

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. 56.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

GERMANY HAS DECLARED WAR ON PORTUGAL---FINAL COLLAPSE OF TURKEY LOOKED FOR IN EARLY SPRING.

Russians Have Turks Pulverized--Will Drop War in the Spring

Collapse of Turkish Campaign Expected in Early Spring by Petrograd—Remarkable Progress by Russian Forces is Responsible For Turks Plight—Czar's Forces Now Within 25 Miles of Mesopotamian Border—Russians Prepare For Capture of Trebizond—Russian Fleet Render Great Assistance to Land Forces—Evidence of Increasing Demoralization Among Turkish Troops

Petrograd, March 10.—The final collapse of the Turkish campaign in the early Spring is confidently predicted by Russian military critics, who base their assertions upon the remarkable progress the Russian army is making along the Black Sea coast and Persia.

Critics find increasing evidence that demoralization among the Turks and inability to continue organized positions the past week have brought the northern and southern Russian Caucasian armies considerably nearer their immediate objectives. The recent victories in Persia will enable the Russians to push forward over mountain range hitherto considered impassable to point within 25 miles of the Mesopotamian border, while troops moving along the Black Sea coast under the protection of the Russian fleet are within now like distance to Trebizond.

The capture of Riga leaves no important coastal defence on the way to Trebizond, and combined land and sea attacks on Turkey's most important Black Sea port is now being prepared for.

According to all reports the Turks done everything they could to improve the fortifications at Trebizond, but it is believed here that they have not had sufficient time to bring up the necessary reinforcements to withstand the well sustained Russian assault.

British Relief Force Is Now Within Seven Miles of Kut-el-Amara

LONDON, Mar. 10.—The War Office issued to-night the following official statement regarding the campaign in Mesopotamia:

"General Lake, Commander of the British forces, reports that General Aylmer, in command of the relieving forces, advanced on March 6th, and moving by the right bank of the Tigris, reached Esnin, a position about seven miles east of Kut-el-Amara. This position was attacked on March 8, but General Aylmer was unable to dislodge the enemy. General Aylmer stated that the enemy suffered very severely, but beyond strengthening his position, has shown no activity. Our casualties were not heavy and in the majority of cases, very slight.

Mexican Villain Again on Deck

COLUMBUS, New Mexico, Mar. 9.—Five hundred Villa bandits attacked this point this morning. They killed a number of civilians, men and women, but were driven off by cavalry. Five American soldiers were among the killed.

Two More Steamers Are Mined

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 9.—A Christiania despatch to the Politiken, says that the Norwegian steamer Memona and several other vessels bound from England for Norway are missing. It is feared they have been sunk by mines.

LONDON, Mar. 9.—A Reuter's despatch from Malmo says that the steamer Martha struck two mines within Swedish waters off Fastebo. The crew were saved.

Several steamers named Martha are listed in Maritime records, but none of Swedish nationality.

Innocent Victims

BERLIN, Mar. 9.—From Sept. 1915 to date, 1,043 civilians, including many women and children, have been killed or wounded by hostile artillery and bombs dropped by aircraft in Belgium and French districts occupied by Germans, the Overseas News Agency stated to-day. The killed during Feb. included 17 women and 15 children; wounded, 20 male civilians, 36 women, and 21 children, the statement declares.

French Defeat Huns Attempts Near Douaumont

PARIS, Mar. 9.—The Germans have been repulsed between Douaumont and the Village of Vaux, after several heavy attacks, accompanied by intense artillery fire, and violent infantry assaults, according to the French official statement, which says that the attackers were completely defeated after having penetrated to the village of Vaux.

The Germans Declare War On Portugal

Thirteen Powers Now Engaged in Great War—Portuguese Government Refused to Comply With Berlin's Request For Return of Shipping Seized

LONDON, March 10.—Germany has declared war on Portugal, thus thirteen countries are now engaged in a great international struggle. The declaration of war was made by Germany chiefly on account of the recent seizure of German merchantmen interned in Portuguese ports. Portugal's refusal to rescind this action at once and place these ships again under the German flag, a long series of alleged breaches of neutrality by the Portuguese Government such as permitting British troops to pass through Moxambique, the use of Portuguese ports as bases for British warships, and insults to the German nation by members of the Portuguese Parliament, also were contributing factors.

BERLIN (by wireless to Sayville.)—Mar. 9.—Germany has declared war upon Portugal, according to an announcement by the semi-official Overseas News Agency, made to-day.

Leaving Portugal

LISBON, Mar. 10.—Large numbers of German residents are leaving Portugal as a result of notice being given them by German Consuls that they should quit the country as soon as possible.

New Head Gear for Hun Soldiers

Helmet Weighing Seven Pounds Now Worn by German Lookouts in Advanced Posts, so Paris Says.

PARIS, Mar. 10.—German lookouts in advanced posts are now wearing new armour-coated steel helmets, consisting of a head-piece proper, weighing slightly more than two pounds, with heavy detachable steel plating, which is very thick and weighs over four pounds, the total weight of the head-piece being thus nearly seven pounds. The helmet is entirely without ornament and is of a dull gray colour.

COLOGNE IS SCENE OF BIG RIOTS

Amsterdam, March 10.—The Telegram states that it has received reports of serious rioting in Cologne on Tuesday last, in consequence of the heavy losses of German troops in the battle of Verdun.

Reports are further to the effect that artillery had to be placed in the streets to overawe the crowds.

Turks Abandon Their Attack on Suez and Egypt

LONDON, March 10.—A despatch from a British press representative with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces in Egypt says: "That the danger of a Turkish attack upon Egypt is now regarded as very remote if not entirely removed. The difficulties for the Turks of removing troops has increased with the approach of the warm season and it is believed in Egypt that the disaster at Erzerum has removed the last hopes on the part of the Turks of carrying out their plans against Suez."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

HUNS SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES

Furious Assaults by Germans Against Village of Vaux Smashed by French—Germans Unable to Stand French Fire Are Driven Back

PARIS, March 9.—Further progress for the French in Corbeux Wood was reported in an official statement issued by the War Office to-night as well as a German repulse from Douaumont to Vaux. The text of the communication follows:—

In Champagne we effectively bombarded the defensive organizations of the enemy to the west of Navarin, east of Butte du Mesnil, and the region of Massiges, to the west of the Meuse. Our troops continued to make progress during the course of the day in Bois des Corbeux, almost the whole of which we held. East of the Meuse the Germans directed several attacks against our front, from Douaumont, as far as Vaux. At the outskirts of the village of Douaumont the attack was broken by our infantry and artillery fire. Furious assaults against the village of Vaux were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. Finally the Germans launched against our trenches bordering the foot of the slopes and ridge dominating the Fort of Vaux, violent attacks in solid formations which were driven back, the Germans suffering from our certain fire of enormous losses. Artillery activity west and east of the Meuse has been very violent on both sides. The bombardment of Woivre has been intermittent. In Upper Alsace we carried after grenade fighting, one section of the enemy's trench in the region of Entrelargues, east of Seppois.

LONDON, Mar. 10.—A British official to-night says: "Last night we repulsed a small attack near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. To-day the enemy sprang a mine near Givenchy, but made no infantry attack; there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides about Ypres."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Regards Drink Evil Nation's Big Enemy

Lloyd George Says Records Show Big Decrease in Drunkenness—Thinks it Would be the Biggest Triumph of all.

LONDON, Mar. 10.—Replying to-day to a deputation from the Temperance Council Christian Churches, Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said police records showed a reduction of something like forty per cent. in drunkenness throughout the country. He hoped the nation would be convinced by this success, which was largely dependent upon removing the drag upon its efficiency, caused by drink. However successful in war the country might be, he added, he was convinced a victory in this matter would be the greatest triumph of all.

Says Miners Have Rallied Country's Call

President Coal Miners Federation Denies Report That Miners Have Shirked Their Duty—250,000 Miners Have Enlisted to Date Says Smillie

LONDON, Mar. 10.—Robert Smillie, President of the Coal Miners' Federation, rectified to-night a widespread report that many thousands of men were flocking into mine work in order to avoid military service, as underground mining is an exempted trade. Nearly 250,000 skilled miners, said President Smillie, have joined the army since the outbreak of the war, their departure caused a crisis in coal production, which threatened to bring about a coal famine and a partial stoppage of the munitions output. Many thousands of elderly men, formerly trades, have now returned to the pits, simply from a patriotic desire to help the country in the war, while the remainder, 160,000 new hands employed, mainly boys. Should twenty or thirty thousand more skilled miners be taken away for military service, great industrial difficulties may arise from an insufficiency in coal production.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Villa Crosses U. S. Border and Attacks Town of Columbus

Attack Was Led Under Slogan of "Death to Americans"—Villa Bandits Fought With Desperation—Crept Upon Sleeping Town Which They Fired and Looted—American Troops in Pursuit—Follow Villa and His Guerillas Into Mexico—Sixteen Americans Killed—Villa's Band Comprised of 500

Stockholm, March 10.—The Swedish Government has decided to move the Harman mine fields off Falstobo, which caused the loss of the steamer Martha.

The Press supports the Government in this decision, and several newspapers declare that the German object in laying of these mines is to prevent all traffic between the Baltic and North Sea.

French Liner Louisiane Sunk Crew Saved

Paris, March 10.—A despatch from Havre says the French line steamship Louisiane sank last night; crew are saved. No passengers were on board. It is presumed the vessel was sunk by a submarine, as one had been operating along the coast between Boulogne and Havre and which torpedoed the Hermatrice.

Extensive Damage Caused By Six French Aeroplanes

Amsterdam, March 10.—Six French aeroplanes raided the railway lines over which the Germans have been transporting military supplies in central Belgium on last Monday and Tuesday. They dropped many bombs and caused extensive damage. All returned safely.

BERESFORD SUPPORTS BALFOUR ASKS COUNTRY TO TRUST NAVY

He Depreciated Statements Suggesting Naval Unpreparedness—Navy Has Never Failed Us he Says—Thinks Appointment of Air Minister Was Not Called For—Too Much Money he Says Has Been Wasted in Buying Useless Air Planes From Other Countries

LONDON, Mar. 10.—A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, found a strong supporter in Admiral Lord Beresford, who, speaking to-day in the Lords on the Air Defence debate, said he depreciated the statements suggesting naval unpreparedness. The Navy, declared Lord Beresford, has most complete faith in its Commander-in-Chief and the present Board of Admiralty, and the Navy's honour is safe in Balfour's hands. "I advise the country to trust implicitly in the Navy which has never failed us."

"These remarks were made merely as an addition to a speech in which Beresford expressed opinion that the appointment of an Air Minister was not called for, and he thought too much money had been wasted buying useless machines from other countries. His view was that the British should attack and smash Zeppelins in their sheds, as he did not see how they could attack them after their arrival over England.

The whole debate was rather tame, except for Beresford's speech, and Marquis of Lansdowne's announcement that British output of aeroplanes now totalled twenty times the

Turkey Consents to Help Germans on Western Front

Germany Gives Turkey an Assurance That in Case of Peace She Will Compensate Her Ally.

ODESSA, Mar. 10.—It is reported here that Germany has given formal assurance to Turkey that she will not make peace without compensating Turkey, and that Turkey has consented to Turkish troops being sent to assist the Germans on the Western front.

Several engineering regiments have been withdrawn from Asia Minor to Constantinople.

Dead

London, March 10.—Lord Donald Sutherland died last night at his home at Tunbridge Wells.

number produced during peace, and would again double itself during the coming summer. All speakers recognized Zeppelin raids as a real danger. Viscount Haldane, former Secretary for War, however, was optimistic. He doubted whether the British were inferior to enemy countries in aircraft, and if so, he thought it was only temporary.

LATEST MESSAGES ON PAGES 3 AND 6

Carpenters, Coopers, Blacksmiths, Shipwrights, Lumbermen's Tools for all Trades.

KNOWLING'S HARDWARE DEPT IS ALWAYS FULLY STOCKED. We keep the finest selection of Best Brands in the City which the following are a few:

Stanley Planes.	Coopers' Adze.	Anvils.
Sergeant's Planes.	Draw Knives.	Bellows.
Ivy Squares.	Heading Saws.	Vises.
Senon Saws.	Jigger Knives.	Portable Forges.
Panel Saws.	In Shaves.	Engineers' Hammers.
Rip Saws.	Hollow Knives.	Breast Drills.
Bit Braces.	Spoke Shaves.	Hand Drills.
Corner Braces.	Coopers' Axes.	Straight Shank Drills.
Flooring Saws.	Slagging Irons.	Bit Stock Drills.
Chisels and Gouges.	Coopers' Dividers.	Stocks and Dies.
Car Bits.	Iron Drivers.	Rasps and Files.
Brace Bits.	Coopers' Croze.	Spanners and Wrenches.
Mitre Squares.	Bung Borers.	Hack Saws.
Mortise Gauges.	Donielling Bits.	Farrier's Pincers.
Hammers.	Spokeshave Irons.	Inside and Outside Callipers.
Plumbes and Levels.	Croze Irons.	Farrier's Hammers.

IRON IN BARS, SHEET LEAD, COPPER TIN.

GEO. KNOWLING.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Co. Limited.

BEGINNING to-day and to continue until the end of the War, a Supplementary Deferred Cable Rate Money Transfer Service will be inaugurated between all points in Newfoundland and Great Britain covering only transfers not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) in amount.

H. A. SAUNDERS, Superintendent.

Corsets!

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES:

We want the verdict of the Ladies on our (Extra Valve)

65c CORSETS, White, Lace Trimming, with Suspender.

—ALSO—

We have a full line of the very newest and up to date styles just to hand. Prices from 40c. to \$1.50.

Misses' White Corsets, only 50c.
Childs' White Bands (3 to 7 years), 35c.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

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.

GEORGE SNOW

SHIP AND GENERAL IRON WORKER AND MACHINIST

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.

Large Stock of Material always on hand.

Brazing, broken parts, of machinery done by special process.

Note carefully the address:

GEORGE SNOW

SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE)

NEW CABBAGE! NEW CABBAGE!

To arrive ex Stephano, due about Wednesday next, also a large shipment of

-SUGAR-

George Neal

PHONE 261.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

"Beyond the Tigris There Lies India."

Germanic Dream of An Empire from Berlin to Bagdad is Doomed to Failure by Splendid Work of Russians--The Capture of Erzerum Has Most Important Bearing on War--Relieves Threat on Suez Canal.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—"Beyond the Tigris lies India!"

This Germanic paraphrase of the great Napoleon's words, intended to compensate for loss of sea power, loss of world colonies, loss of the decisive smashing victory confidently expected on western battlefields, promises to end in a vision.

"Berlin-Bagdad." A prospective corridor to the wealth of the East that has made the German heart beat high with anticipation—the fulfilment of two decades of work and hope, intrigues and diplomacy!

But already Russian legions are knocking at the door of the corridor, are along its most vulnerable length, tapping here, delivering a sledge hammer blow there, trying and testing to find the weak point through which they can break and end forever the Wilhelmstrasse dreams of domination over the Orient.

The fall of Erzerum opens up wide possibilities, military and political. Standing as the Metz of Armenia across the path from Russia into Turkey it was the sole artificial defence of the Turks against invasion. Its eighteen forts, comprising a modern fortress ring of remarkable strength which was intensified by its mountainous position, was believed by the Ottoman army and its German chiefs and instructors to be impervious to any attack of which the Russians were capable. But Grand Duke Nicholas did what Constantinople and Berlin regarded as the impossible. He captured the stronghold—and after a campaign lasting in all less than a month. And in his victory he delivered a blow that will be felt on every battlefield from the Persian Gulf to the North Sea.

Relieves Threat Against Suez.

Just how widespread will be the military influence of the successful assault against a Caucasian barrier may be indicated in a paragraph. A stacking of the Turkish pressure on the Tigris and in Thrace will be noted first. It will necessarily entail an abandonment of the threat against the Suez Canal. A readjustment of the lines around Salonika may be looked for, and this in turn means a redistribution of the forces in the whole of the Balkan theatre, which includes the units held to meet a possible Roumanian menace to the Central allies on the Russian front. The latter factor, if we may judge from the history of the war, means an active and early curtailment of the German effort in the west.

The political influence is certain to be equally important. This will be predicted as much on the evidence of Russia's great recuperative powers as on the victory in itself. Nothing could more fully demonstrate the nation's latent strength after a full year of disasters. This is expected to be felt first in the attitude of Roumania, which already is showing signs of an early decision to join the Entente Powers. The development of the Asia Minor operations almost certainly will cause a waning of the German power in Persia, which has made itself felt in the large numbers of Persian troops which have been enticed by German agents into alliance with the Turks. British influence over the tribes from India to the Arabian frontier, once so potent, should be re-established, and perhaps most important, all dangers of a Mohammedan uprising in the guise of a holy war should be definitely and permanently eliminated.

The Russian campaign against Erzerum may be put down as one of the most brilliant exploits of the war from a purely military standpoint. It is merely one more instance of the fallibility of the modern fortress, no matter what its strength, when opposed by even medium sized artillery with high explosive shells and a determined infantry to follow up the advantage won by the artillery.

Victory Won by Shells.

Petrograd has been inclined to contrast the campaign against Erzerum with that against Pernoysl. Nine months were needed to reduce the Gallician position. Less than two weeks of actual siege saw the fall of Erzerum. The explanation lies in the one word—shells. At Pernoysl the Russians, poorly equipped with guns by irregulars, brigand bands and Persian ammunition, were held at a distance by the powerful ordnance the influence of German agents. Four Austrians had mounted in their hundred miles north-west the van-fortress. Assaults on the outlying guard of the army which passed works were turned back almost be-

fore they started by the viciousness of the defensive fire. Laboring under this handicap they settled down to starve out the garrison, an operation that required almost a year.

At Erzerum Grand Duke Nicholas had no large siege batteries, but he had a great train of the new artillery that in the last three months has made itself felt on the western end of the Muscovite line. And he had an adequate supply of destructive shells. All this equipment he concentrated on one fort which, lying north-east of the city, virtually was the keystone of the defence. From an advantageous height he battered this position until his Siberian troops, on February 9, stormed it and effected a breach in the ring. Once inside flank attacks accounted for one after another of the separate forts until nine of the eighteen comprising the fortress were reduced and then Erzerum became untenable.

From the viewpoint of a complete success, only a tiny fly can be found in the ointment—the garrison, numbering at least 100,000 men, escaped. Only a few hundred prisoners were captured, and these were stragglers who were picked up in the pursuit that began immediately. The booty, however, consisted of more than 1,000 modern guns.

Bagdad Now the Goal.

The first effect of the Erzerum victory is complete domination of the whole of northern Armenia. Russian columns now stretch from the Persian border to within fifty miles of the Black Sea. But as the situation is seen to-day Bagdad holds the chief interest of all the belligerents. After Erzerum, it was the mainspring of the Turkish operations. Near the ancient city and in the valley of the Tigris will come the great struggle for which every move in the Near East has been a preliminary. It is the goal that is drawing four separate allied armies into the Iraq region, and it is the prize for which the German-Turco combination will fight to the last.

Before the Russian Caucasus army begins its active campaign toward Bagdad, however, it will need to move against and capture Trebizond. Petrograd is confident that with Erzerum in Russian hands Trebizond will be untenable and that the column now approaching it will find little opposition.

This port on the Black Sea one hundred miles from Erzerum and connected with it by an excellent highway and a partly constructed railway, has been used by the Turks as a naval base and one of the important supply depots for the lost fortress. It is in connection also with the valley of the Euphrates and the railways to the south-east are within a few miles of the route of the Stamboul-Bagdad railway.

Operating directly against it is a Russian army which had its base at Batum and which followed a route across the frontier about thirty-five miles from the coast. This column now has reached Baburt, less than fifty miles from the port, and is moving rapidly and with virtually no opposition. With Russian command on the Black Sea, the cupping of Trebizond will provide the best possible base for whatever great operations are undertaken toward Bagdad.

Four Russian Columns.

Bagdad now, according to the best information, is held by approximately 200,000 Turks, regulars and irregulars, stiffened by a large body of German non-commissioned officers, and the whole officered by Germans and German-taught Turks. The supreme command is German. It is conceded to be an extremely formidable force. To the south-east of Bagdad, 105 miles away, is a British army of 50,000 men besieged in Kut-el-Amara. A second British force of between 35,000 and 40,000 men is held immobile twenty-one miles further on by the Turks and bad weather.

North-east of Bagdad, 200 miles, is a Russian column moving toward Kermanshah which is held by the Turks. Two hundred and fifty miles almost due north is another Russian column. The same distance a little to the north-west, on the shores of Lake Van, a third army is found. The two latter forces are opposed largely by irregulars, brigand bands and Persian troops in the pay or under the influence of German agents. Four Austrians had mounted in their hundred miles north-west the van-fortress. Assaults on the outlying guard of the army which passed works were turned back almost be-

ing its way toward Diarkekr, Mush and Bitlis.

All these converging forces of Russians are separated from the Tigris Valley, in which the final struggle must take place, by formidable mountains, with few and difficult passes which still have to be won and which at best are ten or twenty feet deep in snow. The Russians operating in these regions, however, must be picked men. No ordinary troops could endure the hardships of campaigns above the snow line where these men have been fighting for more than two months and at the same time making such rapid and steady progress.

British Force Threatens Turks.

Notwithstanding the distance and the fact that only the British are fighting in a country which permits of manoeuvring on any scale, all the movements outlined above form one strategic whole in which complete co-operation between London and Petrograd has been achieved.

Strategically, as observers here view the situation, the Turkish armies at Bagdad and Kut-el-Amara have a problem set for them which can be solved only by the speedy destruction of the British on the Tigris before the Russians take them on the flank and rear. It may be an unpromising ultimate annihilation. Just how much time they will have for a decision with the British is difficult to estimate.

Two factors enter into a consideration of this question: the ability of the Turks retreating before the Russians to organize and stand in defensive positions and the weather conditions, which naturally have much to say on the movement of large bodies of infantry over difficult terrain. At the very least, however, it would seem the Turks at Bagdad will not be in imminent danger for another two months. In these two months they must reinforce their besieging army at Kut at the point where it can ask for a decision with the British, fight it out, and get up to Bagdad to assist in the organization of the campaign in the upper end of the valley.

Military authorities here say the task is an impossible one. If this view is well based, then the early Summer will see the complete collapse of all German pretensions in the Orient, the elimination of Turkey as a serious contender in the war, the winning of all the Russian ambitions in Persia and Armenia, the attainment of the British object in despatching an army to Mesopotamia—which in the last analysis was the protection of Indian and the British Gulf—the permanent safety of Egypt, and the narrowing of the war theatres to the three European fronts, Russia, France and Italy.

Constantinople Drive Must Wait.

Some military writers affect to see in the Asia Minor developments the opportunity to complete the work begun with the campaign against the Dardanelles—the capture of Constantinople and the opening of an ice free route from Russia to the outer world. It is the consensus, however, that such a programme must await the decision in the Asia Minor theatre. An advance toward the Bosphorus at this time would find the Russians facing the formidable defences of the capital, while in their rear would remain a strong, well officered and well equipped army of more than half a million men. Until this army is disposed of it would seem to be idle to consider seriously a move toward the Golden Horn.

Can Go On Indefinitely.

Russia is in a position to prosecute the war indefinitely without seriously impairing her financial stability, according to the assertion of the Russian Minister of Finance, Pierre L. Bark, in a statement issued to-day. The Minister compared Russia's growing prosperity with Germany's financial and economic condition. He declared that Russia's finances "rest upon the most solid foundation in the world."

Every month of the war has enriched the Russians, according to the statement, while Germany's people are poverty-stricken and are facing complete bankruptcy and destitution. Russia's prosperity, he said, rests upon "the uncontested fact of the Russian people's increased earnings and savings," while, he added, few have been deceived by the optimistic stories concerning Germany's financial status. He continued: "Loans with the New York banks are now being considered, and since we offer the best security, that is, railway bonds guaranteed by the Government, it seems to me a loan will be mutually beneficial. Russia," he said, "hopes to defray the war expenses chiefly through successful internal loans, which Germany cannot do."

WHO TOOK THEM

Small boy (much interested in shopman's reason for high price of eggs)—"But, mummy, how do the hens know we're at war with Germany?"

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

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



Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

100 GOOD LOGGERS

Are still required by

A. N. D. CO.

For the Logging Camps at

Millertown & Badger.

Wages Average \$24 and Board.

GOOD MEN STAYING TO

End of Chop

Will be paid \$26 per month.

TAKE TRAIN TO MILLERTOWN OR BADGER.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter

Squires & Winter,

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.

New Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

PROTECTION in Material. PROTECTION in Style. PROTECTION in Fit. Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

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

"SCRUTINY" REPLIES TO "JUSTICE"

Takss Him to Task for Some Remarks in His Last Letter—Tells of Plot Among Certain People to Defeat a Union Candidate at the Recent Road Board Election.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—A comet hit me a day or two ago. 'Twas not Halley's of the firmament but one of a literary compilation designed and compounded in the knowledge laboratory of Conception Hr. by the worthy Professor, who, contrary to his usual practice, signed himself "Justice".

The embryo of this shaft of ire first had being when I wrote your most valuable paper about a fortnight ago and directed a search light on the manoeuvres of a certain government official and his gang of pals just prior to the recent election for the constitution of our country council. I told you in effect how our unionist friend, Mr. Patrick Mahoney, blacksmith, an ideal type of unionist, well-proportioned in general ability, common sense, and sympathies of honest square dealing, and consequently the embodiment of an ideal country councillor, was advised by a visitor to his forge to become more active if he intended placing himself in nomination for a seat at the Council Board for a goodly number of individuals with rum a-plenty was meeting that night at a certain house to formulate the adoption of schemes to side-track him in the election and eventually produce his defeat.

I told you how, Mr. Mahoney, from an obscure corner, kept an eye throughout the night on the location named by his visitor and discovered the truth of his informant's words when, at a late hour, our local Guy Fawkes and his followers emerged from the dwelling showing by their appearance that "Old Tom" was there up in his usual jollity. And that was some meeting, Mr. Editor, since I did not tell you before. Twelve, all told, of the most conspicuous giants of terrorism mustered at that dwelling with a massive proportion of law in the centre of the bunch.

It was late next evening when some of the bunch got home, as their legs would not keep straight. But, Mr. Editor, they brought home the shekels in the form of five dollar bills which was a proportional part of the road grant provided on hand for distribution on that special occasion. Now, you will agree there must have been some wealthy guy in the bunch

to influence the government to send the road goat at that time—the 16th Dec.—when King Frost held control of terra firma which they had never done before; and the manner of distribution lacked strength too. The sops ranged from three to eight dollars, but Mr. Mahoney nor his friends got none.

With this evidence a-plenty (like "Old Tom" on the occasion) I told you how Mr. Mahoney officiated himself next day with certain authorities in St. John's to know his latitude during the election in case he saw a secretary appointed (as pre-arranged) or any other manoeuvre adopted that may deem a part of the plotters' scheme and thus likely to be detrimental to his election.

It is then the conviction of our "friend" and many others that his aliveness was made known to the convener of the meeting by "Justice" with the result that the meeting was conducted "open and above board...." and had the Minister of Justice himself presided it could not have been done better." as "Justice" wrote in your paper shortly after, and for which he gave Magistrate O'Toole great honour and credit over his own signature. Now, we have no objection to his doing such a thing if the Magistrate deserved it; in fact it would be a pleasure, and a real one, to us to know that he had acquired such a new brand of goods in his emporium. But if the activity of Mr. Mahoney, in which he paid his own money, was a controlling factor against any intrigue, and it looks significant in that way. I say that he alone is entitled to the honour and credit.

In answering us "Justice" forsakes his real name which he attached to his first letter and denies our charge under that non-de-plume. This is not approved as they used to say at the Round Table.

If he did not speak to Mr. O'Toole or any other principal for such a time before the election, he certainly knew of all that was going on; and, again, he knew better, if he is not abnormally dull of apprehension, that such tactics were beautifully in harmony with those of his new-

found friend on many past occasions. What did he know of that occasion when a man from Holyrood came here to establish the F. P. U. for the first time? Did Mr. "Justice" find no semblance in the tactics and their originator on that occasion and those now complained of? And there are many other occasions of such conduct, many of which Mr. "Justice" denounced in our hearing; and the one under question now is exactly of the same delimitations. From all that you knew, Mr. "Justice" we feel sure your conscience pricked you deeply in placing all the honour and credit where you did for the good conduct of the election.

Mr. Mahoney said to you shortly after the election that he believed the Convener of the meeting must have heard of the messages which each of you had sent to St. John's, and you answered, "Sure, didn't I tell him."

Now you claim 'twas after the meeting you told him, whereas Mr. Mahoney's remark had reference to the likelihood of such occurring before the election, and was an intention to fair play.

The irrelevant story of the trial to recover the money collected for the fish case amuses us thoroughly. We are told that Mr. O'Toole heaped mountains of praise on "Justice," and wonderfully commended his honesty and integrity. "Justice" in turn bewails the fact that all of us did not turn out en masse to hear his "Honor" expressing the magnitude of perfection he was as he stood before the bar.

Wonder if I had been there would I have shared the Magistrate's love too. And you, Hr. Main contemporary—the victim of that blessed agricultural ram—do you not, like Whang the miller, deplore your ill-luck is not being present in that great occasion. You may recover damages. I was going to invite others, but we are such a blooming crowd that the good things of his "Honour" would be small when divided up and it were better to let Mr. "Justice" bag it all. Impaled on the horns of that cow is a likely position for me, hints "Justice." Well, Sir, you approved of what I have had to say about her up to this time, and last summer you upbraided the officer in the case telling him he could not at all speak as he did in giving evidence about "the cow's ear out tied to the fence."

However, should I thereon become perched, Mr. "Justice," I think I shall do better with steering her to a more righteous habitation than the legal fraternity at Conception did.

Now, I suppose, Mr. Editor, living in town as you do you have heard or know Mr. Jim Rent and his mare. The

The Big Week-End Programme at THE NICKEL.

"THE FRUIT OF FOLLY,"

Eleventh powerful installment of that wonderful series

.. WHO PAYS? ..

"BILLIE."—Juvenile comedy-drama. "A HOME-BREAKING HOUND."—A Keystone comedy-riot.

A Broadway-star production, entitled

"THE MAN FROM THE DESERT."

a three-part drama of the curse of greed—produced by Vitagraph.

SEND THE CHILDREN EARLY TO THE BIG BUMPER SATURDAY MATINEE.

Performances Throughout the LENTEN SEASON for the City RELIEF Fund.

WAR MESSAGES

LATEST!

Dutchman Sees Double

LONDON, Mar. 9.—Morning papers publish from their correspondents in Holland such details as are available there regarding the recent activity of the German fleet in the North Sea. According to these accounts the fleet included about 50 craft of all descriptions, from the most modern dreadnought down to the old-fashioned torpedo boat. The fleet was escorted by two Zeppelins, which served as scouts, to prevent a surprise attack by hostile vessels. One trawler sighted this fleet 165 miles due west of the mouth of the Elbe; another saw it 35 miles north-west of Ymuiden. All the German ships were painted war grey, and were invisible at a short distance. Heavy clouds of smoke frequently hid them completely.

One Dutch trawler is quoted as having made the following report:—"During the recent air-raid on England, a Zeppelin was seen scouting in advance of three cruisers and a fleet of destroyers, which were believed to have the intention of making a dash for British waters. The Zeppelin, however, made certain discoveries regarding the watchfulness of the British Fleet, and the German squadron hastily withdrew."

Germans Talk Stiff to Portuguese

BERLIN, Mar. 9.—The German Government considers itself from this time at war with the Portuguese Government, is the conclusion of the declaration sent by the German Minister at Lisbon to the Portuguese Government.

The Overseas News Agency announces that the German declaration emphasizes the fact that this step is made necessary by recent illegal seizures of German ships in Portuguese ports. Germany is therefore obliged to give up her former attitude of forbearance which she had maintained because of Portugal's awkward situation.

Germany And Portugal Near Breaking Point

LONDON, Mar. 9.—German residents in Oporto and throughout Portugal, have been advised by their Consuls to proceed to Spain immediately according to a despatch from Lisbon.

It is supposed, says the correspondent, that diplomats will leave this week, as a rupture between Germany and Portugal is considered inevitable.

Germans Estimate French Losses at Verdun Total 80,000

BERLIN, Mar. 9.—Major Morant, military expert of the Vossische Zeitung, estimates that French losses in the fighting around Verdun, total between 70,000 and 80,000.

Major Morant says that more than 1,000 French soldiers have been made prisoners.

Republican Senator Withdraws Resolution

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—Senator McCumber, republican, of North Dakota, to-day withdrew a resolution to warn American citizens of armed ships, stating that he thought Americans had been effectively warned, and that the "agency of his resolution might embarrass diplomatic negotiations."

More Bluff

ROME, Mar. 9.—Two of the most powerful of Austrian dreadnoughts are being prepared in a Dalmatian port, the Tribune says, with the intention of repeating the exploit of the former German vessels, Goeben and Breslau, and forcing the Allies' blockade of the Adriatic, in order to reach the Dardanelles and bring assistance to Turkey in the Black Sea.

ly under my punctures from Mr. Justice, but I assure him and his new-found pal if they prick me still further the vomitings of both combined will outrival in volume that of Jim Rent's mare.

SCRUTINY.
Conception Hr., March 5, 1916.

Paris, March 10.—

The situation at Verdun is regarded as being much better from a French view point as the public is greatly cheered by reports of the successful resistance on the part of the defenders of the fortress. Notwithstanding the enormous expenditure in ammunition and the unstinted sacrifice of life, the Germans have failed to bend, much less break the blue line.

The inference drawn by the general public is that the German wave has advanced as far as is in its power without a further waisting on a large scale, which the German General Staff hesitates to make, with four army corps already put out of action in a struggle of 18 days.

London, March 10.—

The British torpedo destroyer Couquette and torpedo boat No. 11 have been sunk by striking mines was officially announced this afternoon.

The announcement says the number of casualties in connection with the sinking of the warships was 45.

Paris, March 10.—

After having been defeated in a recent widely advertised by-election in the Mile End district of London for a seat in the House of Commons, Pemberton Billing, who resigned from the Royal Naval Air Service to stand for Parliament on the issue of better protection against Zeppelins, has been elected a member for East Hertfordshire by a majority of 1,031 over the Coalition candidate Brodie Henderson.

Billing made the denunciation of Great Britain's alleged inefficiency in the air service the basis of both his campaigns.

Paris, March 10.—

An official note has been issued categorically denying the statement in the German official communication of March 9th, that "The village and armored forts of Vaux were captured in glorious night attack by Posen Reserve regiments under the leadership of General Von Curetsky Cornitz."

The announcement adds that the violent bombardment continues, on both banks of the Meuse, but that there has been no infantry attack by the Germans.

French Repulse Attacks On Betincourt Village

PARIS, Mar. 9.—On the Verdun sector, west of the Meuse, the French have repulsed repeated attacks on the Village of Betincourt, according to a semi-official statement made here today.

Turks May Soon Seek Peace

LONDON, Mar. 9.—The Foreign Office has received no official advice that Turkey is seeking peace. However, the impression prevails from what is known of conditions in Turkey, that there is a strong probability of an early move in that direction.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"THE MONEY LEECHES."

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

"A MUCH NEEDED LESSON."

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

"IOLA THE CHRISTIAN."

A spectacular Eastern Drama by the Selig Company.

"A BUNCH OF MATCHES."

A Roaring Western Comedy by the Essanay Company. Good Music and Effects—A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre—Clean and Cosy.

The Usual Big MATINEE on SATURDAY—EXTRA PICTURES

COMING:

"The Confession of Madame Barastoff."

A Russian Military Feature in 3 Reels.

SEALING CREWS

S.S. FLORIZEL

Will sign crew THURSDAY, March 9th, and FRIDAY, March 10th.

BOWRING BROS., LTD.

HALLEY & COMPANY

—MERCHANTS—

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.

Troubles in your purchasing department hurt your entire business. The way to eliminate such a condition is to send your orders to us.

THE SUCCESS OF OUR BUSINESS IS BUILT ON QUALITY OF SERVICE, MATERIAL, AND PRICES

If you need one of our Price Lists before you, phone or write us.

HALLEY & COMPANY
St. John's, Nfld.

106-108 New Gower St. Leonard St., New York
P. O. Box 786 Phone 722
HALLEY & COMPANY

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUST IN

73 Brls PLATE BEEF


22 " PIGS' HEADS

100 Pails LARD

At Import Prices.

J. J. ROSSITER,
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "Suam Quique."



(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., MARCH 10, 1916

WHAT ABOUT IT?

NOTWITHSTANDING the encomiums heaped upon Captains Montgomery and Paterson by those in authority, we are still of the opinion that there were better men available to have sent across the herring-pond with our troops. They have been enjoying a royal time at the expense of the Colony; and they have had sundry vacations, for which we have been paying.

We noticed that The Daily News some time ago, (usually very conservative in its views) has taken exception to Dr. Paterson's strictures on our boys at the front. Had Dr. Paterson or others of his ilk been subjected to such hardships as has been the gallant lads at Gallipoli, we should have had bushels of correspondence regarding the "hardships" to which they had been subjected.

We repeat what The News says in connection with the Paterson correspondence:—

"We resent Capt. Paterson's words as an affront to Private Lind, and to others, who, in stating facts, have done so from no grumbling spirit, but with the sole view of the betterment of regimental conditions. Nor do we believe that amongst the splendid fellows who are risking life and limb and health in the trenches or elsewhere, are to be found 'grumblers' whose opinions should be readily discounted."

What has Capt. Paterson suffered in this campaign? Nothing, as far as we know. He is the paid surgeon of the Reid-Newfoundland Company; and the men working in the Reid enterprises are paying his salary. He is said to be drawing \$15.00 per day from the Colony. How can he honestly fill both engagements? He would not be allowed to do so in any other community, but we are a long-suffering people.

We wonder what the men along the railway line think of the general Doctor's neglect of duty. We understand that an outpost medico is doing his work for a monthly pittance; but this medico is also an employee of the Government; and how can he fulfil his magisterial functions and perform a satisfactory service to the men along the railway and their families?

We intend taking up this matter again, just as soon as we get the requisite information from those

whom Dr. Paterson is paid to serve.

Let us suppose that a serious accident should occur while both Dr. Paterson and his substitute are engaged elsewhere: what on earth would happen then? It would be possible, of course, to secure other medical service from the practitioner at Grand Falls or some other locality along the line. If this gentleman should be away in the bush, what would be the result? We leave these matters for the consideration of those who are directly interested for the present.

THE BATTLE OF VERDUN

THE BATTLE OF VERDUN

The Battle of Verdun is regarded as the most momentous battle in history, measured by numbers engaged and time consumed in deadly conflict, there never has been anything to even approach this appalling Battle of Verdun. When weariness, disorganization, and widespread death have put one army out of action, another has arisen from the hideous spawning-ground of trench and railway track and swarming road, to take up and carry on the struggle, fought without rest or respite over the same fatal ground, soon with dead and ploughed by the devilish energy of modern war.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that the Germans are now making their biggest, and probably their last thrust for victory on the West. They likely chose Verdun for their assault because they surrounded it on all but one side, and so could more easily bring up needed reinforcements in large numbers. Verdun was strong; but it was an exposed salient pushed daringly into their lines. They could attack with even more weight from several sides. Then, if they secured it, the prestige of such a success would be considerable. Their own people—who need heartening—would count the capture of Verdun as a very great feat.

It is very difficult to see why military critics tell us so often that the loss of Verdun would expose Paris. The Germans are very much nearer Paris than is Verdun. In fact, the German line from west of Verdun to the southern angle near Soissons, pretty nearly parallels the road which a German army must take if it proposed to march from Verdun to Paris. In fact, the capture of Verdun would less the French army were utterly shattered in the process—would only result in straightening out the French line from St. Mihiel to the north-west, and would leave the Germans at this point considerably further from Paris than they already are, at a hundred points in their south-western dip.

It will be impossible to fully measure the results of this terrible conflict until we have the complete, casualty lists from both sides. For both, belligerents, it must be to some extent a question of the price paid for the consequences achieved.

There is no doubt, that the Germans are prepared to sacrifice any number of troops if they see a chance to win. They have chosen a point at which to challenge the trial of strength. They have chosen the time and occasion. They have prepared to the utmost of their skill and capacity; and they have embarked their national life on this precarious craft. If they fail, it will be because they cannot win at any cost. If they fail, we can regard the Western "front" as admittedly impregnable. They will have put the fighting strength of the two armies to the supreme test—the trial of fire—under conditions of their own selection and with the circumstances largely in their favor; and they will have been beaten. It is doubtful whether Prussianism could long survive such a collapse of prestige. If they lose, the War will be greatly and even dramatically shortened. If they win, the British Empire must at once resolve to mobilize all its forces and

prepare for a conflict whose result we know, but whose length no man can measure.

The Battle of Verdun must be a magnified Marathon, a multiplied Austerlitz, and weeks-long Waterloo.

WHAT NEXT?

WHAT NEXT?

THE Church of St. Anne de Beaufort (which several of our readers have doubtless visited) was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of February 22. This Church was the one of the most beautiful in the Dominion, and hundreds of thousands of people visited it annually, as here was the celebrated shrine of St. Anne, where several marvellous cures are said to have taken place. St. Anne de Beaufort was known as "The Canadian Lourdes"; and the loss will be lamented by the hundreds of thousands who have visited it.

The saddest thing in connection with the destruction of this beautiful edifice is that it is claimed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Some days previous to the fire, the cure of the Parish of St. Anne—Rev. Father Desjardins—received a letter in which it was stated that his Church would be burned down on February 22nd, as it was.

The city editor of "Le Soleil," a Quebec daily newspaper, admits that some days ago he received an anonymous letter, stating that Pastor Desjardins had been threatened in anonymous letters, presumably coming from sympathizers of Germany interned at the Beaufort Camp. Beaufort is, but a few miles from St. Anne de Beaufort, on the main road from Quebec to Cap Tourment.

For the last five months a number of letters were received from the Beaufort district stating that the Germans were patrolling the region. The rumors said that two foreigners, men, but one of them posing as the other's wife, were living now at St. Anne de Beaufort, later at St. Michael's range in the rear of Beaufort.

Where will the Hun next display his fiendish activities? There is, evidently nothing too sacred to escape the devilish of the German minions. Are we going to have on the American Continent a similar policy of devastation and destruction to that which is now being carried on in France and Belgium? It certainly looks very much as if we were. Heaven deliver us from such barbaric deeds. They are worse than barbaric, even Attila the Hun spared Churches on his march into Lombardy; but the modern Hun is devilish, and his deeds are diabolical. What next?

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

THE question of Proportional Representation is now receiving considerable attention both in England and the Overseas Dominions, and Mr. Humphreys, a Member of the British Proportional Representation Society, is now visiting Canada. It is not improbable that he may visit this Colony.

Discussing the anomalies of the present election systems in Canada, Mr. Humphreys says:—

"Under the present system it is possible that the leader of a party may be left without a seat, because defeated in his own constituency."

There is a lack of stability under the present system, which would be greatly changed by the adoption of the Proportional Representation system. Under the existing system (as we have it in this Colony for example) the result of an election does not bear out the wishes of the majority of the electorate.

The system leads to "jerry-mandering," and the political conditions in this country prove the truth of this. The Morris Government does not represent the people; the present Opposition polled nearly 8,000 more votes than did the party in power.

To have the best form of Govern-

ment the people must be represented by that body; this is not the case at present.

By the system of Proportional Representation the people are more fairly represented. It has proved a success wherever it has been tried, e.g., in Belgium, Tasmania, South Africa, Finland and elsewhere.

Proportional Representation prevents manipulation by unscrupulous politicians such as the party in power in this Colony at the present time. It would also prevent all such monstrous measures as these carried during the last session of the Assembly; and many of the practices now obtaining which have placed politics in bad odor, would be impossible, for there would be less party strength, and every section of the country would receive its proper share of attention.

A BIT OF ADVICE

A BIT OF ADVICE

THE gambling instinct seems to be predominant in our midst and we have heard of certain young "financiers" who have been plunging rather deeply in certain ventures, chiefly buying stocks "on margin," who are now literally on the rocks. They were presumably successful in one or two instances; then came the deluge. The wave of prosperity caught them up and they rode on its crest, little recking that such ventures do not guarantee either permanent prosperity or substantial business.

We have in our mind's eye at the moment such individuals who demand their first plunge as the basis of a successful career; they of course immediately donned the "purple and fine linen," invested in a costly limousine, and bid good-bye to the humble roof which had sheltered them in former days when they had just a decent, modest income. Now they find themselves minus the limousine, with a mortgage on their household effects, and a long array of unpaid bills, and wives and children unable to obtain even the necessities of life. We have the deepest sympathy for the latter, but are not the helpmates of these young "financiers" in a measure to blame for their present anomalous condition?

Recent occurrences in this city should remind the younger (and the older) business fraternity that the "get-rich-quick" scheme recently introduced into this country have had the tendency to make young men dissatisfied with the comparatively slow accumulations of the regular and ordinary methods of business. They see men (or read of such) who leap into opulence by some daring speculation or lucky strike, or who are successful in taking some short-cut to wealth, and they wonder if it is necessary for the average man to take such a large part of life to accumulate an independence.

One of the great secrets of honest money-making is to keep your money working for you to the best possible advantage, without too great a risk. This is precisely what we are doing with our fishermen and others who invest in the Union Trading Company. Their money is bringing them a good rate of interest—larger, by far than any ordinary source of revenue; and the money invested is aiding the development of our most important industry and helping others who are less fortunate.

Our gambling instinct is so great that many are so eager to have money earn its maximum, that some people (who do not invest a dollar in local industries) take unwarranted risks and lose everything.

The fact that somebody we know happens to make a lucky strike does not warrant us in taking great chances. Perhaps in nine cases out of ten previous to his good fortune, this man may have lost. As a rule, we shall find that the majority of fortunes have been built up by taking a medium course.

IMPORTANT MISSION

IMPORTANT MISSION

SIR RIDER HAGGARD, who has been commissioned by the Royal Colonial Institute to inquire into the best means of preventing British soldiers and their families from emigrating into foreign countries after the war, has already left London to make a tour of the British Colonies.

The Commissioner is well qualified for this important work. He is a distinguished man of letters, an expert on questions relating to industrial life, colonisation, and agriculture. It would be difficult to find a man better equipped than he is to prepare for the exodus of soldiers who may be tempted to seek their fortunes outside the British Isles, after the devastating campaign which must change living conditions at home. The British Government realizes that after such a period of conflict there will be large numbers of men who will seek a home beyond the seas, to begin life anew in other climes. It is a matter of experience that great wars are usually followed by a large emigration.

Sir Rider Haggard's mission will be directed mainly to the obtaining of information which will be beneficial to those in the British Isles, who may wish, at the conclusion of peace, to emigrate to South Africa, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and possibly to our own Colony.

The colonies will need a large number of immigrants especially of the better class in view of the enormous expenditures which they have undertaken on behalf of the Motherland in the prosecution of the war. Sir Rider Haggard guarantees the best type of immigrant and we have no doubt that his promise will be made good. No official says that the colonies will receive the new-comers with open arms.

Now what are our prospects in view of this proposition. Have we any inducements to offer to British emigrants? If we have, it were wise that the Government would immediately make them known. We think the Morris Government promised to do something in this direction once before; but like most of the Morris schemes it vanished into thin air.

What about this famous Carbide business which was to employ 500 men within a year or so? What about the Muskrat Falls proposition? What about the other schemes that have been outlined from time to time?

The fact is that we seem to have very few inducements to offer to immigrants. If any reader is curious there is still another side to the issue. The very reputation of being reckless in one's financial venture is fatal to confidence. Many men who have been lucky in business ventures, though rich, have never gained the confidence of level-headed business men or of public. We have several instances of this right here in our midst. We believe that public confidence and good-will are very essential assets; and that the constant exhibition of Shylock proclivities is a menace to business stability.

ously inclined, we ask him to take up a map of the Island, and look it over carefully (we mean the map issued by the Department of Agriculture and Mines). We think that it will be difficult to find a single available inch which is not "covered" chiefly by speculators. Every inch where timber is known to be is written over; and the names of the supposed owners are largely of alien nomenclature or syndicates, which are "represented" by some impecunious hanger-on of the Government in this city.

The first step towards the immigration problem is to clean up the Department of Agriculture and Mines; but doubt if there is water enough available in Windsor Lake to effect a thorough cleaning. Morris is very strong on the appointment of Royal Commissions; now we insist that there is no Department in the Colony which needs the attention of a Commission, as does this Department. We have several times demonstrated that the Department is rotten; but the Premier has, so far as we know, never been able to discover the nauseating odors that emanate from the precincts of the old Athenaeum.

We need immigration; we need some desirable agriculturists, at least this is what the Commissioners of Agriculture (save the bark!) tell us. Morris has made the statement that we have tens of thousands of excellent agricultural lands available. Now is the time to indicate where they are. We have certainly one of the best markets for agricultural produce in the world. We have the testimony of experts brought here by the Morris Government, namely, Professors Robertson, McPhillips, and Zavitz, that Newfoundland can raise practically everything that can be raised in Canada; so now's the time Edward to get down to business and do something.

The "rainbow-chasing" policy which you inaugurated some years ago, whose only visible effect was the annual statement made in the Budget that three Commissioners were paid \$1500 a-year and "extras." Oh! yes, there were Agricultural Exhibitions, at Burin, Placentia, Cabanac, and elsewhere; but if we remember rightly these were exhibitions HELD BEFORE THE GENERAL ELECTION, just to let the people know what the Agricultural Policy (other wise a disgraceful malversation of public funds) was being carried out, and that the "Premier was making good his promises" (to scatter a little boodle amongst a lot of needy leeches on the Government treasury).

Now's the time to get busy with an inducement to prospective immigrants. If we have anything to offer, let us have it on exhibition should Sir Rider Haggard condescend to pay us a visit. The prospective immigrants will not of course be interested in fishing; but they may take kindly to the Carbide proposition (when it materialises); they may even be interested in lumbering. In any case, now is the time to make a display of our long-vaunted agricultural

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MARCH 10

PETITION from Patrick Kelly and others to incorporate the Mechanics' Society, presented by Patrick Keough, 1834.

Prince of Wales married, 1863. Steamer Bloodhound first sealing steamer sailed for the ice, 1863.

Sealing steamer Bear first arrived, 1874.

Sealing Bill, fixing date for steamers sailing, 10th of March, in force first time, 1874.

Riot at Fox's wharf; crews of the steamers Greenland and Iceland attack St. John's men, and a general melee ensues; considerable damage to both steamers, 1875.

Pindicowski, fresco painter, rested for forgery, 1880.

W. O'D. Kelly, admitted to Bar, 1894.

George G. Crosbie, founder of the "Crosbie" Hotel, died, 1895.

LOGGERS WANTED.

The A.N.D. Co. at Millertown require 75 loggers. Will pay \$20 per month to men who will remain until the cut is in. Any suitable men applying at the railway station will if necessary have fares advanced.

FACE THE SITUATION

THE WORLD'S WORK.—No nation can put forth its full strength without universal service. There are many people in this country who believe that universal service in peace times is necessary for the proper defense of the country. The majority do not, but it does seem the part of wisdom to provide in our defense program for the instant application of the principle of universal service in time of war. The experience of our own civil war and England's present experience make it plain enough that it is wiser to face the situation first rather than and much more effective and cheaper in human life.

MATTER OF ENDURANCE

"My dear," said Mr. Hawkins in his letter half the other evening, "do you know that you have one of the best voices in the world?"

"Indeed?" replied "the delighted" Mrs. H. with a bush of pride at the compliment. "Do you really think so?"

"I certainly do," continued the heartless husband, "otherwise it would have been worn out long ago!"

possibilities.

Presumably our friend of The Herald will help out, as there is likely to be a secretaryship or something of that sort in connection with the display of our goods. It would be a splendid thing to see "our own and only" journalist associated with such a world-wide known literary man as Sir Rider Haggard. See what an advertisement it would be for the scribe who has written the apotheosis of "The Man of the Hour."

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

ELECTRICAL

THAWER

For FROZEN PIPES.

Quickest & Economical. Phone 710

SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY

SWEDEN'S recent protest to the United States regarding the action of Great Britain in detaining the mails of the Scandinavian country is aimed directly at Great Britain, and the wish of the Government of Sweden is to hamper British action in the blockade of German ports. Germany has been cut off from all direct trade with the overseas nations except Sweden, and has been obtaining nearly all her foreign supplies through the latter country. Furthermore, there is every reason to suspect that hundreds of Germans have reached the United States on forged passports through Swedish ports; and we understand that the evidence of this is now in the hands of the British Government. These Swedish-Germans are the most dangerous lot of hypenates that are to be found on this side of the water; so the action of Great Britain is only one of self-protection.

The Court of Stockholm is entirely pro-Germanic; so too is the old aristocracy; while nearly all the lawyers, physicians, college professors and the Lutheran clergy having received their education for the most part in German Universities, are pronounced in their Teutonic sympathies. The Swedish army is strongly pro-German; and the only element that has been against the nation participating in the fray, against the

Allies is the commercial interests which have been reaping a golden harvest since the outbreak of the War. These interests realized what the entering of the war would mean—the entire isolation of Sweden, and—starvation; for Sweden depends very largely on its external commerce, chiefly with Great Britain and Germany, for its national existence.

As an illustration of this we give the latest figures of the commerce of Sweden with (1) Great Britain, and (2) with Germany:—

1—Exports, 192,768,287 kronor (a kronor is about 26 cents of our money); imports, 160,805,218 kronor.

2—Exports, 138,517,937 kronor; imports, 244,187,997 kronor.

Since the beginning of the War Swedish imports from overseas has increased five hundred per cent.; and needless to say the increased importations chiefly war supplies and footstuffs have been transhipped to Germany. Sweden has been the greatest menace to Britain since the beginning of the war. It has, moreover, been the weak point all along in Britain's plan to cut off Germany from the outer world. The Allies have now become convinced that so long as Sweden is permitted to continue to send into Germany not only her own manufactures and produce but also all the goods she imports from overseas, even from Great Britain, it is idle to look for any complete success in the economic siege of the Central Powers.

Recently, the Swedish Government in retaliation for the action of Great Britain in the removal from the steamship "Hellig Olav" of a large consignment of rubber shipped in parcel post from New York to a merchant in Stockholm, has commenced to hold up all the letter and parcel mail in transit through Sweden to Russia, and from Russia to Britain. This action, in view of the circumstances that the Archangel route between Russia and Britain is now closed by ice, and that the new American built railroad from Petrograd to the ice free port of the Murman coast is not yet open for traffic, is subjecting both Britain and Russia to so much trouble as to be tantamount to an act of war.

It may be said that in connection with the building of the railroad from Petrograd to the northern port was seriously hampered by the action of several engineers and operators who were ultimately discovered to be German spies, some of whom had come from Western Canada. Some of these have been shot; but the discovery came too late to remedy the situation that has been created.

It is now agreed that it were better if Sweden were at war with Great Britain. This would enable the latter to render her blockade far more effective as regards Germany. It would stop at once the export of supplies, contraband and otherwise and would ease the constant-recurring friction with the United States, as most of the

ocean trade of the latter is through Swedish ports. The fact is that Sweden as enemy of Great Britain could do no greater harm than she is now doing as a "neutral." Neutrality is simply a thin veil of chicanery on the part of the Swedish Government.

First, the Swedish army is a negligible quantity, numbering on its full roll not more than 300,000 to 350,000 men.

This army would be absolutely useless except for defence purposes. This army would be absolutely useless except for defence purposes; and the Allies would not attempt to invade this little cheese-bone kingdom; and a blockade would starve it out of existence within a year or so. Sweden's navy is practically nil.

We presume that the embargo recently placed on the importation of pulp and paper into British ports is due to the action of the Swedish Government in handicapping the relations between Russia and Great Britain. Sweden depends very largely upon the products of the forest for its existence, as fully 60 per cent of its exports is represented by pulp, paper, and timber. Were these cut off, Germany would be forced to suspend its newspapers very largely and all industries which demand pulp for their continuance.

The last available statistics regarding the products of the Swedish forests are:—

Exports of wood and timber, \$23,500,000, largely to Great Brit-

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

DRIFT NET FISHING FOR HERRING

MR. J. J. COWIE (whose name is quite familiar to Newfoundlanders) discusses this subject in a recent article in The Canadian Fisherman, and we summarize it for the benefit of our herring catchers.

He tells us in the first place that the old notions regarding herring migrations are erroneous. Herring do not come down from the northern regions annually and divide into small schools near the shore. Herring inhabit the seas adjacent to the coasts and bays where they resort for spawning purposes, and that after spawning they move back again into deep water in the neighborhood where they remain feeding until the spawning season again approaches.

Herring differ in various localities. We are all familiar with the Labrador variety which is now so rare. The Herring of Notre Dame Bay are said to be fatter and fuller than the herring on the South and West Coasts. This is due presumably to the feeding grounds; and some old fishermen have informed the writer that the herring caught last fall in certain sections of Notre Dame Bay were practically the "Old Labrador kind." We have no means of verifying this statement; but it is neither improbable nor impossible that the fish are about the same in size and fatness.

Mr. Cowie says that "with the exception of the fjords on the Norwegian coast, there are perhaps nowhere to be found such vast masses of herring moving so close into the shores, as around the Gulf of St. Lawrence."

This doubtless explains the immense bodies of herring which are found every fall on our West Coast, chiefly at Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands. When the herring come into the shores of these bays, fishermen reap abundant harvests by nets and stationary appliances; but should the herring fail to come to land, there is a short catch. It was feared in the early days of last fall that the herring would not "land," and for a while things looked gloomy indeed for the West Coast fishermen.

Mr. Cowie says that the summer herring are off in deep water and he suggests that fishermen should seek their habitat ten, twenty, or even thirty miles from land.

Drift net fishing, has been carried on for centuries by the fishermen of Norway, Holland, France, and Great Britain; and we believe that it could be carried on profitably by our West Coast and South Coast fishermen. It could be made almost as valuable as our fall fishery if we look after the cure and the pack.

Drift net fishing means that the nets are neither anchored or towed; but are strung out, usually across the tide, at any distance from land where there are signs

and Germany. Exports of pulp and paper, \$47,250,000, in the same direction.

People employed in the manufacture of pulp, paper, etc., 71,183; and the entire population is under 6,000,000. So we can easily figure out just how the embargo is going to effect the Scandinavian country.

Should Sweden declare war on the side of the Central Powers it would be a boon to our timber trade, as we should then receive a large share of the pulp and paper trade, and it would bring hundreds of thousands of dollars into this country. This is by no means improbable; and whilst we should regret an enlargement of the war area, we should have the assurance that Sweden's loss were our gain.

of fish, and the vessel and nets are allowed to move with the tide.

Boats or schooners from 10 to 20 tons can be utilized for this fishery; and the only requisite is a fleet of nets, say from 20 to 30. The nets are made fast to each other at the top and bottom, so as to form a continuous string. Where the nets are fastened together there is fastened at the top a rope about two fathoms long, at the end of which a buoy should be attached. Along the foot rope should be the usual sinkers.

The "shooting" of the nets requires a good deal of care and judgment; this will come from experience in their use. The nets are "shot" whilst the vessel is under sail; and when they are set, sail is taken in and the vessel swung round bow on to the fleet. One end of a small hawser is made fast to the last net, and the other end to the vessel. This hawser should be about twenty fathoms long.

Drift nets should be set at sunset and hauled in at daybreak as a general rule. Herring are at their best at the close of evening, and at other times in the dawning; fishermen will have to use their own judgment as to the best time to haul their nets. The nets should not be allowed to remain in the water during the day time as the herring being timid fish are apt to be scared away from the vicinity.

The nets should be hauled in from the windward side of the vessel, otherwise the nets would be liable to be overruin, and serious difficulties would result.

When the nights are dark herring swim closer to the surface than on bright nights. So when it is bright, the buoy rope should be lengthened; and on dark nights, as the herring are nearer the surface, it should be shortened.

This matter of drift net fishing is worth considering; and we hope that some of our enterprising fishermen will take it up; as it should prove a valuable adjunct to the fall fishery. We are, as a rule, too conservative in this country; but when somebody sets the pace, our fishermen, who are alert and intelligent, will invariably follow the lead. This has been demonstrated frequently within the past few years, notably by our banking men; and we feel assured that if somebody ventured on the drift net fishery, others would follow.

It would in nowise interfere with the fishery as carried on at present; so there would be no danger of depleting the waters. There is a great deal yet to be learned about fish migration; and we can find out only by experiment much that is now merely conjecture.

We must launch out into new ventures if we wish to keep pace with the Norwegians, Scotchmen, and Hollanders who now practically control the herring markets of the world. We have the goods to deliver; but we need enterprising and practical men to take charge of the delivery. The Government has been apathetic about this as well as other phases of our great industry. We are dabbling with many things which are, at best, but of hypothetical value; and we are grasping at the shadow and losing sight of the substance.



ESTABLISHED 1891.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

We repair broken plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.
St. John's, N.F.

J. J. St. John

BUY NOW

Prices Likely to Increase.

FLOUR

- Windsor Patent.
- Five Roses.
- Verbena.
- Royal Household.
- Victor.
- Ohivette.
- Pillsbury's Best.
- Daily Bread.

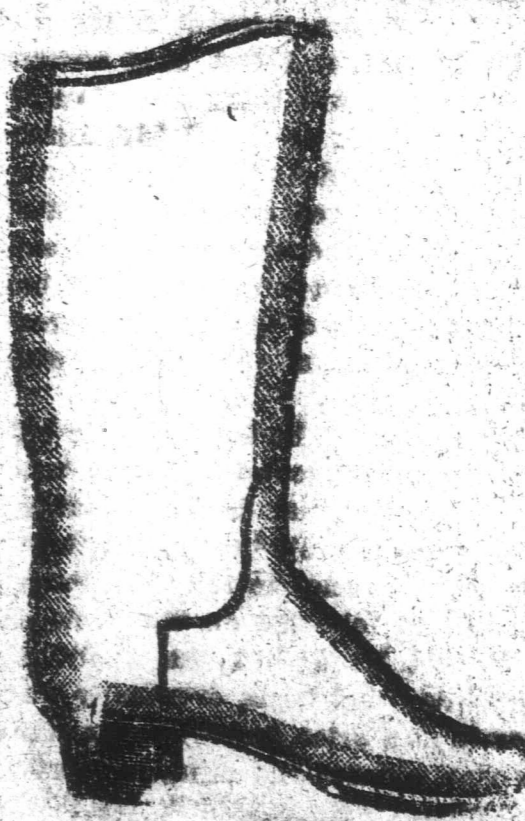
- Mixed & Black Oats.
- Whole and Cracked Corn.
- Corn Meal and Hominy Feed.
- Brand and Gluten Meal.

LOWEST PRICES.

J. J. St. John

Dockworth St. A. LeMarchant St.

SEALERS!



TONGUE FISHING BOOT.

Sealers get Smallwood's Hand Made Side-Seam Tongue Boots—Light, Warm and Comfortable. These Boots are made of the best and softest Waterproof Leather, and are guaranteed not to hard.

Tan and Black Leathers

SKIN BOOTS.

We have a quantity of Good Skin Boots—Black and Tan.

F. Smallwood,

The Home of Good Shoes.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

THE BRIDGEPORT Motor Engine

THE MOTOR THAT MOTES

SEND FOR Full Particulars and Specifications FROM THE Sole Agents,

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

