

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. III. No. 83.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Terra Nova Extends A Hearty Welcome to Her Gallant Soldiers

No General Compulsion Is Yet Decided On

British Cabinet Mutually Decided Against General Compulsion—Majority of Cabinet Are Against Conscription For Married Men—Special Committee Decides Against Compulsion—Understood Deficiency in Field of Men For the Army as Compared with the Estimated Regiments Will be Met by New Plan

LONDON, April 17.—It is understood that the British Cabinet has mutually decided that there shall be no general compulsion on the lines of equal sacrifice for all. Final decision by the Cabinet in this matter has been deferred until Monday, but it is stated that the majority of the Ministry are against conscription for married men.

Special committee for recruiting which investigated the question thoroughly and studied the question of numbers obtainable by means of the Military Service Act and Lord Derby's Recruiting System, have decided that general compulsion is not necessary.

It is understood the deficiency in the field of men for the army, as compared with the estimated requirements will be met as follows:

First, compulsion for all youths as they reach the age of 18, although these men will not be liable for service abroad until they are 19; second, more single men be drafted from reserved trades to the army; third, time expired soldiers be retained. It is claimed for this method that more men will be obtainable than by conscripting all married men of military age.

Greek Parliament Adjourned Until May 3

LONDON, Apr. 16.—The Greek Chamber of Deputies adjourned last night until May 3rd. Reuter's Athens correspondent says that recess was taken in order to give the Government a free hand to deal with the extremely complicated situation.

Tenant bills were left unfinished on the calendar.

British Losses

LONDON, April 16.—Serious losses continue to be shown by the British casualty lists. Lists issued on Saturday and Sunday give the names of 28 officers killed, 118 wounded, 29 missing.

Losses in rank and file correspond accordingly heavy.

Roumania Again

LONDON, Apr. 16.—It is reported by a Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. that the Roumanian Parliament has empowered the Government to summon recruits of the 1917 class.

In Mexico

WASHINGTON, Apr. 16.—Forty-two were killed in the Porral battle. The first official report of a brush with 200 troops says, that two American troops and 40 Mexicans were killed.

Several More Ships Sunk by Subs.

Two British And One Norwegian Ships Are Sunk—Also Danish Schooner—German Steamer Sunk By Mine.

LONDON, April 16.—Lloyds announced to-day that the Norwegian steamer Pusanstaf, of Christiansand, was sunk to-day. She was going from Newcastle to Boulogne. Crew saved.

The British steamer Fairport is also reported sunk.

LONDON, April 16.—The British steamer Cardonia has been sunk by a torpedo; crew saved.

The Cardonia was a vessel of 2,065 tons net. She sailed from Seattle on Nov. 9th for the United Kingdom.

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 16.—The German steamer Hispania, laden with briquettes, was sunk last night by a mine near Hanahamm, north of Stockholm. The crew was saved.

COPENHAGEN, Apr. 16.—The steamer Kasan, from Liverpool to Copenhagen, was captured in the Kattegat by a German submarine.

OTTAWA, Apr. 16.—It is officially announced through the Chief Press Censor's Office, that the Olympic, which sailed from Canada on April 5th, had arrived safely in England.

YMUDEN, Apr. 16.—The Danish scho. Proven, bound from Portugal for Gothenburg, Sweden, was sunk by a German submarine. The crew landed here.

Before being picked up the sailors were adrift in an open boat for 56 hours.



"I SAY, OLD GIRL, DO LET ME CARRY SOMETHING."

Have Dug Up Villa's Dead Body

Carranza's Nephew Reported to Have Dug up Villa's Dead Body—Is Now Bringing it to Chihuahua City—American Troops Withdraw From Mexico

MEXICO CITY, April 17.—Villa's dead body has been dug out of a two week's old grave by Charles Carranza, nephew of General Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionals, and is now being brought by him and an escort of soldiers to the city of Chihuahua.

Particulars of Air Raid On Constantinople

LONDON, April 16.—A statement by the British Admiralty, on the air raid on Constantinople, reads as follows:—

"On Friday evening three naval aeroplanes carried out a raid on Constantinople. Bombs were dropped on the Zeitan Lik Powder Factory and aeroplane hangars. Another naval aeroplane visited Adrianople and dropped bombs on the railway station. All returned safely.

The flight to Constantinople and back is measured at three hundred miles, and although there was fine weather at the start, adverse conditions prevailed during the flight, with rainstorms.

Big Crisis Now Faces Greek Gov't.

Britain and France Decide to Remove Serbian Army and Want Greek Railway—Greek Government Refused Permission but Allies Insist in Their Demands

New York, April 17.—A cable to The Tribune from London says, Greece is again in the throes of a crisis which this time seems to be of greater magnitude and gravity than those which already have made that country the political storm centre. The cause is simple and dramatic. Britain and France have decided to transport the Serbian army, said to number 150,000 men, from Corfu of the west coast of Greece, to the Salonian front.

To do this the use of the Greek railway from Pateis through Athens to Voleis Demad is indispensable owing to the perils that must be met with if the journey were entirely by sea.

The Athens Government has refused to consent to the use of the Poloponnesian line, but the Allies are adamant. They have not only informed Greece that the railway will nevertheless be used, but also according to Athens advices, have threatened strong measures should the Hellenic rulers seek to thwart the plans necessary to their operations in the Balkans.

The Central Powers on the other hand have plainly told Greece that if the passage of the Serbian army is permitted it will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Under firm pressure from both sets of belligerents the Government thus finds itself in a remarkable dilemma, the sequel to which will be watched with interest.

GOOD VALUE

Smoking Tobacco, 15c. per Plug. Dark and Light. Try it and see if it is what it is christened.

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

Which is Quite True. He who gives quickly gives twice. Yes, mainly because he's always called upon to give again later.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, Apr. 16.—An official statement on the campaign in Egypt was issued by the British War Office to-night:

"The Commander-in-Chief in Egypt reports that on April 13th a successful reconnaissance was made by a column of Australian troops at Gifjafa. The column moved out on the night of April 12-13, and reached Hill No. 1082, three miles S. W. of Gifjafa, by 5.30 o'clock in the morning. The enemy camp was attacked at 7 a.m., and occupied after a brief fight. The enemy's known casualties were six killed and five wounded.

An Austrian lieutenant-engineer, with 43 Turks, of whom four were wounded, were made prisoners. Our own casualty was one non-commissioned officer killed. Only two unwounded mounted men of the enemy escaped. Our troops destroyed all the water tanks. Katia desert has been occupied by our troops.

LONDON, Apr. 16. (official)—Last night the enemy made several bombing attacks on our craters at St. Eloi. They were all repulsed. The enemy blew up five mines to-day in the neighbourhood of the quarries opposite Hulluch. The damage was slight. There were artillery actions on both sides to-day about Thietval Monchey on Bois, Souchez, Bovigny, Wyszchaete and St. Eloi. We bombarded Annoy and the enemy trenches just north of Douveriver, with good results.

LONDON, Apr. 16.—The British official to-night reads:—

Last night, after the explosion of two mines, our troops carried out a small raid against the enemy's trenches south of La Bassee Road, with satisfactory results.

To-day there has been artillery activity about Arras, Neuville, Grenay and Loos.

FRENCH

PARIS, Apr. 16.—From the 1st to 15th April nothing important occurred on the Greek frontier, apart from artillery activity and patrol fighting. Several small skirmishes took place at Patieros, Sedgeli, Reselli and south west of Dolran, where a strong German reconnoitering party was repulsed.

From the 5th to 7th, German aeroplanes dropped several bombs on the villages of Marsonli and Sangol without doing any damage. On the 12th one of our air-fleet bombed German establishments at Givgeeli. At day-break another fleet of 23 machines dropped a number of shells in the camps and batteries at Bogorochia.

The dollar is quoted at 5.99 1/2 francs.

PARIS, Apr. 16.—A German trench at Verdun was captured by a French infantry attack yesterday, and resulted in a gain of ground; 200 Germans were taken prisoners.

ITALIAN

ROME, Apr. 16.—An Italian official says that Italian troops have carried Austrian positions in Sugana Valley at the point of the bayonet, and have consolidated their gains.

French Make Gains On Verdun Region

PARIS, Apr. 16.—A French infantry attack in Verdun region, south of Douaumont, yesterday, resulted in the capture of positions of some German trenches. The war office announced that this afternoon 200 Germans were made prisoners.



NOTICE

THERE will be a meeting of the Patriotic Association of Newfoundland in the Board of Trade Rooms, Water Street, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 8 p.m.

VINCENT BURKE, Hon. Secretary.

Both Paris and Berlin Reports Differ as Results

Relief Nearing Kut-el-Amara

General Lake Reports Stead Progress But Work Impeded By Stormy Weather—Russians Getting Nearer Trebizond.

LONDON, April 16.—Further progress of the efforts of the British Army advancing up the Tigris in relief of the force besieged at Kut-el-Amara, is reported to-day in the following official statement:—

Lieut.-General Lake reports that on April 14th a heavy gale blew all day. On the 15th gradual and steady progress was made on the right bank, and the enemy's advanced lines were driven in and occupied. The enemy left many dead and a considerable number of prisoners in the captured trenches. A heavy rain fell on the night of April 14-15. On the 15th the weather was fine, but hazy.

PETROGRAD, April 16.—The following announcement was made by the War Office to-day:—

"Turkish forces in the Caucasus have been ejected from positions about 17 miles east of the important port of Trebizond, the capture of which has been the objective of the recent Russian operations along this front.

A Million Armenians Murdered

News Received in Germany From Trustworthy Source Says Over a Million Armenians Have Been Murdered by Turks Through Starvation and Ill Treatment

AMSTERDAM, April 17.—Telegraphing from Cologne, a correspondent of the Tjld says:

"Catholic ecclesiastical authorities in Germany have received from an authoritative source of the Catholic mission, trustworthy information that more than one million of Armenians have been murdered by the Turks through starvation or ill treatment. About 100,000 Catholics were among them, including four bishops. The message concludes that the popular feeling among the Armenians was roused against the Turks by the British.

Allied Warships In Suda Bay

LONDON, Apr. 16.—The Entente Allied warships have anchored at Suda Bay on the north coast of the Island of Crete, says Reuter's Athens correspondent. No troops have been landed from the warships.

SEALERS' STORES!

For Sale by Public Auction On WEDNESDAY, 19th Inst., at 11 O'clock a.m., on the wharf of JOB BROTHERS & COMPANY LIMITED, North Side, the following Sealing Stores landed from S.S. "SAMUEL BLANDFORD":—

- 20 Barrels BEEF and PORK.
- 3 Barrels KERO OIL.
- 30 Barrels FLOUR.
- 26 Tubs BUTTER.
- 60 1/2 Bags BREAD.
- 15 1/2 Bags BREAD (Damaged).
- 2 1/2 Puns. MOLASSES.
- 5 Sacks PEAS.
- 5 Sacks BEANS.
- 15 Sacks POTATOES.
- 9 Sacks TURNIPS.
- 9 Sacks TURNIPS.

AND SUNDRY SMALL STORES. A. S. RENDELL & CO. Auctioneers.

ap17,21

SAW MILL OWNERS.

In stock at lowest prices,
DISSTON'S CELEBRATED CIRCULAR SAWS,
from 10 inches diameter to 44 inches diameter.

Saw Swages, Babbit Metal, Machine Oil, Rubber Belting, Leather Belting, Belt Laces, Engine Oil, Cotton Waste, Axes, Augers, Planes, Cant Hooks, Adzes, Boot Calks.

Send for prices.

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BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.

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Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

BRITISH

PROTECTION in Material.
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PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs
PROTECTION
Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

HAY, OATS, BRAN, CORNMEAL.

April 12th

Ex S.S. "Dorley Chine"
500 Bales HAY.
1000 Sax MIXED OATS.
Ex Schr. "Howell F. Parks"
800 Sax WHITE OATS.
500 Sax BRAN.
500 Sax CORN MEAL.

George Neal
PHONE 264.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.
ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.
Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

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ELIMINATE YOUR PURCHASING TROUBLES

BY visiting us when you are in town, by doing so it will benefit your business and sustain our reputation for Service, Quality and Reliability.— Besides, it will make satisfied, repeating customers of you, and best of all sworn patrons.

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Squires & Winter,
Barristers, Solicitors
and Notaries.
New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

The New Act to Encourage Shipbuilding in the Colony, Recently Passed in the House.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT 8, EDWARD VII, CAP. 8, ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHIPBUILDING."

Be it Enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Legislative Session Convened, as Follows:

1.—Whenever it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that a Company has been registered with limited liability under the "Companies Act, 1897," for the purpose of the construction and operation in any place in this Colony of a Shipbuilding Yard, and in the opinion of the Governor in Council there is a reasonable ground before believing that the operations of such Company may be carried on successfully, a certificate may be issued to such Company under the hand of the Colonial Secretary entitling such Company to the benefits of this Act.

2.—The Minister of Finance and Customs is hereby authorized, out of the funds of the Colony and subject to the provisions hereinafter mentioned, to pay to any Company which has received the certificate mentioned in the preceding section, for and during a term of fifteen years, any sum by which the net annual profits of the Company shall be less than seven per cent upon so much of the capital of the Company as shall be actually paid in cash: Provided that the total amount of capital in any one such Company, upon which the said sum shall be payable, shall be the amount actually paid up in cash, and shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars, and that the total amount payable hereunder in respect of any one such Company, shall, in no case, exceed two thousand one hundred dollars in any one year. The term of fifteen years shall commence on and from the date when the yard shall be completed and ready for actual operation, and any sum provided under this section shall be payable yearly: Provided that any sum payable hereunder shall only be payable on the continuous operation of the yard.

3.—No payment shall be made under the preceding section except upon the certificate of the Auditor General of Newfoundland. In order to obtain such certificate, the Company shall furnish to the Minister of Finance and Customs, half-yearly, a full and correct statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Company, and shall accord all proper facilities to the Auditor General to make a complete examination of the books, accounts, and pointed by the Company, in conjunction with an Auditor to be appointed by the Company. In the event of any dispute arising between the two Auditors, in relation to the said statement, the same shall be referred to the determination of a Public Chartered Accountant, as Umpire, to be appointed by the two Auditors. The award of such Umpire shall be final and conclusive.

4.—All plant, machinery, implements, apparatus and material, necessary for the original construction, and installation of the said yard shall be admitted into the Colony free of duty.

5.—The bounties payable in respect of vessels built in accordance with Schedules A, B, C, and D respectively to the Act 8, Edw. VII, Cap. 8, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding," shall be increased from ten dollars, eight dollars, five dollars and four dollars per ton on builder's measurement, respectively, to twenty dollars, sixteen dollars, ten dollars and eight dollars per ton builder's measurement respectively.

6.—All wooden pumps and blocks used in the equipment of vessels in respect of which bounty is claimed under the said Act or any Act in amendment thereof shall be manufactured within this Colony.

7.—All materials required for the building and equipment of any vessel in respect of which bounty shall be claimed under the said Act or any Act in amendment thereof, including hardwood timber, spars in the raw state, wire rigging, machinery for windlass, patent wheel gear, iron pumps, sail cloth or canvas for making sails, chains, anchors, iron, copper for fastening, and metal sheathing for bottoms for such vessels, motor engines for hoisting and galvanized straps for blocks, when imported by blockmakers for use in their trade within this Colony, but not wooden pumps or blocks, shall be admitted free of duty.

8.—Schedule D to the said Act is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "Each vessel over thirty tons shall be supplied with two pumps," and substituting therefor the words "Every vessel under thirty tons shall be supplied with at least one pump, and every vessel over thirty tons with at least two pumps."

9.—This Act may be cited as the "Shipbuilding Act, 1916."

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Amounts Spent on Account of General Contingencies.

FUEL AND LIGHT, POST OFFICE.	Hearn & Son, coal,	132.60
Anglo N.F. Dev. Co. coal cart.	Uriah Freaque,	29.20
Malcolm Andrews,	R. Ferneaux,	21.33
Boorne Bros.,	St. John's Gas Co.,	2,361.83
Thos. Bayley,	Gorton Pew Co.,	19.50
J. K. Bursley,	T. Garland,	19.50
G. I. Bond,	G. T. Gillis,	19.50
H. Bartlett,	A. Goodridge & Son,	49.50
R. Boyde,	J. A. Garcia,	28.25
J. Bailey,	G. J. Giovannini,	19.50
Job G. Cole,	G. Gillett,	4.20
Clement & Co.,	— House,	13.00
G. W. Clarke,	J. W. Hodge,	109.55
McChambers,	Costigan Bros.,	20.25
Dom. I. & S. Co.,	G. Hann,	16.20
Wm. Davis,	Holyrood Coal Co.,	717.47
Geo. Dawe,	Capt. G. Hayes,	23.40
C. & A. Dawe,	W. Hiscock,	7.60
Henry Elliott,	E. M. Hallett,	18.00
Empire Stores,	J. W. Ingraham,	75.00
U. T. Elec. Co., lighting	J. M. Jackman,	19.00
Stores, coal,	W. H. Jerrett,	22.20
Hugh Ford, tallying coal		

THE HERRING FISHERY BILL
Recently Passed the House

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE HERRING FISHERY.

Be it enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Legislative Session Convened, as follows:

1.—The Governor in Council may appoint a Board to be called "The Herring Fishery Board," of which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries shall be President.

2.—The Herring Fishery Board shall consist of fifteen members, of whom the President, or in his absence, the Deputy Head of the Department, and five members, shall continue a quorum.

3.—The powers, duties and functions of the said Board shall be to make enquiries and researches upon and in relation to all matters pertaining to the preservation, maintenance, improvement and development of the herring fishery, and the trade, commerce and interests of the Colony, so far as the same are connected with or relate to the herring fishery; and to devise, organize and maintain such methods collecting, preserving and diffusing such knowledge and information as they may consider best adapted to the attainment of such objects.

4.—Section eight of the Act 61 Vic. Cap. 3, entitled "An Act respecting the Department of Marine and Fisheries," is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the words following, namely:—
"Provided that in this section the

word "fisheries" shall not include either the herring fishery or the inland fisheries in pertaining to this Colony and its dependencies, and that the words "fishery questions" shall not include questions relating to said herring or inland fisheries."

5.—Section one of the Act 4, George V. Cap. 20, entitled "An Act to amend the Act 61 Vic. Cap. 3, entitled An Act respecting the Department of Marine and Fisheries," is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the words following, that is to say:—
"And may prescribe fees to be paid for any such inspecting, culling, classing, weighing, branding, or stencilling, and for the grant of such licenses and the issue of such labels, and provide the mode of recovery thereof and direct by what persons and in what cases the same shall be payable."

6.—All provisions of Chapter one hundred and four of the Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland (Second Series) entitled "Of the Inspection of Pickled Fish and Fish Oils" relating to the curing, packing, inspection and branding or marking of herring are hereby repealed.

7.—Sections one to six inclusive of the Act 6, Ed. VII, Cap. 20, entitled "An Act respecting the Department of Marine and Fisheries," and the whole of the Act 6, Edw. VII, Cap. 22, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of the Herring Fishery and the better Cure of Herring," and of the Act 7, Edw. VII, Cap. 20, amending the said Act, are hereby repealed.

8.—This Act shall be read in connection with and form part of the Act 61, Vic. Cap. 3, and this Act together with the Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto may be cited together as the "Marine and Fisheries Acts, 1898 to 1916."

Labrador Public Health Account

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th., 1914-15.

Under Head VII Public Charities on Account of Public Health, Labrador.

Central Pharmacy, Drugs and Medicines	\$156.50
Chipman Levi, wages, Doctor's Assistant	170.00
Hayden R., Doctor's Assistant	42.00
Kean C. D., Dr. Med., services	400.00
McMurdo & Co., drugs	42.87
O'Mara P., medicines & drugs	492.15
Oldford J., Doctor's Assistant	
Wages	137.23
Sinnott Edward, Act Spirits	15.30
Smith S.S., Doctor's salary and Expenses	1,059.50
Thompson W. H., medicines & drugs	323.02
Reid Nfld. Co., passages doctor and assistants	1,184.00
	\$4,123.57

Newtown Sale of Work and Tea

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Would you kindly allow me space in your paper concerning our sale of work and tea which we held in the L. O. A. Hall on the 16th and 17th of February. We had two splendid nights. A large crowd attended and we raised the sum of \$176.71, which is going towards a new school. We are still working on in Love and Unity. Wishing the Mail and Advocate every success.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.
Newtown, April 1st., 1916.

FRANCE WILL RAISE ANOTHER LOAN

PARIS, April 7.—During the discussion of the appropriation bill in the Senate yesterday Finance Minister Ribot said that the most recent French loan would not be the last one.

"We will appeal again to the country," said he. We will know how to prepare for it and France again will respond because she knows it is a condition of victory; because she wants to win and will win."

Anybody who doubts the presence of spring are invited to look at the calendar.

ASK ME!

If you want a pleasant beverage,—drink Cocoa.

If you want a nourishing beverage,—drink Health Cocoa.

If you want it both pleasant and nourishing, and entirely free from harmful admixtures,—drink CLEVELAND'S Health Cocoa.

Ask your grocer, or ask me.

JOHN B. ORR,
New Martin Bldg., St. John's.
mar29/1w/tf

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

Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in
CHOICE MEATS.
M. CONNOLLY
Duckworth Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

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



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DISTRIBUTORS

COOPERS, ATTENTION!

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

R. CALLAHAN, Water St.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of a writ of fieri-facias to me directed in an action wherein GEORGE M. BARR is Plaintiff and JOSEPH DELANEY is Defendant, I will sell by public auction in the Court House in St. John's on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, A.D. 1916, at noon, all the estate, right and title of the said Joseph Delaney in and to the fishing schooner "CONSTELLATION" of about nineteen tons burthen now lying at the wharf of George M. Barr. For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to

L. E. EMERSON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor,
Renouv Building,
Duckworth Street,
St. John's,
OR TO ME,
JAMES CARTER, Sheriff,
Court House, St. John's.
ap10,m,w,f,m.4i

J. J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is
ECLIPSE,
which we sell at
45c. lb.

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

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

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**LATEST!
WAR MESSAGES**

**Longest Air Flight
In Present War**

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—Hostile aeroplanes have flown over Constantinople, dropping bombs on villages nearby.

LONDON, April 17.—The Constantinople aeroplane raid is the longest flight in the course of the war, the previous record having been held by a French airman, who flew from Nancy to Stuttgart and back a distance of 240 miles.

Flight-Commander Smyth Pagott, who led the Constantinople raiders, has already received the Distinguished Service Order Medal for an exploit last November, when he attacked the railway bridge of the Orient railway at Kuleji Burgas, Bulgaria. This is the second time the Zettunlik Powder Mills have been attacked, they having been previously bombed by a submarine which visited Constantinople.

Steamers Held Up

LONDON, April 17.—British authorities have taken into Kirkwall for examination the Swedish liner Stockholm from Gothenburg for New York, the steamships Maud J., from New Orleans for Christiania. The Swedish steamship Bolmen, from New York for Copenhagen has been taken to Leith.

**Belgian Army
Still to the Good**

PARIS, April 17.—German statements that the Belgian army has been reduced to a sixth of its effectives and has been replaced by British troops is denied in a semi-official statement given out at Havre, present seat of the Belgian Government. It is stated that the Belgian army occupies a section of the front, that its morale is very good and that it is only asking a chance of proving its superiority over its enemies.

Artillery Active

PARIS, April 17.—French positions in Avocourt Wood and on the front from Deadman's Hill to Cumeries were bombarded yesterday. There were infantry attacks. An official report of to-day says, to the east of the Meuse the night was calm except for artillery activity at Haudecomont Wood.

**American Note
Now Ready For
Transmission**

Washington, April 17.—The American Government's statement of its case against Germany in the submarine controversy probably will go forward to-day. It is said to be now ready for transmission to Berlin.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 9.25 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers—Right Rev. Bishop Power, E. F. Garneau, M. Black, C. P. Smith, J. A. Duke, O. I. Irish, Mrs. W. French, J. White, W. E. Leroux.

**IS IT WRONG FOR SCOUT
MASTERS TO SMOKE?**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—This question has frequently been put to me by the younger portion of the Boy Scout movement; and I always contend it was altogether wrong. But the answer which meets it is, that a rule in the B.P. Scouts allows a boy eighteen and over to use tobacco. Now then, is this showing a good example to those under eighteen, the average boy begins smoking when he is fifteen and younger, and the habit being so enticing it takes very little for them to take it up. And also realizing that one of the objects of the movement is to prevent smoking when the boys are young, why is it they can smoke when eighteen, is he no longer a Scout or is it a distinction mark between the old and young scouts, if so a special place should be arranged so as to keep it away from the sight of the young scouts.

Officers more especially, should show the example, they are supposed to be the copy by which the young lads are to go by, and when they see their officer smoke of course there is no reason why they should not also. My opinion is to keep the rule. A Scout should not smoke and apply it to officers as well as Scouts and better results will be had.

I am connected to the Life Saving Troop and can say not one of our officers use tobacco and good results from the boys have existed so far. I do not intend in any way to tamper with the B.P. rules but a light should be given on this point.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for your space, I remain,

WEDDING BELLS

A very pretty wedding took place at Charlottetown, B.B., on Friday, April 13th, when Mr. Richard Chalk of Charlottetown was united by the bonds of holy matrimony to Miss Emily Oldford, of Elliston, T.B., the bride being handsomely dressed in white attire with hat to match. Mr. Bert Chalk acted as best man, while Miss Ethel Ford acted as bridesmaid. The wedding ceremony took place at the Methodist Church, Rev. Br. Boyd officiating; after which the wedding party returned to the home of the groom where refreshments were served by the parents of the groom. The bride received many splendid and useful presents. Wishing the pair a long and happy life.—B.C.

BOLD BAD THIEF AGAIN

The bold bad thief who has been operating nightly for several months past was at it again last night, after a short period of rest and this time made a raid on the store of Mr. S. B. Kesner of Water Street. Forcing an entrance through a rear window he got in, scooped the place, broken open tills and other receptacles for cash and got away with a considerable amount of cash and some stock. The police are doing their best to make a capture but the fellow is a slick one and takes good care not to leave the slightest clue behind.

Yours sincerely,
H. H. VASEY, A.S.M.
Life Saving Troop.
April 16, 1916.

A List of Useful Articles
Always needed, but seldom obtainable at such **Very Low Prices.**
An excellent opportunity of saving about 50 per cent. off regular prices.

<p>Savings for Ladies</p> <p>WHITE LAWN JABOTS. Regular 20c. 10c value; each.</p> <p>WHITE and PARIS NET JABOTS. Regular 25c. value; each.</p> <p>WHITE and CREAM LACE COLLARS, many beautiful designs. Regular 20c. 15c and 25c. value; each.</p> <p>FANCY COLORED SILK COLLARS, various styles. Regular 25 cents and 30 15c value; each.</p> <p>Extra Special!</p> <p>LADIES' CREAM SERGE COATS 35c each.</p> <p>Ladies' One Piece Dresses Made from All Wool Serge. Colors: Navy and Saxe Blue. Regular \$4.50 value. \$3.00 Now.</p> <p>Ladies' White Lawn Dresses Pretty Embroidered; Long and Short Sleeves. Value \$3.00 to \$5.00. Sale Price \$1.60 to \$3.00.</p> <p>Ladies' Costumes In Tweed and Corduroys; several leading colors. Formerly sold at \$5.00. For \$2.50.</p> <p>Footwear Specials Ladies' Black Dongola Laced Boots. Regular \$2.10 value. \$1.90 pair. Ladies' Black Dongola Buttoned Boots. \$1.95 pair.</p>	<p>Savings for Men</p> <p>SUIT BARGAINS 150 AMERICAN TWEED SUITS Made from good materials by Union workmen, ensuring a well finished suit; sizes 30in. to 36in. Prices \$2.50 to \$4.50. Less than HALF the former price.</p> <p>Men's Tweed Coat Specials, \$1.50 to \$3.00.</p> <p>Men's Tweed Vest Specials, 40c. to 75c.</p> <p>Boys' Tweed Vests, 30c. Each.</p> <p>Men's Collar Special Two styles; medium height, Regular 10c 15c. value. Now</p> <p>Shirt Specials MEN'S BLUE CHAMBRAY SHIRTS; full size, double stitched all through. 55c Each. MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS; double collar attached. 75c Each. MEN'S HEAVY BLACK SATEN SHIRTS. 85c Each.</p> <p>Footwear Specials Little Gents' Box Calf Boots. \$1.40 pair. Men's Kid Blucher Boots. \$2.40 pair. Men's Vici Kid Blucher Boots. \$2.80 pair.</p>
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MEN'S MISSION CLOSURE

The Mission preached to the men of St. Patrick's Parish by the Passionist Fathers, it is safe to say, was possibly the most successful ever held there. Not a man who could attend but was present, and in the suburbs and other extern places the men folk came, many being compelled to walk as far as 10 miles to the services. The ceremonies of last night were very solemn and impressive. After Rosary of the Blessed Virgin had been recited by Father Columban, the great congregation making the responses loudly, the venerable Father Robert ascended the platform and delivered a touching sermon, inculcating the habit of prayer, the avoidance of the occasions of sin, the frequentation of the sacraments and frequent contemplation of the Passion of Christ and the intercession of His Blessed Mother in time of stress and temptation.

Father Robert cordially thanked the good Parish Priest and the other Priests of the Parish for their kind assistance on behalf of himself and his Reverend companions, and was visibly affected as he took his leave of the people whose goodness and devotion he extolled. Indeed his emotion was reflected in the countenances of many of his auditors, because though the Parish has been comparatively short of his kindness, gentleness and self-sacrificing ministrations have captured the hearts of all. They have performed a work, the good of which must be evident for a lengthy period.

A striking and edifying spectacle was the renewal of the Baptismal Vows, the whole assemblage making these affirmations in a loud voice with their right hands raised. A most solemn scene was when raising aloft the great crucifix the venerable Priest conferred the Papal Blessing on the kneeling throng. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was imparted by Rev. Henry Renouf, P.P., the congregation accompanying the shrill under Prof. P. McCarthy in the O'Salutaris and Tantum Ergo. Many after the close of the service performed the stations of the Holy Way of the Cross.

**VETERAN OF 75
TRIES TO ENLIST.**

We learn that on Friday last a patriotic septuagenarian in the person of Mr. John Badcock of Brigus South, presented himself at the Recruiting Headquarters with the idea of enlisting, but, of course, the old gentleman's age, precluded such a possibility. Mr. Badcock is, however, wonderfully well-preserved and energetic for his years, and has had a military training in his younger days. He is a brother of the late Rev. Father Badcock, and of the late Martin Badcock, so well known in St. John's. All honour to his patriotic sentiments. His patriotic action should in itself be an inspiration to those who still enjoy youthful years to perform the greatest of all duties—that of defending home and country against their enemies.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS
NEXT JUNE**

The Select Committee appointed by the Government to consider the Municipal Charter have reported that they have found the time at their disposal too short to deal fully with the matter. They have appointed a Committee to sit out of session to consider the Bill in its fullest details. An election however will be held in June next under the old law when Councilors will be elected for a term of two years, when a general election will be held under the new Charter.

**CHIEF OFFICER
ON RAPPAHANOCK.**

Capt. Isaac Evans, of Wales, well known here, is now Chief Officer of the S.S. "Rappahanock," which was here from Liverpool a couple of days ago. Capt. Evans for years commanded the barque "Helen Isabel" out of Baine Johnston's, and other vessels, and married Miss Keefe, daughter of Mr. Thos. Keefe, of Water St. West. Many of his friends cordially welcomed the Captain on his arrival here.

**DOGS A DANGER
AND A NUISANCE.**

People travelling over the Portugal Cove Road say that dogs roam over that section in packs and are very ferocious and a nuisance. The farmers and other cattle owners fear that if they put out calves and young cattle to graze they will destroy them as they did three years ago. One or two of the pests have been shot by residents, but if a posse of police could be sent there with their rifles they would perform a good work in destroying the brutes.

ARE STILL MISSING

Up to last evening no further news had been received of the missing men, Alex and Frank Scammell, who went away in a motor boat from Fogo last week. The Cabot is still on the search but the prospects for finding the men alive are gloomy.

THE MISSION COLLECTION

The collection taken up at St. Patrick's Church from the men whose Mission finished last night amounted to 1064.28. For the women's Mission there was \$789.61 was collected, and at both Missions in the Cathedral \$2,790 was taken, the total being \$4,634.

**HOLY WEEK SERVICES
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN**

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday matins at 8 a.m.; evening at 7.45 p.m. The Way of the Cross will be sung each evening. Good Friday Matins will be at 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. H. L. Pike; evensong 7.30 p.m., preacher, the Rector.

A Good Neighbor

Lawyer—What sort of a neighbor is he?
Witness—Best one I ever had. Lived next to him for five years.
Lawyer—Then you know him intimately?
Witness—Never spoke to him in my life.

IN STORE:

Absolutely
The Best
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NAPHTHA SOAP.
Try a few Boxes.
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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 17, 1916.

OUR RETURNED HEROES

TO-DAY St. John's—and through St. John's—the Colony well-come back from the battlefield and navy nineteen heroes who when the war began, hastened to give their all for Empire and Country. They return as men who have shown that in them lived those grand principles of courage and bravery that throughout all ages have enshrined the brave warrior with a halo of glory that is never bestowed on men in any other occupation in life.

The Country is proud of those nineteen lads; consequently we honor them as few men in Newfoundland have ever been honored. Their names will be read in our history while the English language endures. Some of our brave boys fell never to rise again and for them there can be no joyous home-coming, but their memories will always live, for in future years our Empire will select a day every year that will be devoted to the celebration of events that will forever keep fresh the doings of those who fought and fell in this great war.

Let us hope that all our returned heroes will speedily recover from the effects of their wounds, and those that will always remain incapacitated, will, we feel sure, be amply provided for during life by a grateful country.

RECRUITING

THE number of outport boys joining the ranks nowadays is indeed very encouraging. Twillingate District is doing splendidly over 50 of the lads now in training here belong to Twillingate District; this does not include the Grand Falls contingent which enlisted in February. At present there are nearly 400 lads in training. They are a splendid lot of chaps, the equal of the best so far raised by the Colony.

It is surprising too how quick those boys in training shape up and look the soldier. In a matter of three or four weeks after enlistment a great change is apparent, their step taken in a spring and regularity that can only come from training; they become erect the round soon comes 'off the shoulders. A close observer must recognize the great value of the training, even if they never face the foe, those chaps will make far better citizens because of the training they are receiving, and what ever the cost, it will prove money well spent.

Every lad of 19 would immensely benefit by a few months of such training. Every one of those lads who return and re-enter the ranks of our citizens will be a superior man physically and industrially, and that will be an asset that will in years repay the Colony for some of its war expenditure.

PIT PROPS

THE Union Councils at Goose Bay, B.B., has resolved to charge 20 cents per hour from 6 to 6 for labor handling pit props and 30 cents per hour for all other time. All Councils are asked to take note of this and act accordingly. We consider this scale of pay reasonable for this sort of work.

LABOR OUTLOOK

THE labor depression which has been so noticeable in the city for some time seems to be growing less menacing; and the coming season promises to be brighter than early indications led us to believe. The exceptionally valuable sealing voyage will give us a good start; and there will be a good deal of employment for the people. This will have a beneficial effect on the country generally. It will, moreover, stimulate business interests, and there will be a good deal of money in circulation.

The Mining Companies will doubtless be operating at full capacity; and the men who have been engaged in mining operations will find abundant employment. The Steel Companies have had an unusually prosperous year; and the outlook for the Companies is bright.

We glean this from the following statement made some days ago to a representative of the Montreal Gazette by Mr. Frank Workman, President of the Dominion Steel Corporation.

Mr. Workman is reported as saying that the Company was working at full capacity and something beyond. The steel output is practically sold up to the end of the current calendar year. He added that the chief trouble of the D.S.C. at the present time centred on the output of the coal mines. Prices are very high. Mr. Workman's statement in this respect is very aggressive.

"If it were a question of selling as much as you are asked to sell there is no reason why they should not go higher, for the demand is there and it is insistent all the time. At the same time the present level is so satisfactory that I doubt whether there is any desire on the part of steel interests to see further advances."

The Nova Scotia Steel Company has evidently had a very prosperous year also; and it has a very excellent harvest of profits, some 2 1/2 million dollars, so Canadian exchanges tell us.

We now ask, if the Bell Island miners are receiving any consideration from the Directors of the organizations which are reaping such handsome profits. Wabana ore furnishes the raw material for the manufacture of the products the sale of which has been such a source of profit to the shareholders.

The Government, of course receives the **Munificent Royalty** of seven cents per ton on all ore exported. How generous!

We think it is up to the Morris Party to get busy now and see to it that the operatives are taken care of, at least whilst the Companies are so flush with money.

JINGOISM

THE recent utterances of the German Chancellor, Bethman-Hollweg, are the most fiery and bombastic which have passed the lips of Wilhelm's truckling minister since the victory of the Marne chastened his military spirit. The Chancellor began his harangue with a recital of German victories as recounted by Wilhelm, adding that "deep gratitude to God... filled the Emperor's heart!"

He then launched out a discussion of the future policy of Germany and it seems that optimism has so taken hold of the chancellor that he declares that Germany has no intention of returning to Russia any of the territory which she now holds and formerly belonged to the Czar's dominions.

He declares "there must be a new Belgium—not the old Belgium restored," for says the baron, the new Belgium "can never be a Franco-British vassal." She is to be a Germanized Belgium. This by the way is not a new idea; for if we have not misread the story of Prussian aggressiveness when the "Man of Blood and iron"—Bismarck was at the head of affairs, he made a similar utterance; but Bismarck was relegated to the shades by Wilhelm after the smoke of the Franco-Prussian War had cleared away; and Bethmann von Hollweg will like meet the same fate in the not distant future.

So confident does the chancellor feel that he "denies" that Germany has any intention of rushing off to the American Continent and attempting to conquer Canada—and Brazil. Yet this is precisely what Germany would like to do in the event of a permanent victory, as Canada would suit admirably as a German colony—a new Germany beyond the seas—a German-speaking United States. Canada were a most desirable place to round out the dominions of the Vaterland; it has an excellent climate, surpassingly rich and practically untouched resources and an almost unpeopled agricultural area.

The very fact that the German Chancellor thinks it worth while to pause in the midst of the murderous and thunderous war to deny officially that he has his eye on Canada is both sinister and significant.

Presumably we are too insignificant to bother with just now; but would not this little possession make an excellent duplicate of Helligoland for Germany? Possibly it has been forgotten that German emissaries have been very active on our coasts for years, and there is hardly a port from Cape Race to Cape Chidley with which they are not familiar.

What was the "Panther" doing so long a few seasons ago along the northern coasts? We did not pay much attention to the incident at the time; but in the light of recent events, much has been revealed which is indicative of sinister motives.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN TURKEY

IT is not generally known how important Mesopotamia is to the British Empire; and arm-chair critics are rather denunciatory in their views regarding this phase of military operations in the East.

Ever since the Napoleonic period British interests have been supreme from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf; and this was the only quarter of the globe where they successfully held off the German political trader.

Since the reign of Queen Victoria England has policed the Persian Gulf acting through the Indian Administration; and previous to the war, a regular line of steamers plied up the River Tigris to Bagdad. This is one of most important cities in the Turkish area. It has a population of some 250,000, and its foreign trade alone in 1912 amounted to \$19,000,000 and it was mainly in the hands of merchants in Great Britain or India. Basra is also an important trade centre, with a population of 80,000, its chief exports being dates of which 75,000 tons were exported annually before the war. The value of this exportation was nearly 3 million dollars annually.

There are immense oil fields in the Mesopotamia Valley, and shortly before the war, the British Government invested \$10,000,000 in acquiring control of the Anglo-Persian oil fields. This deal is regarded as on par with the acquisition of Suez Canal shares many years ago.

During recent years Russia and Great Britain have had an understanding regarding this region, which is in reality a part of the Persian Empire; and on August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agreed between themselves to limit the spheres of their respective interests in Persia to the Persian Province adjoining the Russian frontier on the one hand, and the British frontier on the other. The two Powers respect the integrity of Persia which is in reality more sick than "the sick man of Europe." But, at the same time, they contemplate the possible necessity of financial control in conformity with the principles of the agreement.

German agencies have been at work in Mesopotamia for several years, and were instrumental in bringing about disaffection in the Russian areas at the outbreak of the war. Turkish forces entered Kurdistan and announced that they were on their way to conquer India and the Russian East, while their compatriots would overrun Egypt. These were the fairy tales with which the Germans had originally enticed the Turks into the war. The Turks were willing to believe them, and apparently did believe them. The responsible Germans, however, had no such illusions, but hoped to attain their ends by causing internal disturbances in India and Egypt.

To meet this, Great Britain began operations in Mesopotamia; but the expedition which was sent from India was unable to accomplish very much; no reinforcements could be despatched at the early stages of the movement. General Townsend advanced on Bagdad with less than a division of mixed Anglo-Indian troops—some 16,000 to 20,000. Though greatly outnumbered the expedition has been able to stave off serious losses; and at the present

time, owing to the relief expeditions which have cut their way through from the Persian Gulf, General Gorrige has made very rapid strides and has taken Umm-el-Henna some eighteen miles below Kut. The atmosphere has been cleared; but there is still much to be done by the British to hold their own.

Russia is advancing from the North, evidently with the ultimate object of joining forces with the British expedition which now numbers possibly 100,000 men chiefly veteran troops from India.

Mesopotamia (meaning "the land between the two rivers") lies between the Euphrates and the Tigris which pour their waters into the Persian Gulf. It is an ancient land, for Babylon, frequently mentioned in the Bible, was once its capital, whose ruins are found on the banks of the Euphrates. Somewhat to the East, on the banks of the Tigris, stands Bagdad, the modern capital of the Mesopotamia country.

WHAT SAVED FRANCE?

ON August 3, 1914, Germany declared war upon France; and on the following day General von Emmersch attacked Liege. Between August 4 and 18 thirty-four army corps—1,500,000 men—sprang as it were from the bowels of the earth, like Pompey's legions, between the Rhine and the Elbe. Broken up into eight forces they attacked France.

Germany wished to act quickly and repeat the tactics of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 when Von Moltke's legions overran France and within a few weeks they were at the walls of Paris.

On August 27 the German Staff announced with pomp to the world that "nine days after its concentration the German army of the west had victoriously invaded French territory from Cambrai to the Southern Vosges, that the enemy had been defeated at all points and was retreating everywhere."

There were anxious moments then; for the French seemed already beaten and about to be disbanded owing to the rushing onslaught of the Germans, whose right wings were advancing at the rate of fifty kilometers daily.

But the French army was not vanquished; and the famous General of the Allied Forces—Joffre—found a way out of this dangerous predicament. Joffre's manoeuvre saved the situation. "That manoeuvre," says a Russian Military Chief-of-Staff, Colonel Kirkevno, will be compared, when all the details are known, with the most masterly achievements of Napoleon.

The Germans still continued to advance by forced marches, driving before them the French who retreated rapidly, while day and night thousands and thousands of trains from every corner of France were transporting regiments, divisions, army corps, guns and cannon to the seat of war. Joffre's plans were being evolved. He aligned the four retreating armies with the two new ones hurrying to their help on the south bank of the Marne, where on one side they were supported by Paris, and on the other side by Verdun. Against the bow formed by the French forces the rushing Germans hurled themselves. The bow unbent with such tremendous force that, in the murderous battle of the Marne, the Germans were driven back in one short week beyond the Aisne.

This is the great mystery of the war. All of a sudden, the war which had begun so violently with movement of troops, the war which seemed likely to sweep over Europe like a cyclone, settled down into the soil, implanting itself and took roots.

Joffre was the hero of the hour; he had saved France from annihilation.

At the beginning of the war, General Joffre was in command of the French armies in France and Belgium. He is now in command of all the French armies at home and abroad. He is now in his sixty-sixth year; but he is wonderfully well preserved. He probably owes his splendid health to his frugal and temperate life and frequent exercise. His stride is today so steady and uniform that he nearly always tires out his staff officers before he tires himself.

General Joffre lives in a small villa in a quiet street in a country town. His orderly has instructions always to call him at 5 o'clock; but he generally finds his master awake. Breakfast—coffee and rolls—is quickly dismissed, and then General Joffre is ready for work. The early morning passes quickly in listening to and reading reports and signing the countless documents which have to

pass through his hands. At 11.30 he has his luncheon; he is extremely temperate, and never touches spirits in any shape or form. Neither does he smoke.

His activity is equalled only by what his countrymen call "sang-froid"; and he possesses this to an almost limitless degree. In the gravest circumstances he always shows the greatest calm. The night before the Battle of the Marne, on which hung the destinies of France, it is said that an officer who had arrived at headquarters with an urgent message, found the Generalissimo fast asleep in his bed.

Another anecdote told about General Joffre shows that his activity and staying power are remarkable in a man of his age. He was making a tour of inspection of the front in Champagne some time after the offensive of last Autumn in the company of several staff officers and a distinguished neutral Military Attache. At one point it was necessary to climb for four or five hundred yards up a steep hill to an observation post. Recent rains had washed the path away, and mud and gravel made the foothold very difficult.

With a small ash stick General Joffre set out at the head of the officers, most of whom were from twenty to fifteen years his junior. He set such a pace that it became something like a race for the top. The Generalissimo did not seem to notice that he was outdistancing the others, and when he reached the top he found he was alone, with the neutral attache some sixty yards behind him, tired and out of breath.

General Joffre is by no means the traditional Frenchman as most Englishmen picture him. Tall and stout, but with the legs of an athlete, "le pere Joffre," as he is known by his men, hardly ever makes a gesture and never raises his voice.

Such is the man who is the great strategist of the campaign, and upon whom the fortunes of the Allies largely rest.

LUXEMBURG

WE hear little these days of the little Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; but the reason is not far to seek. It is now an absolute German vassal.

From 1815 to 1866 Luxembourg was included in the now dissolved Germanic Confederacy; but by the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, it was declared neutral territory.

At the outbreak of the war the neutrality of Luxembourg was violated by the Huns and another "scrap of paper" was torn in shreds. Unlike Belgium Luxembourg did not resist invasion; she had practically no army and was from a military point of view very insignificant.

Luxemburg is a splendid block of country, with fertile soil, rich mineral deposits, and a people of mixed origin. In area it is not larger than one of the northern districts, and its population is about the same as the population of Newfoundland. Its capital, the city of Luxembourg has a population smaller than St. John's.

At the outbreak of the war, the kaiser established his headquarters at the capital "where to his great annoyance no citizen ever saluted him in the street and no snopkeeper tried to grow rich by pushing the sale of his portrait. At last he made up his mind to remove to Charleville, and his departure was attended by all the proper pomp and ceremony."

Luxemburg breathed freely, believing that it had seen the last of him; but to the surprise of the populace he turned up again next morning. But inquisitive persons soon discovered that the kaiser had left a good deal of his baggage behind him; and some of the cars

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

The Daily issue of THE MAIL AND AVOCADTE will be forwarded to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until December 31st next for the sum of

ONE DOLLAR.

The Weekly issue will be forwarded to any address from now until December 31st next for the small sum of

THIRTY CENTS.

NOTICE!

All Local Councils, in the District of Twillingate, will please send their district assessments of Five Cents per member, to Fred. House, jr., District Treasurer, Twillingate.

W. B. JENNINGS, D.C.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

APRIL 17
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN died, 1790.
News of war between Northern and Southern States first reached St. John's, 1861.
Rev. Father Coady died, 1862.
Police Inspector Foley arrives from Ireland, and is appointed head of constabulary, 1871.
William F. Wilson, merchant, died, 1867.
Charles Loughan, Jr., died, 1895.
A square-flipper seal shot at Pouch Cove by a man named Sullivan; pelt weighed 372 lbs; value, \$20, bought by Job Bros., 1876.
Archbishop Hannan, Halifax, died, 1882.
Rev. Dr. O'Rielly celebrated his first Mass at St. Agatha's, Rome, 1892.
Walter Grieve married to Miss Stuart, 1854.

That shortage of writing paper is not altogether a catastrophe. People write too many letters and put too many foolish things into them.

We have sublime faith in the man who can smile at a Monday dinner and tell his wife she's just as good a cook as she ever was.

In his entourage bore unmistakable marks of bullets. Further inquiry elicited information that the franc tireurs had got wind of his returning and ambuscaded the imperial party. Several persons were killed; and it was by the merest accident that the kaiser's own name had failed to figure in the list.

THE SALUTE

HE was a British sailor,
And he stood the decks between.
And Duty came and called him,
With smiling face and mien,
Said Duty, "Are you ready?"
You may have to fight and die,
And he touched his cap, saluting,
And answered, "Aye, sir, aye!"

He was a British sailor,
And the guns were booming loud
And Danger came and spoke to him,
He stood erect and proud,
Said Danger, "Are you ready?"
To put ease and safety by,
And he touched his cap, saluting,
And answered, "Aye, sir, aye!"

He was a British sailor,
And her foe her shots got home,
And Death came near and spoke to him,
The ship reeled thro' the foam,
And Death said, "Are you ready?"
For the death that sailors die,
And he touched his cap, saluting,
And answered, "Aye, sir, aye!"

He was a British sailor,
And the ship was settling fast,
And the sailors' God came near to him,
And spoke to him—the last,
And God said, "Are you ready?"
To meet Eternity?
And he bowed his knee, saluting,
And answered, "Aye, sir, aye!"

Just a Small One.
Country Minister.—Not entirely get a \$5 note once in a while.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

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The well-known Headquarters for Motor Engines Motor Boats, Motor Supplies, Gasoline and Motor Oils. Our Columbia Cells and Multiple Batteries give results unhard of before.

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Your Cap**

And you have been looking for it all over town.

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ENGLISH, CANADIAN
—AND—
AMERICAN STYLES.

PRICES UP TO
\$1.20

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The Capital of
Scarfdom.**

You Mr. Dressy young or old man will soon be selecting your

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New Wide End Ties
AT NARROW PRICES.

Ladies'!

**A Whirlwind Bargain
in
New Embroidered
and
Lace Collars.**

All different designs, but all one price,
17c.

Come now and get the pick of the bunch.
SEE OUR WEST WINDOW.
We have a full line of others from **12 to 85c**

**TO-MORROW
The Collar Hit of
to-day.**

Here it is:

The **CORLISS COON COLLAR.**

A style for every taste. Don't get out of shape; can't get out of popularity. It is so far ahead of anything else in the shape of a Collar that we can rightly call it to-morrow.
GET IT TO-DAY.

**ANOTHER
Anderson "Coup"
for Men.**

The latest creations in
WHITE PLEATED FRONT SHIRTS
—AND—

NEAT STRIPED SHIRTS,
with **Double, Single or Stiff Cuffs;** but all
**Stylish, Seasonable, and AT PRICES THAT
FIT EVERY POCKET BOOK.**

OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN.

Mother!

Bring your Little Tots to our store and suit them to one of our dozens of Job

**Spring and Summer
Bonnetts.**

Their little eyes will sparkle with delight when they see them. There is something different about every Bonnet. Prices: **45c and \$1.00.**

ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.

DEEDS THAT THRILL THE EMPIRE.

How Private Lynn, of the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, Won the D.C.M. and the V.C.

Private Lynn of the Lancashire Fusiliers, might almost be said to have been born a hero. From the moment the Great War broke out and the British Expeditionary Force landed in France, he attracted the attention of his officers and comrades by his cheerfulness in adversity and his utter contempt of danger. Indeed, he might almost be said to have set up his own standard of courage, for the magnificent exploit which brought him a hero's death and the Victoria Cross was but the crowning act of a life of heroism, and merely an eclipse of his own previous records. He was not destined to be feted and acclaimed, to hear his name become a household word, to see himself the idol of admiring thousands. Indeed, death robbed him of the knowledge that his supreme act of self-sacrifice has not passed unnoticed. But wherever the English language is spoken the name of Lynn will be held in honoured remembrance, for his life and death added a new page to the long chapter of our national glory.

The campaign had not been a month old when Lynn made his mark. The regiment was strenuously engaged in the region of the river Aisne, and the Germans were on the point of delivering one of their massed attacks when his machine-gun jammed, a hit to which even the best of machine-guns is addicted. The situation was critical, for a machine-gun is worth a thousand men at such a moment. Quick a thought Lynn dismounted his gun, carried it to the rear under a heavy fire, repaired it with the calm precision of a boy playing in his nursery, and returned in time to annihilate the attack column. For so valuable a service he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. No one was more surprised than he when the good news was announced, for to himself he pictured his deed as a simple act of duty, neither requiring nor deserving any special recognition. Of such stuff are heroes made. The long winter passed and with it

the ground, and sinking to the bottom of the trench. There was no escape. The men, choked and blinded, and almost immediately came the order to retire to reserve trenches. Within a few seconds the trench was left to the dead, the dying, and a mere handful of British soldiers, among them Private Lynn. In the agony and confusion of that crisis Lynn realized that behind that cloud of gas the enemy were advancing, and that the trench should not be lost. There was no time to fix his respirator, though his eyes and lungs were full of the poisonous fumes and his efforts to breathe brought the blood to his mouth. One by one his comrades succumbed and dropped, and soon he was alone. The advancing Germans were near now, confident that their new weapon had delivered their enemies into their hands. They expected a trench empty except for corpses. They were mistaken. The very might and majesty of Britain stood waiting for them in the person of a simple private soldier. With a bound Lynn was on the parapet and had trained his machine-gun straight ahead through the gas. The Germans could not see him and they fell in heaps until the remnant lost heart and retired defeated. No German soldier set foot in that trench which the valour of one man had saved. Meanwhile reinforcements had been brought up, and the Lancashire Fusiliers prepared to charge and recover the trench which they had given up for lost. What was their amazement on discovering it tenanted, not by the enemy, but by Lynn, now in the last stage of exhaustion, but still fighting his gun from the top of the parapet. They lifted him up and tenderly carried him away to a dug-out. Not even then did the hero's spirit fail him. A short time after the alarm was given for a second attack, Lynn left the dug-out at once and made a frantic effort to reach his gun. It was too late. The deadly poison had done its work. Only those who have seen the sufferings caused by gas-poisoning can realize the agonies he endured before death, more merciful than the Germans, released him from his pain twenty-four hours later.

UNION MEN APPRECIATE THE SERVICES OF MR. A. G. BARNES

(Editor Mail and Advocate).
Dear Sir,—We beg for space in your esteemed paper to acknowledge a visit to our Council from A. E. Barnes of the F. P. U. store, Nipper's Hr., who we were very pleased to have with us on our parade of March 1st. We may say that Mr. Barnes visited other settlements also in the interest of the Fishermen's Union Trading and Export Company, and we congratulate him upon the marked success which attended his visits, both financial and otherwise. We would also congratulate the Company upon having secured the services of such a capable and energetic agent.
Under the control of such a proprietor we feel sure the business at Nipper's Hr. will prosper exceedingly. We would also suggest to our fellow-countrymen, that although he have some very handsome and decidedly rare wall flowers on the Government side

of the House it will be for the benefit of old Terra Nova if we replace them in 1917 with such a man or men as Mr. Barnes, who, although we do not boast him as an eloquent speaker, yet we feel sure his ready-wit, tact and broad-views would do us all valuable service.

Yours etc.,
FREEMAN TOMS,
Secretary,
WM. ROWSELL,
Chairman,
Rattling Brook, April 4th., 1916.

Learned it Afterwards
"Tommy, you should not fight with that Jimson boy."
"I know it ma."
"That's right."
"But I didn't know it before I hit him."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

Water Street, St. John's.

Ex-Police Officer Writes from Hub

Was Glad to Hear of the Success of the Sealing Fleet—Wishes he Were Hear to Have a Meal of Flippers

Not long since we published a very interesting letter from Mr. E. Hynes, of Cambridge, Mass., to a friend here, who kindly handed us another Saturday last, the contents of which we feel the numerous readers of the Mail and Advocate will peruse with interest and pleasure.

Mr. Hynes is a Newfoundlander to his finger tips, though no less is he a loyal American citizen. In his latest missive he says it afforded him great delight to learn of the success of the sealing voyage, which means so much to good old Terra Nova. He humorously says that "You people of St. John's have the 'bulge' on us poor 'exiles' here as you enjoy your succulent flippers" and wishes that he could once more, as he did in the days gone by, partake of such a feast after the arrival of a sealer with a log load of harps. He little thought when he wrote last that his hastily scribbled notes would be printed in the Mail and Advocate, but Mr. Hynes evidently overlooks the fact that the modern reporter, even in backward Newfoundland, is endowed, though possibly in an imperfect degree with the ubiquity of the American newspaperman of to-day, and does his best where news is concerned to be on the job. After the rigors of a hard winter he says spring has come to the dwellers in the Bay State and opines that it has reached us as he has orders from several friends here to get for them vegetables and flower seeds. He refers to the Mexican embargo, and believes that Uncle Sam will be compelled by the force of events to take a firm stand as to that distracted republic, and once for all compel the establishment of a stable government making for justice for all and protection to all persons and interests. Patience, he says, with that country, is rapidly ceasing to be a virtue.

As regards the world war, Mr. Hynes says that he watches, with much interest, the progress of our boys, both in the Army and Navy. The opinion generally prevails in American circles that Germany has about reached the zenith of her power, which soon will be on the wane. Her ultimate defeat, it is believed, is now merely a question of time, and he says "Let us pray that it will be so effectual that the peace of Europe will never again be disturbed by the military aggression of Germany."

Politics in the U. S. are becoming pretty evident now, and "Teddy" is out with his war paint on. He thinks the matter of the torpedoing of the "Sussex" will go to Congress and would not be surprised if there was something doing with Germany some of these days.

He closes by wishing to be remembered to old friends in St. John's.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—Last evening John F. Clarke, a native of Woolwich, London, Eng. Funeral to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, Devonshire Inn, Water St. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Leave of Absence for Shamrocks

Popular Club Unable to Enter a Team This Season as Nearly all Their Members Have Enlisted—Club Will Still Hold its Place in the League

At the annual meeting of the Baseball League held recently, manager O'Neill of the Shamrocks intimated that in all probability his club would not enter during the coming season owing to the fact that all its players eligible have enlisted, the majority with the Newfoundland regiments, and the balance with the Canadian forces. He also stated that if it was possible he would raise a team to take their places, but this at the present time is not likely, as several of last year's substitutes have also joined the colours.

The Shamrocks, it will be remembered after an exciting series won the 1914 championship from the Wanderers, the previous champions.

The Club has been a very popular one, and consequently the success of the American past-time in Newfoundland, is largely due to this aggregation.

We learn the following is a list of those enlisted.

With The Newfoundland Regiment

Lieut. H. Power, Sergt. Waterfield, Corporal Dick, Corporal Harsant, L.-Corp. Tobin, L.-Corp. Daniels, L.-Corp. Trezise, Pte. Rod. Callahan, Pte. W. Callahan, Pte. Lannon, Pte. Clair, Pte. Seymour, Pte. McGrath 1914, later with B. I. S.

With The Canadians.

Walter Callahan, St. of X. Unit; J. McLean, J. Battersby.

We understand that the Shamrocks will still remain members of the league, and will be represented by two delegates, but will be allowed to drop out until such time as they can raise a sufficient number to represent the club; if not the leave of absence will be extended to them until after the war is over.

Professional Notice

I AM about to open a law office in Toronto, where I shall be glad to transact any business committed to my care.

I can be consulted about any affairs here or in Canada, and, if it were desired, could take part in the Courts here in any proceedings of which I had sufficient notice.

Toronto is a good centre for investments on mortgage or otherwise. I shall be pleased to make them so as to protect lenders. Those interested in real estate in any part of Canada may consult me.

Until further notice my address will be "502 Kent Building, Yonge Street, Toronto."

Alfred B. Morine

ap.17,41,mor



Magnificent Welcome Extended by Citizens To Returning Soldiers

Thousands Throng the Streets and Cheer Heartily ---Bunting Displayed Everywhere--Men, Women and Children vie with Each Other in Welcoming Our Wounded Heroes.

To-day St. John's was en fete and well it might, for the announcement of the return of the twenty heroes—19 soldiers and a navy man—who have been fighting the battles of Home and Empire, in one of the most just wars ever undertaken by the British Empire, was enough to stir the blood of every citizen, no matter what his apathy might have been in the past, and right loyally did the legions of loyal old St. John's rise to the occasion. The people did themselves and their City honour in honouring as they did our returned war veterans, some of them sorely wounded in the fray and others disabled as a result of it.

At 10 o'clock the City residents were in evidence, the carpenter dropped his hammer, the tailor his needle, the draper his yard stick, the accountant closed his books, the steamstress laid aside her material and all made a simultaneous rush for the streets. The great surging wave of humanity swept west and from the foot of Springdale Street to the Railway Station, a dense throng, fully 15,000 strong, waited to see the brave boys of Newfoundland's Regiment emerge from the Station.

The City literally blazed with bunting, the glorious flag of Old England predominating, while conspicuously displayed also was the shining old harp of Ireland, the St. Andrew's Cross of Auld Scotia, and the standards of our brave Allies, France, Russia, Italy and little Belgium, with "Old Glory," the Stars and Stripes of America. From the steeples of churches, the roofs of halls, the emporiums of trade and the homes of rich and poor alike, waved the flags of our Empire and its friends. The Water Street sidewalks from Springdale Street east to the King's Wharf, were packed with throngs of sight-seers, rich and poor, old and young, gentle and simple, had but one idea—to honour the brave boys who risked life and health for the conservation of Great Britain's glorious Empire, and the right to live under her beneficent sway. One is surprised to think that there should be such a universal and spontaneous outburst of feeling when one contemplates that after all, the welcome was not a set affair, but was more or less of an impromptu character. If the City looked the part it played the waterfront was not behind in the manifestation of the of the mariner and fisherman. Not a steamer or vessel but was lined off with bunting, and as the procession moved along Water Street the shrill blasts of steamer's whistles and the hoarse roar of fog horns could be heard over the hearty cheers of the multitude. The roofs of every store were crowded with cheering sight-seers, the windows of residences and shops were crowded with people, cameras snapped pictures on all sides and guns and torpedoes were fired, increasing the joyful din of a city giving expression to its joy and delight.

The Volunteers and the naval man among them, after the express arrived about 7.30 this morning, were kept in a comfortable car in the railway yard and were made very comfortable and supplied with the very best catables and creature comforts that the Reid Nfld. Coy. could procure for them. All the morning the parents, sisters, brothers and other relatives of the soldiers had the privilege of visiting the boys, and many affecting scenes occurred. Tremendous cheers were given for the boys when the car hauled down and when they alighted these were renewed and continued for several minutes. A pathetic sight was witnessed when Private Tibbs, who was badly wounded in Gallipoli, was led forward, assisted by Dr. Paterson, who was assiduous in his attention to the men, both in transit and on arrival. A long line of autos had been placed at the disposal of the Ladies' Committee, who had charge of the celebration, and in these the returned soldiers were placed. There were present on the platform to receive them, Premier Morris, the Members of both branches of the Legislature, Mayor Gosling and the Civic Commissioners, and the relatives and friends of the men. Just opposite the Station, which was draped with bunting, the Premier speech welcomed the veterans on behalf of the Colony, while Mayor Gosling, in a very fluent effort, did the same for the people of St. John's.

The bands having rendered several very appropriate airs, the procession was formed and moved down Water Street to Ordnance Street, and thence to Government House in the following order:—

- (1) Pipes of Newfoundland Highlanders.
- (2) Contingent of Volunteers under Capt. Montgomerie and O'Grady, with shouldered rifles.
- (3) Autos of Premier and Mayor, with seven others following containing the returned soldiers.
- (4) A long line of bunting-bedecked autos and carriages with citizens.
- (5) C.C.C. Band and a large detachment of Volunteers with rifles.
- (6) Massed Salvation Army Bands.
- (7) Contingent of ununiformed recruits with shouldered rifles, many autos, carriages and throngs of citizens cheering lustily, bringing up the rear.

The procession received an ovation and with the patriotic and martial music of the bands, the shouts and cheers of the populace, the City rang with patriotic ardour and enthusiasm.

The procession arrived at Government House by the eastern gate, where the heroes lined up opposite the main portico. Here they arrived to greet them His Excellency the Governor and Suit, Capt. McDermott and officers of the "Briton," the Premier and Mayor, His Lordship Bishop Bishop Jones, several of the Anglican clergymen, Rev. Father Renouf, P.P., St. Patrick's, Fathers Columban and Vincent of the Passionist Order now visiting here, Rev. L. Curtis, of the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Thomas, Congregational and other city clergy, Lt.-Col. Ottway, of the Salvation Army, the Commanders and Officers of the C.L.B., C.C.C. and Nfld. Highlanders, also Boy Scouts and Legion of Frontiersmen. Many ladies were also present and evinced much interest in the proceedings. The military and naval men then formed a hollow square into which the veterans deployed, and were addressed by His Excellency (whose speech we appok hands cordially with the twofold pend.) Afterwards he inspected all and shook hands cordially with the returned soldiers, and gave a word of cheer to each.

Before the proceedings closed, hearty cheers were given for the inviolated lands, the King and Queen, the Empire and its Allies and for His Excellency and Lady Davidson, after which the procession reformed and the march resumed to the Armoury, where it disbanded, the men who received this hearty welcome being looked after by the officers in charge.



WOUNDED SOLDIER: "Yes, they got twenty-four bullets out of me! They ought to have sent me to the munition depot—not to a hospital!"—London Opinion.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Commander MacDermott and Men of the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve:

Captain Montgomerie, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the First Newfoundland Regiment:

We are assembled here to welcome on their return to their Homeland Men of the Newfoundland Regiment and of the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve who have been disabled by wounds received in action or by illness contracted while on active service; the first to return among us to bear proof of their courage, constancy and loyalty to the Crown which we have long claimed to be a special heritage of this most ancient Colony.

As Governor, I accord them the hearty thanks due to them for vindicating anew the right of Newfoundland to this glorious tradition.

This is a very special occasion. Others will return scarred by wounds received in battle or weakened by loss of health through the hardship of war; some lie buried beneath the sod in foreign soil. To-day our welcome to you shows what our hearts feel, not only towards you, but also towards them. Those who lay down their lives will be heroes for all time and their names accorded the proudest place in the Island's monuments. This day we mean to show that we honour and reverence those who have fallen, and that we honour and shall cherish those who, like yourselves, may have suffered in the fight and that we honour, just as heartily, those who still fight the battle to the end, whether they return unscathed or bear on them honourable scars.

Our daily prayer—our hourly hopes—the one matter which counts in our lives above all others, is that the principles on which our British Race has risen to its present proud position, the principles on which our British Empire is founded and governed, the principles for which our Allies and our sister British nations fight may be vindicated by a victorious conclusion of the struggle. The war is not of our seeking; never in our history have we striven more earnestly for peace. But we have our quar-

rel just; and we can show to the marvel of the world that all portions of the British race and all races and creeds marshalled under the protection of the Union Jack have come forward as one man to defend our rights.

To you who have returned this day from the War and to those who have arrived before you, by ones and twos and threes, and who are now ranged by your side—having performed their duty like brave men, like Christian men, like Newfoundlanders—proudly we accord our welcome.

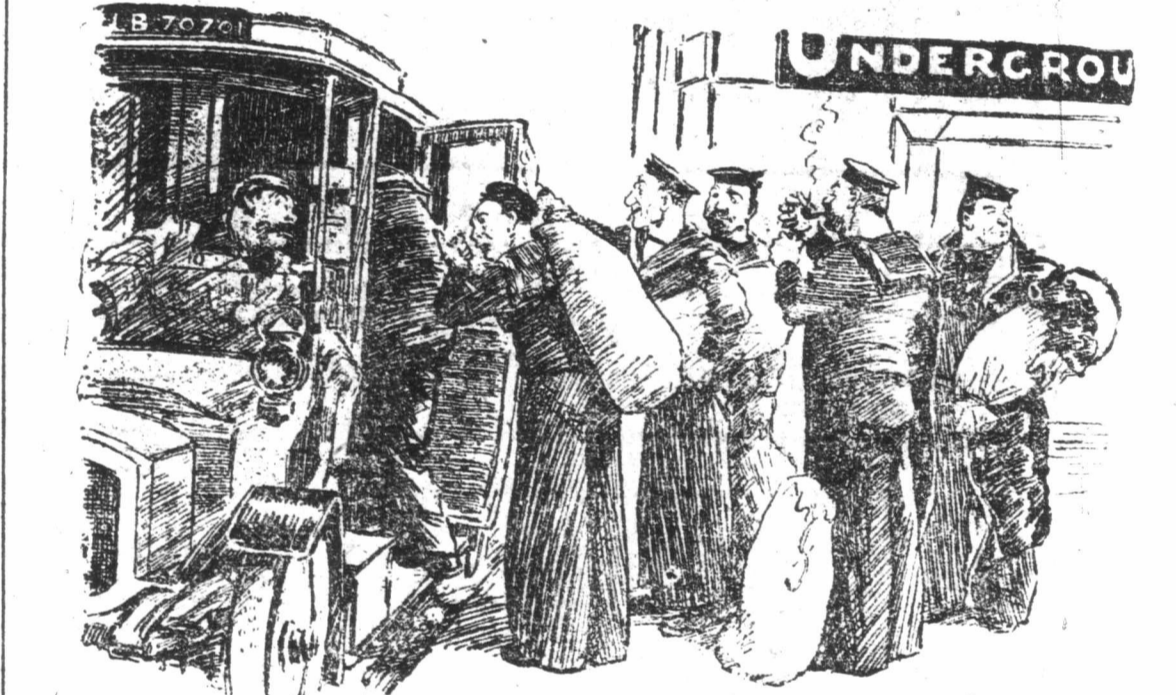
And to you who stand marshalled in array around the Veterans, who have volunteered to fight our battles in the King's Service and who will, with other Britons and our gallant Allies, fight your way to Victory, we accord—just as heartily—the thanks of all our people from every town and from every harbour in every Bay. Of a surety I can testify to the world that, when the Call came the sons of Newfoundland have responded gallantly, and there is none to dispute that you are the worthy scions of your grand old stock.

THE NICKEL CLOSED

The Nickel theatre, following the usual custom, will close during Holy Week, and will not open again until Easter Monday, when one of the finest programmes ever presented in St. John's will be given to the public. During the present week the theatre will be thoroughly renovated and put in first class condition.

No Sign of Missing Men

Seldom, April 16th.
To the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:
"Yesterday went Northeast of Barrecks 20 miles; struck edge of the ice, following it for 15 miles S. E. of the Funks; saw nothing; heavy sea; ice all broken up; strong Northeast wind and thick snow to-day; arrived at Seldom out of the storm."
JACOB KEAN



TAXI-DRIVER: "But look 'ere, I can't take you all."
BLUEJACKET: "That'll be all right, mate; we can put the bags on top."—London Opinion.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

On Saturday morning the volunteers visited the railway station and were put through various exercises in preparation for this morning's reception to the returning heroes. In the afternoon the men were engaged at section and other indoor drill and received their fortnightly pay. Squads also had rifle practice at the South-side range. The following names were added to the roll bringing the number up to 3449:

- Wm. Hubstins, Pilley's Island.
- Albert Edgar, Pilley's Island.
- Ernest Hull, Springdale.
- Ephraim Hull, Springdale.
- Timothy Saunders, Springdale.
- Geo. S. Clarke, Springdale.
- Wm. King, Placentia.
- Frank Roberts, Wild Bight.
- Parnenas Taylor, Boot Harb., N.D.B.
- Ebenezer G. Wiseman, Boot Harbor, N. D. B.
- Bennett Mulford, Cottle's Island, G.B.
- Alex J. Butler, Topsail.
- John Seymour, Leading Tickers.
- Willis G. White, N. W. Arm, New Bay.
- Jos. Dobbin, Bell Island.
- Chas. Dobbin, Holyrood, C.B.
- Geo. Chaytor, Chamberlain's, C.B.

Yesterday morning the volunteers held a Church Parade, the men of the respective denominations attending Divine Service at St. Thomas's, the R. C. Cathedral, St. Andrew's and George Street. The Band was present at the Armoury but owing to the disagreeable weather did not take part in the march through the city was abandoned.

"How did you get that stitch in your side?"
"Oh, I got hemmed in a crowd."

LADIES' COSTUMES!

Very Newest and Up-to-date Styles, just to hand in all the Leading Shades,
Price \$8.50.

**LADIES' NAVY COSTUMES,
\$8.50, 10.50, 12.00.**

**LADIES' BLACK COSTUMES,
\$8.50, 10.50, 12.00.**

**Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.**

315 -:- WATER STREET -:- 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,