

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.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916.

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HUNS ARE WORSTED ON BOTH FRONTS

French Outwit German Plans and Results Show They Sized Up Position Well—Hun Attacking Masses Dashed Forward Expecting an Easy Victory—Reckoned However Without the French Infantry and Light Artillery—75's Threw a Curtain of Shells Which Presented German Reserves From Approaching—Huns Plan to Force French Evacuate Village of Malancourt Fail Completely

LONDON, Mar. 30.—The Germans north-west of Verdun, by an infantry attack, launched with high effect, have gained additional ground against the French north of Malancourt, and have even penetrated the north-west corner of the village. The attempts of the Teutons to advance further, however, were stopped by French fire, as also were three counter-attacks against positions at Avocourt Wood, south of Malancourt, which had been previously taken from them by a French infantry attack. A German official communication says advances were made north of Malancourt of over more than a mile, during the German offensive in Malancourt. French heavy guns from the Argonne were directing their fire on Malancourt and Avocourt Woods. Aside from infantry attacks and counter-attacks in this region, heavy bombardment has been in progress from Avocourt, northeastward of Bethincourt, for a distance of five miles. There also has been a continuation of sporadic outbursts of artillery fire north-east of Verdun, while in the Vosges Mountains, the French batteries have been keeping up their usual bombardment of German organizations. In mining operations in the Argonne, the French have blown up German posts between the Oise and the Aisne. They have dispersed German convoys with their guns. The Germans claim that in a hand grenade encounter they recaptured from the British a mine crater at St. Eloi. The British declare they have consolidated all the ground gained on March 27th.

Although a thaw has set in on the Russian front, and the rivers are flooded and the lowlands turned into morasses, hard fighting between the Germans and Russians continues from the Dvinsk region, southward to near Lake Narocz, where the Germans have been driven out of the wooded sector. Their counter-attacks were repulsed by the Russian fire. German trenches have been taken by the Russians in the Oginski Canal region. The Russians have been in the offensive along the Stripa River region and on the Bessarabian front. In the latter region Russian artillery is very active.

The repulse of vicious Italian attacks on the north slope of San Michele, near San Martino, on the Austro-Italian line, is chronicled by Vienna. Austrian armies have bombed Italian railway lines in Venetia.

The Greek Government has protested to the Central Powers against the air bombardment on Salonika last Monday.

The "Le Patras" says the Consuls of the United States, Spain and Roumania have asked their Governments for authority to leave Salonika with their respective nationals, owing to the insecurity of the place.

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ATHENS, Mar. 30.—Sir Edward Carson, former Attorney General, in a speech in the House of Commons on the objection raised by married men, said: The question of recruiting had never been grappled with in any proper or reasonable spirit. Lord Derby's scheme was a mistake, and before very long, circumstances would compel us to resort to general compulsion, as the only way to bring about equality or justice to all classes. The present piece-meal method would only augment the dissatisfaction of the married men. Sir Edward warned the Government that the public are taking up this question, and would not accept the present situation. After Carson had spoken the debate lost interest. Several members spoke for or against obligatory service, showing a strong conflict of opinion on the subject.

A case of diphtheria was reported yesterday afternoon from Water Street West. The patient, a girl of 14, was sent to hospital.

Several of the Scotch members of the House of Commons are preparing to visit Glasgow to endeavour to adjust the situation.

Messrs. A. Harvey & Coy. had a wire this morning saying that the Adventure and Bonaventure had arrived at Archangel, all well. The crews when the message was sent were leaving for Petrograd.

Enlistment Still Vexed Question

WILSON AGAIN IN CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, Mar. 30.—The United States has sent an inquiry to Germany asking whether any of its submarines was concerned in the sinking of the British steamer "Manchester Engineer" as reported in despatches from the American Consul. Reports have been to the effect that the ship was torpedoed and sunk without warning, and that two American citizens were aboard. Consul Frost, at Queenstown, cabled to-day that the British steamer Eagle Point with one or more Americans on board was torpedoed by a submarine.

Are Branded Barbarians, Criminals

SALONIKA, Mar. 30.—Four German aeroplanes were brought down in an air raid over Salonika to-day. Two machines were shot down as they tried to approach the waterfront, while others were brought to earth later during a chase by French machines. The aviators in all four were killed.

The Mayor of Salonika has telegraphed to King Constantine asking that the population of the city be protected against future raids. The funerals of the victims of the aerial attack were marked with shouts of "Down with barbarians and criminals."

One of the bombs fell on the front of the house of General Moschopoulos, Commander of the Greek forces at Salonika.

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OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Mar. 30.—A British official statement to-night reads as follows. "It was a quiet day generally on the whole front. The enemy sprang a small mine this morning west of Bethune, without damage. South of St. Eloi, we consolidated all the ground we gained on the 27th."

RUSSIAN.
PETROGRAD, Mar. 30.—In the Caucasus coast sector, our detachments, which had occupied the heights on the left bank of the river Ogden Dera, sustained during Monday night a series of desperate enemy counter-attacks, all of which were repulsed. The Turks, having suffered terrible losses, beat a retreat, leaving behind many prisoners. We also took prisoners in the direction of Erzincan.

Mr. Coaker will deliver an address at the Wesley Church on Sunday afternoon; subject: "Problems to be solved."

day to make a recruiting statement on behalf of the Government. It was found that Minister had limited their resolutions to ameliorating as far as possible the hardships of married men in seeking by all available steps to swell the number of single men, by abolishing some reserved occupations, more extensive employment to women and the immediate calling up of men between 18 and 19 years of age, who are to be put in training but will not be sent abroad.

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Many Deaths As Result of Train Wreck

CHICAGO, Mar. 29.—According to a report received here by telephone from Cleveland, Ohio, the Twentieth Century Limited train on the Lake shore and Michigan Southern, was wrecked near Amherst, Ohio, early to-day, and between 40 and 50 persons killed.

At the dispatcher's office of the New York Central lines here, it was understood that the collision was between the east bound train No. 86, which left here at 8.15 last night, and west bound No. 25. The Twentieth Century Limited was due here at 9.45 a.m. to-day.

Later information to the local office said that only 4 or 5 were killed and quite a few injured. The first and second section of the east bound train were wrecked, first in a rear-end collision, and a few minutes later the Twentieth Century Limited crashed into the first section of No. 86 train, it was understood here.

CLEVELAND, Mar. 30.—With a toll of at least 30 persons dead and 40 or more injured, the Federal State Officials' Railway Company began to-day an investigation into the cause that led early this morning to one of the most disastrous railway wrecks which has occurred in this State in a dozen years. It is one of the worst in the history of the New York Central system.

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HUNS RESUME BIG OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN

THE SENECA HAS SVALAND IN TOW

Washington, Mar. 30.—The United States Coastguard cutter Seneca was reported to-day at headquarters with the disabled Norwegian ship Svaland in a damaged condition. She was 350 miles south-east of Halifax, towing vessel to that port. 19 men of the Svaland's crew have been taken on board by the Seneca and five have been left on the disabled ship.

PARIS, Mar. 29.—After six days lull the Germans resumed the offensive around Verdun yesterday, with redoubled violence. The better to hide their plans, they had for a week been shelling the whole Verdun front impartially, but the French staff expected that the attack would come on the west side of the river and made all due preparations. The surprise was justified by the event. The German effort was confined to a small section hardly more than half a mile in width between Avocourt and Malancourt. Artillery poured a hail of shells on this short line all the morning in preparation for the infantry attack, which was launched at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The attacking masses, about a division strong, dashed forward over the ground, which had been ploughed up by the shells of their heavy guns, apparently expecting an easy victory. They reckoned, however, without the French infantry and French light artillery, which had been skillfully sheltered from the bombardment, using every advantage which the ground afforded. The French infantry held off the Germans with rifle and machine-gun fire, while the 75's threw a curtain of shells which prevented the reserves from approaching again. The grey-coated waves surged forward only to be broken against the stout resistance of the defenders. The object of the Germans was to force the French to evacuate the village of Malancourt and the heights surrounding it, which the Germans already held. They failed completely, it is affirmed, and the French hold Malancourt salient as firmly as ever.

PARIS, Mar. 29 (Official).—In the Argonne district our batteries have bombarded the positions of the Germans north of Haute Chevaucourt, and on the southern boundary wood of Cheppe. A fight with hand grenades, made in conjunction with activity in the next sector, made it possible for us to make progress, particularly in connection with the trenches of the enemy north of Avocourt. We also took several prisoners to the west of the Meuse.

The enemy last night made no fresh efforts against our positions at Hautcourt and Malancourt. The bombardment, however, assumed a certain intensity along our front at Bethincourt, Le Mort Homme and Cumieres. This morning, after an intense preparatory artillery fire, our troops delivered a spirited attack against the German positions in the Wood of Avocourt. We occupied the south-eastern corner of this wood for a depth of three hundred yards, as well as an important work called the Redoubt of Avocourt, which the Germans had strongly fortified. A violent and sudden counter-attack, delivered by the enemy, with a fresh brigade which had arrived on the scene but a few days ago, was completely repulsed by us. The enemy suffered heavy losses and left fifty prisoners in our hands.

To the east of the River Meuse there has been great activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces in the region of Vaux and Douaumont and Woere, in the sector of Aoutainville. On the remainder of the front the night was quiet.

PARIS, Mar. 29.—French troops made an attack last night on Avocourt Wood, west of the Meuse, where the German assault was made yesterday.

An official statement to-day says that the French carried part of the works, which the Germans had constructed. The Germans made a fierce counter attack, but were driven back with heavy losses. They made no other efforts to recover the lost ground. The recent German attack upon Malancourt was made with a fresh division, which was thrown back with large losses.

LONDON, Mar. 30.—Members of the House of Commons were shocked this afternoon when an army officer, who was sitting in the strangers' gallery, jumped over the railing into the distinguished strangers' gallery, then climbed over the outer railing and hung suspended for a moment over the floor of the House. He dropped thence to the House floor, without apparently receiving any injury, although the drop was from a considerable height.

His incoherent remarks proved he was not responsible for his act. He was quietly led out of the Chamber. The object of the officer apparently was to call attention to the supply of helmets for the army for, he cried out as he dropped to the floor, "I ask you to protect the heads of the British soldiers against shrapnel fire."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

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Plans Made To Invade Canada

U.S. Department of Justice Now Investigating Alleged Attempts of German-Americans to Cross Border Line and Invade Canada—Von Papen's Work is Again Seen

NEW YORK, Mar. 30.—That a military expedition to invade Canada, which was halted by the failure of a Buffalo and New York lawyer to appear at the time agreed upon with a organized firing squad, was asserted to-night by an alleged conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States, upon which agents of the Department of Justice have secretly been working in connection with the return here yesterday from England of Von Der Goltz.

Von Der Goltz, who it is said claims to have been the trusted agent of Capt. Von Papen, former German military attache in this country, was questioned at length to-day by U. S. District Attorney, Snowden Marshall, and his assistant, Roger R. Wood.

Von Der Goltz, according to Capt. William M. O'Flay, Chief of the Local Bureau Department of Justice, assistant to United States Attorney Wood, told an impressive tale of plot and counter plot. Von Der Goltz went to England in the latter part of 1914, under the name of Bridgeman Taylor, and according to persons closely identified with the Department of Justice, it was recently arranged with the British authorities to be returned here to give testimony.

LONDON, Mar. 29.—There has been desperate fighting on the Austro-Italian front, and Rome reports the Italians victorious in a forty-hour battle. On Sunday night the Austrians, after furious bombardment of entrenchments at Grafenberg, on the heights north-west of Gorizia, advanced with important forces, and, although the Italian flanks held under the heavy pressure, one centre battalion was pushed back some four hundred yards.

The Italians counter-attacked the next evening, after the artillery had prepared the way during the day, and by repeated charges succeeded in capturing the lost position, taking some 300 prisoners and two machine guns.

ROME, via London, Mar. 29 (Official).—Italian infantry has ejected the Austrians from positions on the heights north-east of Gorizia, which were lost to the Italians on Sunday. The Italians captured 202 Austrians, including 11 officers.

PARIS, Mar. 30.—By an attack with heavy forces against the village of Malancourt to-day, the Germans succeeded in gaining a footing in the advanced work north of Malancourt, occupying two houses in the village, according to an official tonight. Further attempts to advance were checked by French fire.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Price of Fat Fixed at \$5.75.

The Sable Island arrived this morning and Mr. Coaker sent for the officers of the ship to enquire about the prices offered. The first offer made was \$5; then an offer of \$5.25 was made. This did not satisfy Mr. Coaker, and the men sought Mr. Harvey and he offered \$5.50; they then sought Mr. Coaker and he offered them \$5.75 and told them to see Mr. Harvey and ask him for his highest offer and refuse the \$5.50 offered. They went to Mr. Harvey and he gave them an offer in writing, agreeing to pay \$5.75; and the men agreed to sell. This will mean 75 cents per cwt. on seals extra, through Mr. Coaker's influence, as Mr. Coaker was prepared to purchase at \$5.75—75 cents per cwt.—which will make the Sable Island's seals worth \$8,000 more than the value offered to the men on arrival by the buyers, or on 200,000 seals it will mean \$70,000. Mr. Coaker is to be congratulated on his efforts to procure the best prices for the men.

10,000 Dock Workers on Strike

Twenty Two Munition Workers Are Fined \$5 each for Quitting Work—Won't Return To Work Till Deported Strike Leaders Are Allowed To Return.

LONDON, Mar. 30.—Ten thousand dock workers on the Mersey went on strike to-day, pending a decision of the arbitrators on overtime work.

GLASGOW, Mar. 30.—Twenty-two munition workers, who were concerned in the strikes, promoted by the Clyde Workers' Committee, whose operations were exposed in the House of Commons yesterday, were fined £5 each to-day for quitting work in violation of the Munitions War Act. They declared they would not resume work until the leaders of the strike agitation, who were deported from the district by the military authorities, were permitted to return. Other strikers returned to work in large numbers.

LONDON, Mar. 30.—Central News Agency says, the Government has highly sensational evidence concerning the situation on the Clyde and that unless immediately return to work this information will be made public.

Several of the Scotch members of the House of Commons are preparing to visit Glasgow to endeavour to adjust the situation.

Messrs. A. Harvey & Coy. had a wire this morning saying that the Adventure and Bonaventure had arrived at Archangel, all well. The crews when the message was sent were leaving for Petrograd.

Will End War Before Dec.

Allied Armies Will Strike Such Blows Will Force Kaiser to His Knees—The War to End by Christmas 1916

LONDON, Mar. 30.—Before the end of June the Allied armies will strike simultaneous blows with the object of bringing the Kaiser to his knees and ending the war before Christmas. This combined offensive, it was held in London to-day, is certain, as a result of the great Council of the Allies which closed in Paris last night. The Allied forces may begin to move before the Crown Prince ceases his offensive movement at Verdun. The Allies' drive may be preceded by other German attempts to break the Western Front.

It is believed here that the Germans have used the long lull in the Verdun battle to shift troops for a blow on some other sector of the French front. No further statement of the results of the War Council session in Paris will be given out, it was stated authoritatively to-day.

Is Still Afloat

LONDON, Mar. 30.—The British steamer Minneapolis, which was torpedoed without warning in the Mediterranean last Wednesday, has remained afloat, according to a Reuter's despatch from Malta. Attempts are being made to tow her into port. About 200 of the crew of the Minneapolis were landed at Malta. Ten men are missing.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

SNAG BOOT. MR. COAKER'S SPEECH ON THE ESTIMATES DELIVERED ON MONDAY.



The Great American Rubber Boot. The same Boot as worn by the American Fishermen. "Snag," the Great Firemen's Boot. Six thousand pairs sold last year to the members of the different Fire Brigades operating in New York City. The only Boot they can get the season's wear out of.

The greatest wearer in America. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

F. Smallwood,
Distributor for Newfoundland.

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

DENTIST



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.
Incl. Ch. & Food

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Takes the Minister of Finance to Task for Introducing Irrelevant matter into the Discussion--Asks for Deep Water Terminal at Catalina ---Exposes Expenditure for New Salaries and Pensions Amounting to \$12,000--Protests Against the Manner in which Officials Held Up Telegraph Dept. for 14 Days and Rewarded with \$120 Increase in Salary.

Also Praises the Naval Reservists and Volunteers as the Noblest of Men--Congratulates the Outports on the Result of the Road Board Elections--Shows the Government Where Brass Button Officials Would be Dispensed With.

MR. COAKER—I am sure the Government cannot congratulate themselves over the defence put up by the Minister of Finance this afternoon in defence of the Estimates and the other matters he spoke of. If he devoted his remarks to the Estimates alone, I do not know but they might have passed unchallenged; but he gets up to make a speech in reply to the leader of the Opposition in reference to the Estimates and gets off a half hour's speech regarding coal and tonnage, and the Grand Falls business, and all the rest of those matters that are not controversial at the present time, and are not before the House. They are not before the House and were not brought up on this side of the House. The only reference to coal made by Dr. Lloyd was in connection with a question he asked. He pointed out that when you made up the Estimates last year, the price of coal was \$6.80 and now it is \$10.40. He asked what you were going to do about the difference. Now that was a fair question and one that he was justified in asking. But there was no need or no justification for all the talk you had about the coal question. If you want to talk on the matter we are quite prepared to talk through the session. I thought you wanted to get through in a month. But you will not if you go on on those lines.

The Heart's Content Wharf. Then the Minister of Finance told us about all the wonderful things the Premier accomplished. He did great things, he almost worked miracles, because we have coal to burn at St. John's to-day, because we can get coal for the fisheries, and because Grand Falls is not closed down. But what would the Premier be doing if he was not attending to these things. What is he there for? He would not expect Dr. Lloyd or anyone on this side to do these things. It was his duty, and if he did not do it, he would have no right to the position. To my mind he was only too glad to attend to those matters once they were brought to his notice, but I wonder if he went very far out of his way to find out what was going on before they were brought to his attention. If he did we are prepared to give him credit; but I do not thank him for merely doing his duty. I do not thank anyone for doing his duty; and I do not want to be thanked for doing mine. If, however, he had done more than that, and has done anything extra, he will find that he will get due credit on this side of the House.

He did not tell us all about the Heart's Content wharf. He did not tell us that the Government had spent \$20,000 to build a pier for the Grand Falls Co. at Heart's Content. I wonder why he was silent about that? Is it true that the shipping pier, which has been erected at Heart's Content, was built with funds provided by the Government, or to be provided by the Government, or to be attached to the railway policy of the country? Is that true? The Premier might say whether it is or not.

Did As Was Done In Other Cases. **RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER**—No. **MR. COAKER**—Absolutely untrue? **RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER**—It is partly true. I will tell the hon. member and the House exactly what has been done, so that there will not be any misunderstanding. Under the contract we had to build a wharf at Heart's Content. It was part of the railway extension policy to build a wharf at Heart's Content.

DR. LLOYD—Under what contract? **RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER**—Under the Construction contract.

DR. LLOYD—Where was that special provision? **RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER**—We have done it everywhere in the case of deep-water terminals.

DR. LLOYD—When did you decide on that? **RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER**—It was part of the survey, and not alone in the case of the branches but in the trunk line wherever we have touched a deep-water terminal we have put a wharf there. We have done that in every case where the railway has touched deep water. In the case of Heart's Content we went right down to the sea for that purpose. It was part of our policy to build a wharf there. Now, the A.N.D. Co., finding that they could not prosecute their work from Botwood for three or four months, approached the Government to know if we would be prepared to add a little to the wharf that we had already determined to put there. Mr. Hall, the Government Engineer, was asked to make an estimate of the difference between the cost of the wharf that we were going to put there and the wharf which the Company wanted, and we found that it was so small that we agreed to the Company's proposal. The Company, on the other hand, put up all their buildings, and decided, for the present, to make Heart's Content a winter terminal. That is all.

MR. COAKER—How much did it cost? **RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER**—I will let you know to-morrow.

MR. COAKER—\$20,000? **RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER**—No, the whole cost would be \$10,000, and the additional amount you, I think, be more than \$3,000 or \$4,000. However, I will let you have the exact figures to-morrow.

MR. COAKER—I am very sorry to put the Premier to any trouble. The Minister of Finance did not, of course, anticipate that we were going to talk about these things, or he would have been a little more discreet this afternoon.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE—I was only replying to Dr. Lloyd's remarks about coal.

Will Only Serve Interests of A.N.D. Co. **MR. COAKER**—Don't get angry now, and perhaps we won't be very hard on you. But with regard to this terminal, I am very glad to find that under the contract wharves are to be erected by the Government at certain deep-water terminals. I shall now ask the Government to do their utmost to influence the Railway Company to have a deep-water terminal built at Catalina. If there is any necessity whatever of having a deep-water terminal in the Bay, it ought to be at Catalina. You have not gone ahead with the breakwater which was promised the people at Bonavista in 1915, and which was to have cost \$150,000. The people were expecting that this breakwater would have been erected. Some money has already been spent upon it in connection with the securing of spars and sticks for its construction. This Heart's Content terminal can only serve the purposes of the A.N.D. Co. at the present time. It can never serve the purposes of the railway in connection with the Reid system, so far as the Bay service goes. Of course, it was only right that the Government should do something to help the Company out, but you will probably wake up some day in the near future and find out that this wharf will be like the one that was erected at Lewisporte, and that it won't be used very long. He won't be suitable for the purpose for which it is intended, so far as the

north side of the Bay is concerned, new appointments and pensions, that And now that we find the Premier so anxious to do his best to facilitate the business of the A.N.D. Co., I don't see why the A.N.D. Co. should not reciprocate and let the Colony have the use of their steamer, when she is coming across without any cargo. They might certainly let her take a load of salt, or put into Sydney or Louisburg and take coal, and help us out in an emergency. That was no special John McPherson, letter courier, \$50; Elizabeth Trainor, post-mistress, \$24.00; Bridget Duke, post-mistress, \$40. Well, I wonder where you are going to end now, if you start out to pension post-masters and post-mistresses. There are about 1400 of them in the country, and they were never looked upon as being entitled to pensions before. You are going to have at least fifty applications every year now from persons who will be expecting pensions because you have given them to these six. In the Customs Department you have increased the staff without Legislative authority. There is Aubrey Crocker, Clerk to the Registrar, \$600; James Wheeler, right-boatman, \$420; M. Brien, \$390; John Cook, \$420; M. B. Garland, \$300; James Murray, \$400; Wm. Hilliard, late courier, \$94; John Gillis, late postmaster, \$35; J. W. McPherson, late courier, \$50; Eliz. Trainor, late postmistress, \$24; Bridget Duke, late postmistress, \$40; R. Taylor, \$120; F. J. Cahill, \$600; E. J. Domicy, \$1000; Charles Barrett, Sub-Collector, Old Perlican, \$120; F. Davis, Sub-Collector, Freshwater, \$120; Eli Anderson, \$100; Jno. Grills, \$600; Jno. LeGrow, Attendance Poor Asylum, \$70; Andrew Ryan, \$400; Francis Fanning, \$300; Miss Southcott, late Matron General Hospital, \$620; J. W. Mercer, Special Service, \$1000; E. Peniston, \$200; J. W. Hayes, Clerk Parcel Post, \$50; Wm. Gladney, Letter Carrier, \$50; Joseph Curtis, \$400; Mrs. Andrews, \$10; Geo. Miller, \$10; Wm. Newman, \$10; Denis Ryan, \$50; Joseph Byrne, \$10; Bride Sittman, \$60; H. Willar, \$120; T. J. Murphy, \$120; Miss Johnson, \$240; Miss Thorne, \$250; J. Hefferman, \$80; Wm. Campbell, \$60; 14 Messengers (at \$120 each), \$1,680; John Penwell, \$24; S. Gaulton, \$120; B. March, \$50; M. Wash, \$260; S. O'Quinn, \$75; F. Stone, \$20; E. S. Hennebury, \$120; H. White-narsh, \$90.

MR. COAKER—That should have been looked after. However, we won't get very far with the Estimates this afternoon. There is another matter—the Committee on Public Accounts. It is very strange that that Committee has not been appointed yet.

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER—I asked the Speaker this afternoon to name the Committee.

MR. COAKER—You are a week late. It ought to have been done some days ago, if they are going to do any good.

Unauthorized Expenditure. Now, the Auditor-General in his report on expenditure under Section 33 of the Audit Act does not exactly congratulate the Government this year on the good things they have done, although his report is not nearly so severe as it was the two previous sessions. I am sorry to note that he has again to condemn the Governor-in-Council for paying our salaries for

Government Could Save \$150,000. Now, the Minister says that supplies are all tendered for. That is quite true, but I am of opinion that if you conducted the supplying of your Departments as we do our business, that you would come out at the end of the year at least \$150,000 better off. There are lots of supplies that are tendered for, but there are also lots not tendered for, and for that you have to pay fifty per cent. more than you would have to pay if you went along Water Street and purchased at the cheapest places. I agree with Dr. Lloyd that you should have a controller to investigate the prices. Now, I should say that the duty of the Auditor is not to look into every item of expenditure, but to see that the item is correct and not to dispute what the price is. That is a matter for the Department. If the Department had a Purchaser, similar to all the large companies—like the Reid Company, the A.N.D. Co. and other large concerns—and he was a man who did his duty, you would find that you would easily save \$150,000 on supplies in the course of a year. That can never be done under the patronage system, unless something wonderful turns up. Of course, a very strong government might do something; but no matter how much preaching is done, when a Party gets in power it finds that its friends want this and that, and the other thing, and they are not in a position to carry out any stringency reforms. I think, however, that the Party that will take charge in 1917—backed by the men on this side of the House—will be able to deal with that matter more firmly; and who knows, but that a few of you might be anxious to assist us in doing these things then?

I notice there is quite a list. The Government promised last year that they would do much better than they had done the year before. Well, they have done a little better, but there is still lots of room for improvement. I notice there is a pension to William Hillier, a letter courier, of \$84.00; John Gillis, Postmaster, \$35.00; John McPherson, letter courier, \$50; Elizabeth Trainor, Post-mistress, \$24.00; Bridget Duke, post-mistress, \$40. Well, I wonder where you are going to end now, if you start out to pension post-masters and post-mistresses. There are about 1400 of them in the country, and they were never looked upon as being entitled to pensions before. You are going to have at least fifty applications every year now from persons who will be expecting pensions because you have given them to these six. In the Customs Department you have increased the staff without Legislative authority. There is Aubrey Crocker, Clerk to the Registrar, \$600; James Wheeler, right-boatman, \$420; M. Brien, \$390; John Cook, \$420; M. B. Garland, \$300; James Murray, \$400; Wm. Hilliard, late courier, \$94; John Gillis, late postmaster, \$35; J. W. McPherson, late courier, \$50; Eliz. Trainor, late postmistress, \$24; Bridget Duke, late postmistress, \$40; R. Taylor, \$120; F. J. Cahill, \$600; E. J. Domicy, \$1000; Charles Barrett, Sub-Collector, Old Perlican, \$120; F. Davis, Sub-Collector, Freshwater, \$120; Eli Anderson, \$100; Jno. Grills, \$600; Jno. LeGrow, Attendance Poor Asylum, \$70; Andrew Ryan, \$400; Francis Fanning, \$300; Miss Southcott, late Matron General Hospital, \$620; J. W. Mercer, Special Service, \$1000; E. Peniston, \$200; J. W. Hayes, Clerk Parcel Post, \$50; Wm. Gladney, Letter Carrier, \$50; Joseph Curtis, \$400; Mrs. Andrews, \$10; Geo. Miller, \$10; Wm. Newman, \$10; Denis Ryan, \$50; Joseph Byrne, \$10; Bride Sittman, \$60; H. Willar, \$120; T. J. Murphy, \$120; Miss Johnson, \$240; Miss Thorne, \$250; J. Hefferman, \$80; Wm. Campbell, \$60; 14 Messengers (at \$120 each), \$1,680; John Penwell, \$24; S. Gaulton, \$120; B. March, \$50; M. Wash, \$260; S. O'Quinn, \$75; F. Stone, \$20; E. S. Hennebury, \$120; H. White-narsh, \$90.

I did not know that they were doing such an amount of Customs work at Freshwater and Old Perlican as to require a sub-collector at a salary of \$120 a year. I suppose it is a case of someone looking after the job, and there is any amount of money coming into the Treasury and you want to find a way of getting clear of it.

In the Public Works Department there is Eli Andrews, at \$100; John LeGrow, Assistant at Poor Asylum, \$400—this is an increase of \$70; he had been getting \$330 and was raised to \$400; Andrew Ryan, Lunatic Asylum, \$400; Francis Fanning, \$300; Miss Southcott, late Matron General Hospital, \$620. I expect that you will have lots of ladies looking for pensions now when it is seen that a nurse at the Hospital can get \$620 a year. What will the people say about this pension. Then there is J. W. Mercer, for special services, \$1,000. Is that going to be continued?

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—I am informed by the Post Office officials that his report will be finished in about a week.

MR. COAKER—Does this work end then? (Continued on page 5)

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunders clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunders
Tailor and Clothier
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As a New Year Special we are offering our many friends and customers in the outports a large stock of Household Furniture, built on fine solid lines, and guaranteed to withstand hard wear and good service.

This stock includes every thing needed for the comfortable furnishing of a home. White Enamel and Brass Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands and Chairs for the Bedroom, Tables, Arm Chairs, Dining Chairs, Sofas, Carvass and Linoleums. A specially low price will be made on all immediate orders, and full particulars, with prices, will be sent by mail on application.

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MARCH 27th.	APRIL 5th.
APRIL 14th.	APRIL 22nd.
MAY 2nd.	MAY 10th.
MAY 20th.	MAY 27th.

The S.S. FLORIZEL will also leave St. John's after the Sealfishery, and will probably leave New York between May 2nd and 20th.

Harvey & Co., Agents

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

Order a Case To-day.
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100 GOOD LOGGERS

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Wages Average \$24 and Board.

GOOD MEN STAYING TO

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Will be paid \$26 per month.

TAKE TRAIN TO MILLERTOWN OR BADGER.

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Barristers, Solicitors
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., L.L.B.'s

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.

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.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

**LATEST!
WAR MESSAGES**

**More Shipping
Sunk by Pirates**

LONDON, Mar. 30.—The British steamer "Lavinia Westoll" has been sunk. The crew are saved. The last report of the "Lavinia Westoll" shows she sailed from Savona, Italy on Mar. 8 for Almeria, Spain. She was a vessel of 3131 tons, and owned by James Westoll, of Sunderland, England. The captain says the vessel struck a mine Tuesday afternoon.

LONDON, Mar. 30.—The British steamer Kilbride was sunk by an enemy submarine on March 1st, says an announcement made by Lloyds this evening. She was 3712 tons, built in 1901 and owned by Connell Bros., Ltd., of Glasgow.

Available shipping records do not show the recent movement of the steamer. It is probable she was in the British Government service.

LONDON, Mar. 30.—The British Berwindale was attacked to-day but not sunk.

The Berwindale was a vessel of 5332 tons, and sailed from Galveston, Texas, on February 24, for Newport News, March 2 for Avondale, according to available shipping records.

In China

ANJOY, Mar. 30.—Reports from Swatow, in the province of Kwangtung, is that fighting is in progress there and that foreigners have been warned not to enter the city.

The United States gunboat Wellington is in the harbor there.

Six Wounded

ROME, Mar. 30 via Paris.—It is announced that six persons were slightly wounded by bombs thrown from Austrian aeroplanes during the raid which occurred in the province of Venice on Monday last.

Cannot Be Maintained

LONDON, Mar. 30.—Four vessels are reported to have been sunk during the past 24 hours, two British steamers, the Kilbride and Lavinia Westoll, the Dutch steamer Duveleland and the small Russian schooner Ottomar.

The total number of British ships sunk since the beginning of the new German submarine campaign is 20, in addition, there has been a considerable toll taken by the submarines from shipping belonging to Great Britain's Allies or to neutral countries.

Nevertheless, the attitude of the British press is not one of undue alarm, as it is maintained by the newspapers that the present fierce German campaign represents many months of preparation and that the pace cannot be maintained.

**British Hold Now
One-Fourth of Entire
Western Front**

LONDON, Mar. 30.—"An official statement having revealed the fact that the British armies have taken over a length of line previously held by the French," says Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France. "I am permitted to make reference to it. The new dispositions were carried out with great success and secrecy and the result of them has been the release of large French forces, who were manifestly of great value in another area. At present the British are probably holding something like one-fourth of the entire length of the Western Front, extending in an unbroken line from the Yser to the Somme. Although the hour of the British Army may be at hand, it is not yet, nor is there any reason to believe the Germans will succeed by their attacks on Verdun in upsetting the pre-arranged strategy of the great coming offensive."

**Russian War
Minister Resigns**

LONDON, Mar. 30.—The Russian War Minister, General Polovanoff, who has held the office for the last nine months, has retired at his own request, according to an unofficial despatch from Petrograd, which adds that General Chouvaieff, of the War Office will succeed him.

ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

**THE NICKEL--Wednesday and Thursday
Showing "The Exploits of Elaine"**

TO-DAY'S CHAPTER,

"Spontaneous Combustion."

One of the most thrilling of series.

"THE BACHELOR'S BOY."—By the S. and A. Coy. A drama of modern life featuring G. M. Anderson.
"THE MYSTERY OF MARY."—A Broadway star-feature with Betty Gray and Aubres Randolph in the leading role.
"STREET FAKIRS."—A comedy that is sure to please.

Performances Throughout the LENTEN SEASON for the City RELIEF Fund.

**England in
War Times**

**A Little of How People of the British
Isles are Meeting New Conditions
Caused by the War.**

Reasoning that the increased demands of munitions plans and the continued enlistment of men for the army will drain the farming districts of Great Britain of most of the available men and that unless their places are taken by women, the country will suffer a serious food shortage, the government board of agriculture some time ago announced that a large number of women will be needed for work on farms. In conjunction with the board of trade, the board of agriculture has lately undertaken to recruit women for such work.

The recruiting is to be along lines similar to those followed in obtaining men for the army. It is proposed to issue an armlet to women willing to undertake farm work and those regularly registered for such service will also be entitled to wear a special uniform, particularly adapted to their needs as farmers. Committees of women are to canvass every village in the country and it is hoped that their efforts will be successful in raising an army of about 400,000 women farm workers.

Women have taken the places of men in many of the munitions factories and in numerous other lines of work. For the first time in history, women are being employed by the London police department, about a score having been put on the force to take the places of men who have enlisted and gone to war. Because of the scarcity of male workers women have even taken up the occupation of chimney-sweeping. Girl chimney-sweepers are now to be seen in all parts of London.

After two generations of free trade, England is now coming back to a protective tariff. A report submitted to the government by the advisory committee of the board of trade some time ago advocated government subsidies for certain industries and tariff protection for others. Among the trades said to be affected are toys, glass, cutlery, paper, electrical apparatus, jewelry and building material. For the first time since 1883 the Manchester chamber of commerce recently declared against free trade. Changes in the country's present tariff system allowing virtually free trade were discussed at some length at a recent meeting in London of representatives of all of the great commercial organizations of the country. A resolution for reciprocal trading relations and tariffs, after the war was approved almost unanimously. The resolution provides for preferential trading relations between all British countries for reciprocal trading relations between the British empire and allied countries, for favorable treatment of neutral countries, and "for restriction by tariff and otherwise on all trade relations with enemy countries" in order that it may be impossible to return to conditions existing prior to the war.

It is said that Ireland is enjoying extraordinary prosperity at present; never before was there so much money there. Although Ireland subscribed \$50,000,000 to war loans, there is now as much money in the banks as ever; all of them have maintained their dividends and all have showed increased profits. Ireland is mainly an agricultural country and the war has made her agriculture an extremely profitable industry. The past year was an exceptionally successful one for Irish farmers and prospects for the coming year are said to be equally good. The prosperous times have doubtless had an important part in checking emigration—official figures of emigration are the lowest on record.

It was announced recently that the

British government proposes to take over all the large whisky distilleries in the country and use them as munitions factories. In order to facilitate this step the importation of barley for distilling purposes is to be prohibited.

The average increase in the prices of food over the United Kingdom as a whole has been about 47 per cent since the beginning of the war. The British are drawing some consolation from the comparison of this increase with the increases in Berlin and Vienna, price advances in the former since the war began being more than 80 per cent.

The superstitious custom of knocking wood to avert bad luck has found its way into the British parliament. Some time ago Premier Asquith, in speaking before the House of Commons, referred to the fact that the transport service of the Admiralty had moved 2,500,000 men since the beginning of the war, with the loss of only 11-10 of one per cent. When this statement was made Lord of the Admiralty Balfour leaned forward and solemnly rapped on the wood of a table.

At the inquest over the bodies of victims of a Zeppelin raid in Staffordshire, the jurors, despite the opposition of the coroner, returned a verdict of willful murder on the Kaiser and Crown Prince of Germany as accessories before the fact. The coroner then announced that, as he was without a method of service against the Kaiser and Crown Prince, he refused to commit them for trial.

The Daily Standard, for about a century the leading morning paper of London, was offered at a receiver's sale recently. Such trying times now prevailing in the publishing field in Europe that no bid approaching the minimum price fixed by the court was received and the property was withdrawn.

A Slip of the Lip.

"I hear that Florence has broken her engagement with you, old fellow," said Ed.
"Yes," replied Frank.
"Well, I'm certainly sorry," said Ed. "Why did she break it?"
"Merely because I stole a kiss."
"What?" cried Ed. "She must be crazy to object to having her fiancé steal a kiss from her."
"Well," explained Frank. "The trouble was I didn't steal it from her."

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LABRADOR
CODFISH
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THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"THE MISSING MAN"

A 2 Act Modern Drama by the Kalem Company.

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An Essanay Drama, featuring G. M. Anderson.

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PROTECTION in Material.

PROTECTION in Style.

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PROTECTION
Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,

Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

OBITUARY

NOAH WARREN.

(Editor of the "Mail and Advocate.")
Dear Sir.—Please grant me space in your widely-circulated paper to record the death of our late brother Noah Warren.

The deceased was a loyal and true member of the Society of United Fishermen. For the past five or six years his health was falling him from the effects of an attack of beri-beri, from which he never fully recovered, although he had been working, at the fishery for the past two or three summers.

About December last he was seized by an attack of la grippe and owing to the effects of his former sickness and other complaints, including weak

lungs, developed into that most dreaded and well-known disease, commonly called the White Plague or consumption.

After a lingering illness of about three months, he passed to the Great Beyond on March 5th, and was laid to rest on Tuesday, March 7, his remains being escorted to the grave-side by the members of St. Mary's Lodge No. 16 (S.U.F.) to pay our last respects to our beloved brother.

The deceased leaves a mother, three brothers and one sister, besides a large circle of more distant relatives to mourn their sad loss. To the sorrow relatives we extend our sincere sympathy.

ANDREW G. KING,
Secretary S.U.F.

Herring Neck, Mar. 14, 1916.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

ANOTHER LOT OF 22 TUBS BEST BUTTER FROM MONTREAL On Consignment. PRICE IS RIGHT. J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 30, 1916

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

PROBABLY one of the most inexcusable acts of the Government since the House opened in the manner in which the Public Accounts have been treated.

The session opened later than the usual time and every account should have been ready for tabling immediately after opening.

The Public Accounts Committee which has been appointed this session for the first time in the history of the Legislature, has not had an opportunity of examining one account to date.

Anyway, be the reasons strong or weak, the fact remains that they should have been tabled two days after the House opened.

NIGHT SCHOOLS

THE House is now considering an Act to consolidate the Education Laws, and the discussion yesterday mainly had reference to Night Schools.

The F.P.U. Bonavista Platform contain a Night School plank. In 1913 the Government attempted to steal that plank, and Sir Edward's Manifesto contained a Night School plank.

Mr. Coaker yesterday asked if the Commission promised by the Premier to consider a system of Night Schools had been appointed.

The F.P.U. proposals embody a system that will embrace every settlement willing to avail of Night Schools from November 1st to April 30th in each year.

The Government has no plans or proposals regarding Night Schools, although it is supposed to be a part of their policy since 1913.

judged from the attitude now taken upon this matter.

Dr. Lloyd strongly advocated such schools and stated that he had derived the great bulk of his education from attending such continuation schools, having left school at the age of 12.

Mr. Coaker supported Dr. Lloyd's contention, making the following remarks: "The objection to many of the Boards is this, that the Parson forms the Board. He sends on the list of appointments and the Government puts them in the 'Gazette'."

I have had an experience myself in connection with Herring Neck where we had a business man on the Board, and in spite of the law he did not retire.

One man retiring will not make a great deal of difference to a Board of four or five members. If he has been a good man the same system will be carried on by the remaining members of the Board.

The Board should not simply consist of whoever the Parson wants, because there are scores of Parsons in Newfoundland that know very little about the requirements of education in this country.

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WHEN THE HOUR COMES

WHEN the British and German fleets come to grips (if they ever do) Britain's fleet will be ever amply prepared to withstand any aerial attack that may be directed in connection with the German fleet movement.

The House met at 3 p.m. yesterday, the session was rather quiet and but for the keen observation of the Opposition and their close criticism on all matters, which affect the public interest, the sitting would be one monotony of red tape and formality.

The members on the Government seats apparently are the most offensive creatures in existence and seem only capable of shaking off their modesty when a chance to augment their sessional indemnity presents itself.

In reply to Mr. Coaker's question on Order Paper dated March 28th, 1916, re money spent on account of Cold Storage for the years 1914 and 1915

Aug. 8, 1914—J. W. Hodge. Allowance cost operation, \$420.65

Sept. 5, 1914—Harvey and Co. Allowance on cost of plant 1014.42

July 6, 1915—J. W. Hodge. Allowance cost of operation 406.02

Sept. 2, 1915 Harvey and Co. Allowance on cost of plant 1014.42

In answer to portion of Mr. Coaker's question to the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs re amounts paid as Bounty for Shipbuilding;

1914—

July 14—T. G. Williams, "Gideon," 11 tons \$55.00

Sept. 2—Jno Rendell, "Annie K," 11 tons \$55.00

Oct. 16—D. Omond, Motor Boat, 30 tons \$240.00

Oct. 21—Geo. Harbin, "Young Hunter," 20 tons \$80.00

33 tons \$165.00

Oct. 21—Garret Hickey, "Ronald P," 20 tons \$80.00

Oct. 24—A. Tulk, "Alice T," 20 tons \$80.00

Dec. 7—W. Winsor, "Shake," 33 tons \$165.00

Dec. 28—Pat. Flynn, "Annie B. Flynn," 28 tons \$224.00

1915—

May 17—Jos. Matterface, "Joseph M," 19 tons \$95.00

June 15—Job Bros. and Co., "Hawata 2nd," 48 tons \$192.00

Aug. 28—Thos. Wakely, "Volunteer," 27 tons \$108.00

Sept. 10—M. P. Cashin, "Larina," 103 chener \$824.00

Oct. 6—Stephen Blackwood, "S. T. W. Blackwood," 26 tons \$208.00

Oct. 12—D. H. Murray, "Nplarine," 11 tons \$55.00

Nov. 11—John Farrell, "Ida F," 11 tons \$44.00

Nov. 29—G. J. Giovanni, "C. S. Giovanni," 60 tons \$480.00

Dec. 15—Geo. Beazley, "Meta E. Beazley," 11 tons \$88.00

Dec. 21—J. and W. Winsor, "Earl Kilchener," 87 tons \$716.00

Feb. 1—Wm. McLean, "Searston," 12 tons \$48.00

March 1—Jno. E. Lake, "Lake Geo," 26 tons \$208.00

Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, March 28, 1916.

Mr. Jennings presented a petition from the inhabitants of Little Bay Islands asking for the sum of \$100.00, to construct a road to the school there.

Mr. Halfyard presented a petition from Joe Batt's Arm asking for the sum of \$100.00 to repair a road in that settlement.

He also presented another petition from Sargents Cove asking for a sum of money to erect a breakwater in that locality and emphasized the great necessity of those

public improvements.

The Colonial Secretary then tabled the correspondence relating to Henebury's case at Beaverton.

Mr. Clapp then presented a petition from Trout River, Bonne Bay, asking for extension of telegraph communication with that place.

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YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, March 29th.

The House met at 3 p.m. yesterday, the session was rather quiet and but for the keen observation of the Opposition and their close criticism on all matters, which affect the public interest, the sitting would be one monotony of red tape and formality.

The members on the Government seats apparently are the most offensive creatures in existence and seem only capable of shaking off their modesty when a chance to augment their sessional indemnity presents itself.

In reply to Mr. Coaker's question on Order Paper dated March 28th, 1916, re money spent on account of Cold Storage for the years 1914 and 1915

Aug. 8, 1914—J. W. Hodge. Allowance cost operation, \$420.65

Sept. 5, 1914—Harvey and Co. Allowance on cost of plant 1014.42

July 6, 1915—J. W. Hodge. Allowance cost of operation 406.02

Sept. 2, 1915 Harvey and Co. Allowance on cost of plant 1014.42

In answer to portion of Mr. Coaker's question to the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs re amounts paid as Bounty for Shipbuilding;

1914—

July 14—T. G. Williams, "Gideon," 11 tons \$55.00

Sept. 2—Jno Rendell, "Annie K," 11 tons \$55.00

Oct. 16—D. Omond, Motor Boat, 30 tons \$240.00

Oct. 21—Geo. Harbin, "Young Hunter," 20 tons \$80.00

33 tons \$165.00

Oct. 21—Garret Hickey, "Ronald P," 20 tons \$80.00

Oct. 24—A. Tulk, "Alice T," 20 tons \$80.00

Dec. 7—W. Winsor, "Shake," 33 tons \$165.00

Dec. 28—Pat. Flynn, "Annie B. Flynn," 28 tons \$224.00

1915—

May 17—Jos. Matterface, "Joseph M," 19 tons \$95.00

June 15—Job Bros. and Co., "Hawata 2nd," 48 tons \$192.00

Aug. 28—Thos. Wakely, "Volunteer," 27 tons \$108.00

Sept. 10—M. P. Cashin, "Larina," 103 chener \$824.00

Oct. 6—Stephen Blackwood, "S. T. W. Blackwood," 26 tons \$208.00

Oct. 12—D. H. Murray, "Nplarine," 11 tons \$55.00

Nov. 11—John Farrell, "Ida F," 11 tons \$44.00

Nov. 29—G. J. Giovanni, "C. S. Giovanni," 60 tons \$480.00

Dec. 15—Geo. Beazley, "Meta E. Beazley," 11 tons \$88.00

Dec. 21—J. and W. Winsor, "Earl Kilchener," 87 tons \$716.00

Feb. 1—Wm. McLean, "Searston," 12 tons \$48.00

March 1—Jno. E. Lake, "Lake Geo," 26 tons \$208.00

Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, March 28, 1916.

Mr. Jennings presented a petition from the inhabitants of Little Bay Islands asking for the sum of \$100.00, to construct a road to the school there.

Mr. Halfyard presented a petition from Joe Batt's Arm asking for the sum of \$100.00 to repair a road in that settlement.

He also presented another petition from Sargents Cove asking for a sum of money to erect a breakwater in that locality and emphasized the great necessity of those

public improvements.

The Colonial Secretary then tabled the correspondence relating to Henebury's case at Beaverton.

Mr. Clapp then presented a petition from Trout River, Bonne Bay, asking for extension of telegraph communication with that place.

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After passing certain rates the Committee rose and reported progress.

The Educational Bill was then considered and the Leader of the Opposition referred to some length to the deplorable lack of any opportunity being afforded the young men of the Colony to improve their education after leaving school. He spoke of the great advantage of night schools, especially in the outports and explained the system in vogue in England.

Dr. Lloyd advocates technical schools dealing with fishery and other matters similar to those in Norway.

Mr. Coaker also supported the system and reminded the House that one of the planks in the Bonavista platform of the F. P. U. was the establishment of night schools to enable young people, who did not have the advantage of an early education, to better prepare themselves for the battle of life.

Mr. Halfyard then made a lengthy and very intelligent address on the subject of education and being over 20 years engaged in the profession of teaching he was very much at home on the matter. Mr. Halfyard thought the present bill neither improved nor retarded the cause of education. He ably reviewed the whole system from the standpoint of the teacher and showed the sad and woeful deficiency of our mode and system. Mr. Halfyard named all the countries of the world which are enjoying free and compulsory education and declared that if we in Newfoundland did not wake up we would not be worthy of our place as a part of the British Empire. He agreed with all the learned Leader of the Opposition had previously said on the subject, and advocated free and compulsory education for Newfoundland.

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Dr. Lloyd vigorously objected to this on the grounds that such a commission as is usually appointed are purely political and the House is asked to dedicate to this commission, the functions of which belong only to this Legislature, and the Proclamation of the Governor in Council proclaims that these men have done as to the law of the land without reference to this House. It was not a case of eminece of lawyers, as the Premier says, it was a matter of catering to certain political friends of the government who happened to be lawyers.

Sir Edward after trying to point out a precedent had finally to consent to a postponement of the reading of the bill and assured Doctor Lloyd he would see his objections were considered.

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Mr. Coaker reminded the Government that certain questions asked were still unanswered, after which the House until 2.30 p.m. this afternoon.

CORRECTION

In our notes of the proceedings of the House on Tuesday the name of Mr. Abbott, the popular member for Bonavista, does not appear in the debate on the matter of Old Age Pensions. We desire to correct that omission in justice to Mr. Abbott who opened the debate on the subject.

LOOK AFTER YOUR WELLS

AT this season of the year the wells need attention as melting snow, carrying with it in solution much of the refuse and decaying matter accumulated during the winter, constitutes a serious danger to the water supply found in most of our outports. Many wells are so constructed as to allow surface water to find its way around the tops, while, in others, particularly dug wells, it seeps in through the sides.

People seem to be quite careless in selecting a site for the water supply. They do not seem to realize the danger that attends the placing of wells near the refuse heap. Too much care cannot be taken in their location and protection. Even public wells are placed in very unfavorable locations at times; and we saw recently a well which supplies most of the people of a settlement placed within fifteen feet from a school closet, and several feet below it. When we remarked this to the people who drew their water from the well, it seemed to astonish them that the drainage from the school convenience would affect the water supply.

The well should be placed where the surface drainage from all possible sources of contamination is away from the well. No garbage, manure or rubbish should be dumped into sinks or basins in the immediate neighborhood, and such basins should be fenced off and kept free from polluting water. The use of cesspools should also be absolutely avoided in close proximity to the water supply. These are likely to be sources of the worst contamination.

Chords of Sympathy

First Clubwoman—"I noticed you talking to that old bore. Did she get on to her ailments?"

Second Clubwoman—"Yes. You might almost call it an organ recital."

Reid-Newfoundland Co. COLUMBIA IGNITOR CELLS. We have just received a shipment of the world-celebrated No 6 Dry Cells. WATER STREET STORES DEPT.

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Mr. Coaker's Speech on the Estimates Delivered on Monday

(Continued from page 2)

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—You around—well, it is time to cry "halt," and to ask that man to get out, and to find some other man who is willing to do whatever services are required, without dictating special terms.

Held Up Government Till he Was Given \$120.—The telegraph service between Beaverton and Change Islands was suspended last Fall, and Hennebury refused to attend to this work until the Government gave him \$120; and he held that work up for fourteen days during the busiest part of the season. When he did go to attend to the duties of his office he found that the cable was unharmed, and that the trouble lay in the telegraph office at Change Islands, where it was found that lightning had affected a ground wire; and for fourteen days the whole business of that station and Fogo Island was interrupted because the girl in charge of that office did not know how to test that wire and this man Hennebury refused to go and investigate the trouble until his demands were met. Is it any wonder that the people of the North have not any use for the Government? Do you know that this man is not only a repairer and an operator, but he is a political agitator as well, and very much opposed to the F.P.U.; he travels all over the North; and probably his services are very acceptable to the Government, and this is his reward for serving the Partp. But I am surprised that the Premier did not take some action—my confidence in the Premier led me to think that he would not be a party to any official holding up the public service for an increase of \$120.

War Expenditure.—There was one thing that was referred to by Dr. Lloyd and that has not been commented on by the Hon. Minister of Finance, and that was in reference to the War Expenditure. Dr. Lloyd said he had been a party to this war expenditure and that he was ready to shoulder his share of the responsibility. I can say for my part that I am willing to shoulder my portion of the responsibility for these expenses that you have incurred and that have to be properly met in the interests of the country and the Empire; but I am afraid that when the time for investigation comes, you will find that a large amount of this war vote which is going on now has been spent in a manner that will not give us satisfaction. Take the question of the "Petrel" and "Fogota" and their performance of patrol duties around our coasts last year. Why did you let these steamers go? Why did you charter these steamers? What use would the "Petrel" or the "Fogota" be in protecting the Colony if either of them met a submarine?

HON. MR. CASHIN.—There was an Admiral in charge.

Should Employ Fast Motor Boats.—**MR. COAKER.**—I am very much afraid that the Admiral would have made for the shore quickly if he had come in touch with a submarine. This year you are going to have the same expenditure. That being so, drop these steamers and get half a dozen small boats—fast motor boats—to do the patrol work. If there is a submarine to be seen on the ocean they will find her and also manage to get clear of her and get to land and give warning of the danger, but if a submarine gets sight of the H.M.S. "Petrel" or "Fogota," then good-bye to those steamers. With regard to the war expenditure, I may say that I do not intend to find fault with the Government for expending two or three million dollars in the defence of the Empire. If the necessity has arisen—and we all know it has—and Newfoundland has been called upon to do something for the maintenance of the Empire of which we love to be a part, I do not know there is any man in Newfoundland who is going to hesitate about giving you his support in expending money for this purpose. The other day when the Address in Reply was before the House, I said very little in regard to the matter because I thought I would have another opportunity when the vote for this purpose was being moved. I do not say that I am very much grieved over the response that has been made by some of the Northern Districts in connection with enrolment of young men. I do not think that any young man need feel ashamed of becoming a Naval Reservist or a Volunteer for the army under the circumstances that are now facing this Colony and the Empire generally. In my estimation there is nothing too good, no reward too great, for the young man that leaves his home, comes here and enlists, and offers his life for the service of the Empire. I hope that when these men return—and I feel sure a good many of them will—return with arms and legs off and physically unable to work, that the Colony will see that every one of these gallant men has enough to live on and sufficient to support themselves during the remaining years of their misery.

The Noblest Thing God Ever Made.—It is easy enough for a man to shirk his responsibility in a time like this and allow "the other fellow" to do his own and the staker's work, as well; it is easy enough for a man to shout "The King and Country are calling for men"—and then to himself say—"but I will remain at home and take it easy." But the young man that will leave his home—perhaps in some of the outports—and come up here and enlist and go to France or Gallipoli, or some other portion of the war-zone to which he is drafted, and risk his life for the furtherance of our cause, why, that man is the noblest creature that God ever made—he comes forward and willing offers his very life—he does not rest satisfied with protesting his loyalty to the Flag, he offers his all, and goes forward bravely to face death in order to protect his home and friends and maintain the liberty and freedom of the Colony. It is not a question of performing his obligations to his country by merely risking his money or worldly possessions. No, it is not merely that—but he comes forward and states his willingness to make, if necessary, the supreme sacrifice of all—that of his own life. Such is a man, and one of whom any country might well be proud. In connection with this subject I may say that I am a firm believer in the principles of Conscription at such times as those we are now passing through. In the past few months I have taken my stand on public platforms and expressed my feelings on the subject of enlistment; and have done my best to help the various recruiting campaigns and urged all eligible young men to come forward and voluntarily enlist for the defence of the Empire.

Ladies, Misses' and Child's WHITE WEAR.

Just Opened:
Ladies, Misses & Children's American White Wear.
Blouses, Knickers, Skirts, Camisoles and Middy Blouses
Steer Bros.

power they will go on fighting? They are built of the same stuff as we are; they have the same determination to win; and that spirit is going to make the war all the longer. We should, therefore, leave no stone unturned to see that Britain is victorious in this struggle; and all I hope is that the Hon. Minister of Finance—or whoever has charge of our expenditures—will do everything in his power to see that good value is given for the money that we spend for this purpose.

Not Flowing With Milk and Honey.—Now, the Hon. Member for Hurin in his address on opening day stated that everything was blooming like the roses; that everything was prosperous and that prices were Work was abundant, he said; every branch of industry and trade had prospered, employment had been abundant, and our general position was one which might well be envied. The reply to all that is this: You have a revenue of four million dollars; a revenue for this wonderful year; a year in which we are told the country is prosperous and doing well. One would imagine from his description that the country was overflowing with milk and honey, and he considered it wonderful that you were getting a revenue of four million dollars, but I tell you that this is not so, the country is not prosperous. When that time comes the revenue will be six million. The tariff which you have at present, with everything taxed up to the highest point should give a revenue of six million in normal times. When that revenue is produced, you can make up your mind that the country is prosperous; but that is not the condition of affairs now. You are getting on very well, it is true; you have recovered from the bad condition of 1914. It is wonderful to see how well the country has got on; but you should not make it out better than it is. When the day comes when times are normal again, you can make up your mind that with the present tariff, the revenue will be six million dollars. That will be the day for Newfoundland!

Elected Road Boards.—During the year we have had elections held all over the country for the return of elective Road Boards. I am sorry that all the settlements are not represented by these Boards. There has been some hesitation on the part of some of the men on these Boards, because they thought by having elections, the control of money would pass out of their hands. In some settlements where there are no elective Boards, that is the reason, and the men in charge of the Old Boards did not call meetings, because they were afraid that they would not have control of the money under the new scheme, and the people themselves did not know how to carry it out. I am pleased to find that there has been such a response. In Bonavista Bay there are not half a dozen settlements that have not elective Boards. In Twillingate there are very few places that have not elected Boards, and I feel sure that when the next Board election comes around there will be no complaints from any part of the country in this regard. During the last few years members of the Government side of the House thought that we were wrong in our opinion as to the demand for this system, but the result has shown that they were wrong, and that we were right, and I hope that the Department of Public Works will do all in their power to see that everything runs harmoniously and that the Road Boards are given every assistance they require. I feel that the present Minister of Public Works will do his best in this regard. I have no occasion to complain of Mr. Woodford since I came to the House, and I feel sure that the same harmony will continue under the new system.

Useless Officials.—You will remember, sir, that I offered to give the Prime Minister a list showing where he could reduce the officials of the public services. I said that I would give the Prime Minister a list if he would promise to carry out my recommendations, but he would not make that promise, but I can tell the Minister of Finance and Customs and the Prime Minister that in Green Bay there are ten or fifteen officials that we could get on very well without. In fact they are nothing but a nuisance to the community. They are only breeders of strife, division and trouble. I suppose the same is true in other districts, but I know that we have several places in Twillingate where you might save many hundreds of dollars. I pointed out last year that at Exploits there is a Sub-collector of Customs, who you are paying four or five hundred dollars, when you might get forty or fifty men in the place to do for \$50.00. Moreton's Hr. you are paying \$400, and I am sure Mr. Jennings will bear me out when I say that you can get a man at \$50.00 to do the work a great deal better. Then at Lewisporte you have an official that is costing you \$300. You could get that work done just as well for \$200. The official there is a good man, energetic and attentive. You will remember that a letter was read from him the other day in which he gave particulars about the pit-prop business. He does his work all right, but the work at Lewisporte could be done for \$200, and that man could be given a position in some place where he would be necessary. At Botwood you are paying a man \$500 to do the magistrate work. Now, there is no need of a magistrate there. You have Mr. Fitzgerald, who does the work at Grand Falls, and who calls at Bishop's Falls, and if he can do the work in these two places and spend three days a

week in St. John's, he could easily go to Botwood and Lewisporte and do the work there, and he would do the work much better than the man you have there now. Then, again at Botwood shipping is done. You send down a couple of tide-waiters from outside the district and give them \$400 salary and \$30 and \$25 a month board money. Do you expect that men in similar position in other parts of the country are going to put up with paying their own board when they know the Botwood men are found by the Government? You don't give board money to men in other parts of the country? What do you send those men there for? Is there anything square or proper in a Government Department that takes men from other parts of the country to send to Botwood, when a hundred men could be found in the district? I would give you a list of officials not wanted that would save you \$50,000. Of course that list is not going to be accepted by the Government. You cannot go on much longer like this. By so doing you are piling up the majority in favor of Mr. Clift, Mr. Jennings and myself in Green Bay.

Refused Information Last Session.—There are some statements of expenditures in connection with 1914-1915 that I want. There is quite a list of them. I asked the Minister of Finance and Customs for a somewhat similar list last year, but I did not get it. I am going to ask this evening for some detailed statements of certain expenditures, and if the Minister will make a point of giving me that information, he will have very little trouble in connection with the Estimates. We do not intend to keep them here dodging from day to day; we do not want the session to be too long, and if you give us the information we ask for in connection with the expenditure of last year, you will find that we will facilitate business in every way possible.

An Expert
The Husband—"I do not know just how I offended you, I'm sure."
The Wife—"No wonder, Charles you have such a lot of ways!"

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP
GUARANTEED PURE
Save the Wrappers, they are valuable. \$10.00 will be given the person saving the most for 1916.
M. A. DUFFY,
SOLE AGENT.
Agents Wanted.

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.
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