proper complement of light cruisers and destroyers.

VOLUNTARY EXILES

Copenhagen, March 15.--The hotels and the better class boarding-houses here are crowded with well-to-do Germans who are ineligible for military service. It is said that these people, responding to an appeal from the Government, are leaving Germany in large numbers in order that there will be fewer people to feed while the war lasts. It is reported from Sweden and Norway that many other Germans of similar class have arrived in those countries.

29,978 WERE KILLED BY QUAKE IN ITALY

This Number Does Not Include Those Dying Later of Injuries

Rome (via Paris), Mar. 16.--An official Parliamentary report on the earthquake of January 13, gives the number of deaths thus far reported as 29,978 without including persons who afterwards died of injuries and illness caused by the disaster.

The communes damaged by the earthquake numbered 372.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon) Fresh Northerly to Westerly winds, fair, not much change in temperature.

Roper's (noon) Bar. 28.50; ther. 38.

Newfoundland Poultry Association

With a view to encouraging the breeding of pure bred poultry in Newfoundland, the following gentlemen--members of the above association--have consented to offer for sale stock, baby chicks, and eggs for hatching from thoroughbred stock at reasonable prices. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to any of the following for prices, when a pamphlet containing information as to housing, feeding etc., will be supplied free of charge.

White Leghorns G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.

Howard Parsons, c/o Royal Stores, Ltd., St. John's.

H. McNeil, McNeil St., St. John's.

White Orpingtons. Jno. Dun, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's.

Black Orpingtons. S. White, 3 Freshwater Road, St. John's.

White Wyandottes. M. McLeod, Allendale Rd., St. John's.

Rhode Island Reds. S. Emberley, 14 Wood St., St. John's.

Barred Plymouth Rock. R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's.

Muscovy Ducks. A. E. Pavy, 4 Cabot Street, St. John's.

Indian Runner Ducks. G. W. Gushue, 216 LeMarchant Road, St. John's.

Bronze Turkeys. Jno. Duff, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's.

Belgian Carneau Pigeons. G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.

THE LOSS IS COVERED

by insurance with Percie Johnson means much to the sufferer by fire. To the layman it means the rebuilding of his home. To the business man it means the retention of his credit and ability to resume.

LET US COVER YOUR property with a policy which will cost you little, but may be the greatest blessing of your life.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent.

If your Piano or Organ is worth any it is worth EXPERT TUNING

any other kind will ruin it ALL MY WORK GUARANTEED W. J. RYALL

FOR SALE--A Single SEWING MACHINE, turned down top, good as new; cost \$50.00, will sell for \$30.00. Apply to H. SMITH, care New Tremont Hotel (during meal hours).--mar5,15

WANTED--Reliable Woman to take charge of Hotel at Aquathina; satisfactory salary to competent person. Apply by letter stating previous experience and salary expected. Address: C. H. McFATRIDGE, Stephenville Crossing, Bay St. George, m15,1m

AGENTS WANTED--Big proposition for making money Agents wanted for the sale of Family Needle Case. Will pay commission of \$1.25 per day. Write for particulars to PHILIP PETITE, English Harbor, Fortune Bay.--mar5,15