

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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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.

**Carson Says Derby Scheme Was Poor One**

**Sir Edward Warns Government of Seriousness of the Situation—Says We Must in Long Run Face General Compulsion—Seems to be Strong Conflict of Opinion on Subject**

LONDON, 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.

**May Prohibit Importation of Automobile Tyres**

LONDON, Mar. 30.—In response to a question in the Commons to-day, Captain Ernest Pretymann, Parliament Secretary of the Board of Trade said, there was at present no intention to prohibit the importation of tyres for automobiles and bicycles, but he could give no undertaking as to the future.

Pretymann had been asked whether, in view of the large amount of tyres imported from the States, the Board of Trade intended to continue to allow them in.

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

## Enlistment Still Vexed Question

LONDON, Mar. 30.—An important pronouncement from the Government on the vexed question of the enlistment of married men was expected in the House of Commons to-day. The Cabinet Council, before the House assembled to discuss the matter and in some quarters it was expected that radical decisions will be made, as how ever, Premier Asquith, Foreign Secretary Grey, War Secretary Kitchener, and Minister of Munitions Lloyd George have not as yet returned from Paris, where they took part in the conference of the Allies, this war not possible.

A settlement of the question as to whether it will be possible to avoid resort to obligatory service for married men as well as single men, was necessarily postponed. The pivotal point in the situation, is that Premier Asquith's declaration some months ago, that he would not remain a member of any Government which introduced a general conscription. In face of this binding declaration it would seem that conscription for married men could only come about by the disappearance of Asquith from the Ministry. It may therefore be assumed that another obligatory Service Bill will not be introduced into Parliament without a grave Cabinet conflict and crisis.

When Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, moved an adjournment of the House to-

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.

## 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.

## 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."

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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.

## HUNS RESUME BIG OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN

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.

## 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.

## He Startled the House of Commons

Army Officer Jumps Over Railing of Gallery and Shouts "Protect the Heads of British Soldier From Shrapnel Fire"—Was Retired After Delivering His Speech

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

## 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.

## 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.

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## To Care For Graves Of Britain's Dead

LONDON, Mar. 30.—The Government has appointed the Prince of Wales chairman of the National Committee to make permanent provisions for the care of the graves of British soldiers in France and Belgium.

# 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

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which we sell at **45c. lb.**

**ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER**  
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**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.  
Inch. w. f. road

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 terminal.

**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. I 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. Penston, \$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.

**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?

Now, I am sorry to find that the Public Accounts for the year 1914-1915 have not been brought up. The country expects us to look into these things, as well as pass your Estimates for the coming year. I have not yet seen the public accounts.

**HON. MINISTER FINANCE**—I am very sorry. That was an accident. They will be here to-morrow. **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 Government for paying our salaries for

**H**AVING 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.

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**Intended Sailings:**

From New York:	From St. John's:
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**

(Continued on page 5)

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EVAPORATED  
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GOOD MEN STAYING TO

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Barristers, Solicitors  
and Notaries.

New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,  
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**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.

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

TO-DAY'S CHAPTER,

**"Spontaneous Combustion."**

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"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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A Biograph Comedy.

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An Essanay Drama, featuring G. M. Anderson.

**"JUST LIKE KIDS"**

Billy Reeves in a Screaming Lubin Comedy.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.  
A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

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**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.

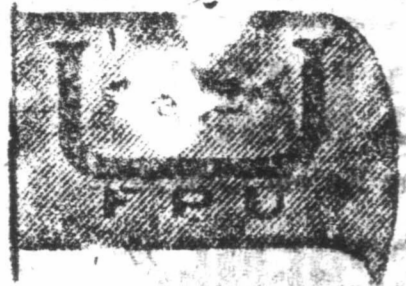
ANDREW G. KING,  
Secretary S.U.F.

Herring Neck, Mar. 14, 1916.

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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 estimates have been under consideration for several days, yet the Public Accounts has not been tabled; even the Fisheries Report has not been tabled. The accounts for 1914-15 are therefore a closed book to the House to date.

The session opened later than the usual time and every account should have been ready for tabling immediately after opening. No such thing has been done. The Opposition has asked for the tabling of the Public Accounts several times; but in vain. Why have they not been tabled? Is there a reason behind the delay?

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. The Committee has the power to investigate every expenditure and summon whom it may to give information respecting public expenditure. Is this the reason why the accounts have not been tabled?

Anyway, be the reasons strong or weak, the fact remains that they should have been tabled two days after the House opened. Let us hope that they will be tabled to-day and all need of further comment stopped.

**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. Nothing more has been heard of it.

Mr. Coaker yesterday asked if the Commission promised by the Premier to consider a system of Night Schools had been appointed. The reply was that nothing had been done.

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 school used is to be the largest in the community and all teachers in the community to take classes, receiving as remuneration a bonus from the Government; the senior teacher in the community to be the principal of the Night School. Such a system would be simple, not expensive and very effective.

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

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. When this Bill was discussed on Monday Dr. Lloyd asked the Premier to disallow a proposal of the Superintendent, who wanted a retiring member of the Board made eligible for re-election.

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.' These are not always the best men in the community—not always the best men in the interest of education. They generally consist of business men, and business men are not always the best men to have on the Board."

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. The Parson retained him year after year and the authorities upheld him. Herring Neck is without a superior school because business men stayed on the Board and backed up the Parson, and the children had to do with an inferior education when they might have had a good one.

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. It is a good thing to have a man retiring every year. From the experience I have had it is my opinion that the people should be allowed to elect their own Board. Each denomination ought to meet at some time—say at Easter when they have their Church meeting—and the people of that denomination ought to have the right to elect their own Boards every second year.

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. I have had the experience, and I say to-day that the educational condition of the people in Herring Neck is a disgrace to the clergymen that have worked there. They have had plenty of money to operate a good school but instead of keeping one good school in a centre and given the children the benefit, they have scattered the money in lots, and the result is that very little benefit has come from it at all. I suppose there is no place in Green Bay where the children are so far behind.

I am not in favour of that section. Let the law remain as it was. There is no good purpose to be served by this. If there is a good man on the Board, the good work will continue after he goes off. I am not going to suggest in connection with this Bill any alteration in any of the parts, but this issue is one of the planks in the Fishermen's Union Bonavista platform and if we come back in control of the Government School Boards will be elected by the people, and they will be able to select who they wish.

Dr. Lloyd also proposed an amendment in connection with the word "laymen," suggesting person instead of men, so that ladies could be members of these Boards. There are plenty of ladies in the various communities that would make good material for members of these Boards. They are accustomed to looking after children and many of them are, perhaps, school teachers who have married and settled down in these places.

Now the Fishermen's Protective Union does not hold the idea that the whole public should select the whole Board. Take the Church of England for instance: once a year they assemble for their Easter vestry meeting; the Methodists have another time to meet and do the general work of their Church. At these meetings a Board for two years could be elected by the people assembled and all the trouble would be over. You will find that if you let the people elect the Board, they will always elect those who will do the best work in the interests of education."

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER—I will consider those suggestions, Mr. Chairman, and I would now move the Committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

Extremes.  
"Funny thing about Mrs. Hoppur, beautiful clothes, but no style." "That's where she differs from some others, who have beautiful style but no clothes."

**WHEN THE HOUR COMES**

WHEN THE British and German fleets come to grips (if they ever do) Britain's fleet will be found amply prepared to withstand any aerial attack that may be directed in connection with the German fleet movement. In sea-planes Britain is superior to her antagonist, and it seems that the Germans have concentrated all their efforts on development of the Zeppelin as a defensive arm.

As the critical time draws nigh (if the fleets are ever to meet) there is some anxiety regarding a Zeppelin fleet being of serious import in the enemy's programme. The Zeppelin has a very wide range of vision, and might be able to keep the German fleet better informed of its rival's movements than could the slow-moving sea-plane. But this should not disconcert anybody who has studied the naval situation. The statistics which we recently furnished regarding the rival fleets should give us a degree of assurance that is tantamount to the absolute security.

The naval fight must ultimately result in a titanic gunnery battle. Zeppelins may attempt to bomb the larger British ships; but to strike a battleship running at possibly 25 knots would require more accuracy than the Zeppelin shooters have as yet displayed. If they cannot hit well-fixed marks in London and elsewhere, they certainly will not hit a moving battleship. They would have to approach so near as to meet with almost certain destruction by the aerial guns and the sea-planes of the British fleet.

We should have no fear of a naval engagement. Our men can face it without fear with the courage and confidence of the "British tar."

Admiral Beatty has shown us what our men can do, and will do when the Hun flotilla dares to venture into the open sea.

**GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS**

- MARCH 30
- LAST duel in Newfoundland, fought on Robinson's Hill, between Captain Rudkin and Ensign Philpot; Philpot was killed, 1826.
- Keough's Bill for increased Parliamentary representation, lost on second reading, 1833.
- Ten women and two men drowned off Catalina while looking for seals, 1877.
- Sealing vessel Isabella Ridley arrived at Harbor Grace from seal fishery, 5,500 seals, 1879.
- George A. Pitts died in London, 1882.
- Account of the loss of steamer Windsor Lake at ice, 1896.
- John L. Healey opened business, 1895.
- Assembly closed; Governor Murray, acting on the advice of Chamberlain, assented to Railway Bill, 1898.
- Thomas Cadigan, pioneer fisherman of Logy Bay, died, 1882.
- C. X. Hobbs left Newfoundland, 1882.
- The Kingaloch, Captain Burke, belonging to L. O'Brien & Co., 144 tons, arrived from the seal fishery with 6,400 seals; crew, 44 men, 1847.
- Rioters' demonstration in front of Colonial Building; men demanding bread or work, 1886.

**SIR SAM'S VARIOUS ATTAINMENTS**

New York Times.—General Hugh's advocacy of the democratic army and the training of all the men of a nation for it is based on the knowledge of his own experience and the traditions of his family. His great-grandfather, with two sons, was killed at Waterloo, and another son was wounded there. His own son and two of his brothers are officers in the Canadian army now in Europe, and his own life has been a blend of literary activities in times of peace and of fighting whenever England or Canada has had any little trouble to attend to. For example, he has been lecturer in English literature and history in Toronto collegiate institute, and for twelve years he was proprietor and editor of a newspaper. On the other hand, he fought so well in South Africa that he attained high rank in the British army, and he has had various military experiences in minor uprisings. Then, to keep the balance between the civil and military parts of his career, he has been a member of the Canadian parliament since 1892. In 1911 he became Minister of Militia in Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet.

**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. Their duty is performed by giving a silent vote in all matters and leave the Premier and Heads of the different departments to defend as best they can the tottering Tory fabric from the assaults of the Liberal Union Forces.

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 the Minister of Marine and Fisheries begs to table herewith the following statement:

- 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. Osmund, Motor Boat, 30 tons ..... \$240  
Oct. 21—Geo. Harbin, "Young Hunter," 20 tons ..... \$80.00  
33 tons ..... \$165.00  
Oct. 21—Garret Hickey, "Ronald P," 20 tons ..... \$80  
Oct. 24—A. Tulk, "Alice T," 20 tons ..... \$80  
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, "Nolarine," 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. Jennings strongly supported the prayer of the petitioners.

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 Henbury's case at Beaverton.

Mr. Clapp then presented a petition from Trout River, Bonne Bay, asking for extension of telegraph communication with that place. Mr. Clapp pointed out the great need of this facility and as the cost was small compared with the benefits which would be derived he hoped the Government would accede to the prayer of petitioners.

The following notice of questions were given.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

Dr. Lloyd told the Finance Minister that there were certain items in that part of the estimates under consideration, which he would like to have time to investigate. The same was held over.

The salaries paid to Relieving Officers were discussed, and Mr. Halfyard strongly objected to the discrepancy practised in paying such officials. He complained that the officer at Musgrave Hr. was only receiving \$20.00 per annum which was unfair. Mr. H. contrasted the different districts and showed the Committee that such a large district as Twillingate in which three relieving officers were engaged only received \$185.00 between them. Yet the small District of Carbonear, in which only one man was doing the work, he received as salary \$300.00. He then read a list showing population of each district and amounts paid to relieving officers, and proved to the Committee that a great injustice was done to some men in regard to the salaries. For instance, if these salaries were paid on a per capita basis Fogo should receive \$160 instead of \$60, which is now paid.

The Premier in reply took some time to try to convince the House that the discrepancy was excusable, but Mr. Halfyard told him it was contrary to all logical deductions, and put it all over Sir Edward by proclaiming that the Premier was trying to side track the issue and added that any man who could see a hole in a ladder knew that bad politics was behind it.

Sir Edward in his usual style shifted his chair back a little more, and then tried to shift the blame over on Mr. Morine by stating that the appointment was made in 1898.

When the grant for the Halifax School for the Blind was before the Committee the Hon. Colonial Secretary took the opportunity to tell of his visit to that institution last fall, and spoke in the highest praise of the great work being performed there, and the results which have been achieved is really astounding, said Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Coaker said he hoped since the Colonial Secretary had seen something of the good work done for those afflicted by blindness, etc. at Halifax, that he would induce the Government to increase the grant so that some effort may be made to educate the remaining 45 blind children at present in Newfoundland. Mr. Coaker spoke of Mr. John Weir's address at the Supreme Convention of the F.P.U. last November, asking for the support of that body and told the House that the F. P. U. had resolved to assist in this very worthy undertaking, and closed his remarks by asking the Government to increase the grant by at least \$2,000, so that eight more of God's afflicted may have the opportunity of an education which will render them useful to themselves and the country in the years to come.

Mr. Clift asked the Government if cases were sent to the institution at the expense of the Government, whose parents were wealthy enough to pro-

vide such an education for their children with private means.

The Colonial Secretary stated that Mr. O'Dwyer had charge of that work and had no doubt but helpless cases received first consideration.

Mr. Halfyard asked the Minister of Public Works to table the amounts of special grants issued by this Department to the settlement of St. Jacques District, Fortune Bay, from Jan. 1st, 1915, to date; also copy of returns of same has been received.

Dr. Lloyd then addressed the Committee on the subject and showed the vital importance of educating our afflicted. We could not measure in dollars and cents the great advantage such an education afforded. He referred to Mr. Weir's case as an instance. He knew Mr. Weir well before he lost his sight and since, and had no hesitation in stating that that gentleman was a better man from point of knowledge and education since he lost his sight than he was before, thanks to the admirable education he received at the Halifax institution.

If Mr. Weir had never lost his sight, said Dr. Lloyd, he would not be likely to be of so much benefit to his fellowman and be worth the salary he is receiving to-day. The Leader of the Opposition pointed out that if nothing more was done by that a number of those poor afflicted children would grow up to be a burden and drag upon the Colony and a misery to themselves for life.

The Premier promised to try hard to accede to the Opposition's request in this particular.

While the Hospital vote was being discussed Mr. Jennings took the opportunity of telling the Committee of the scant courtesy which he received while visiting a patient at the institution recently, when a certain official accosted him and asked for his permit, and upon the hon. gentleman replying that he had no permit apart from the privilege which his position gave him, the official still insisted that he should produce a permit upon his next visit.

The Colonial Secretary was sorry that the Hon. Member for Twillingate was treated so discourteously at the Hospital, and stated that if Mr. Jennings would lodge a complaint, giving the name of the Official in question, he would have him reprimanded for his conduct. Officials, said Mr. Bennett, should be glad to see Mr. Jennings call there, and as a representative of the people whose institution it is, M. H. A.'s have a perfect right to every courtesy at the hands of officials at any institution.

Mr. Coaker said that he thought a caution was all was necessary, as he did not think Mr. Jennings had any desire to injure any official in the service. Personally he always received every courtesy at the Hospital.

Mr. Jennings stated he was ready to forgive this man for his behavior as he may possibly be in doubt as to his, Mr. Jennings' position, and in an amusing way related to the House an experience he once had while traveling on the train, when a fellow passenger inquired of Mr. Jennings' occupation, and when modestly told he was a member of the House of Assembly the man puffed vigorously at his pipe, shook his head, and looking at Mr. Jennings said: "Well you don't look much like one."

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, es-

pecially 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.

The further consideration of this bill was deferred for the present.

A bill respecting the control of trading in certain commodities were dealt with, after which the Act to Consolidate the Statutes was discussed.

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.

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."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

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

# 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 warzone 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 for 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.
  - 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.**

SHIPPING

The Alembic, Capt. Coward, left New York a few days ago and should be here next week.

The S.S. Noreg arrived at Alicante on the 27th, fish laden from this port, after a run of 14 days, all well.

The S.S. "Turret Court", Capt. McDonald, which came in here for repairs will resume her voyage to Manchester to-morrow.

The S.S. Dundee which came here with coal to the Reid Nfd. Co. and has been ready to sail to placencia since Tuesday is still detained by bad weather and heavy sea.

Head Const. Peet was in receipt of a letter from his son Corporal Thos. Peet by the last mail. It is dated at Suez and he says that he is now again fit to have a go at either Turk or Teuton. He had been in hospital and was a pretty sick man for a while.

The old man James Griffin who was found in a stable near Mundy's Pond Tuesday evening in a bad state is improving at the hospital. When his condition permits he will be operated upon for severe frost bite and will likely lose some of his toes.

PROSPERO SAILS WEST

The Prospero sails West to-night taking a large freight and as passengers: H. Beckett, W. Beckett, R. Keefe, Mrs. Hartigan, Mrs. Write and several steerage.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

St. John's MUNICIPAL BOARD PUBLIC NOTICE

By-Law Relating to Sanitary Accommodation for Persons Employed in Factories and Other Buildings.

UNDER and by virtue of the power vested in the Municipal Council under an Act passed by the Legislature on March 22nd, 1910, the Municipal Board at its meeting held on the 16th day of March, A.D. 1916, made the following By-Law:

BE IT RESOLVED—

(1) The owner or occupier of every house, factory or other building where men and women are employed, or intended to be employed, or in attendance, shall furnish such house, factory, or other building with proper separate sanitary accommodation, for persons of each sex, within sixty (60) days after the publication of this Resolution in the Royal Gazette.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the foregoing By-Law shall be subject, on conviction, to a fine of not less than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25), and not exceeding Fifty Dollars (\$50).

St. John's Municipal Council Offices, 24th day of March, A.D., 1916.

By order, JOHN L. SLATTERY, Secretary-Treasurer.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER. Good wages; reference required. Apply BRITISH CLOTHING COMPANY.—mar28

COAT AND VEST MAKERS WANTED—Good wages and constant work. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING COY.—mar25,31,tf

V. C. and British Colonel Dark, Mixed IS GREAT. TRY IT! At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

"Sable Island" Reaches Port

First Arrived For 1916 Has Bumper Trip—Hails For 23,000 Prime Young Harps—Crew all Well—Voyage on Whole Was Pleasant One

The good ship "Sable Island," Capt. Jacob Kean, arrived here from the icefields this morning at 9.30, the first ship to arrive from the seal fishery for 1916. Through the kindness of the gentlemanly Chief Officer we received the particulars of the ship's voyage.

The Sable Island hails for 23,000 prime young harps, with a few old hoods, is fully loaded between decks and has about 1000 seals in pounds on the upper deck. The ship bore up for home on Sunday morning last and experienced a heavy East wind and high sea as she came along while in the ice a heavy swell ran all the time.

The ship came along slowly in the fog and bad weather prevailing since Sunday night and made Bay de Verde at 6 p.m. yesterday while a heavy sea ran and a gale of N.E. wind blew. The ship bore up about 70 miles N.E. of the Funks.

The ship struck the seals very quickly, leaving Pool's Island Saturday the 11th inst. and was in the harps the next evening, Sunday, the 12th, at 7 o'clock, striking them about 60 miles N.E. of the Funks. After a while the Sam Blandford and Florizel put in appearance and as the ice was heavy they had to force their way along to the big patch and by Wednesday morning they were in the thick of them, killing and panning 8000 that day. The Bloodhound secured the same and the Florizel being a more powerful ship could easily get round and secured 18,000 to the Eastward of the Sable Island. These ships had only one day's killing out of this patch and after that the Sable Island and the others steamed away to the N.N.E. and the ship struck a small patch all alone and from it secured about 2000.

She then steamed to the N.W. with the Neptune and Eagle, struck the fat on St. Patrick's Day appropriately enough she was in company with thousands of harps, a fact which rendered memorable the day. She panned here 16,000, had then more than her load and left behind her 16 flags or over 3000 seals which she could not take and which were secured by other steamers. Most of these were given the Erik.

To be correct the ship bore up at 8 a.m. Sunday last and passed within half a mile of the Florizel, which then had 35,000. The Erik, Bloodhound, Terra Nova, Neptune and Eagle were all well fished when the Sable Island left them.

The spring was blustry occasionally with very heavy ice to contend with. Not an accident occurred on the ship nor hardly a man was ill.

The Mail and Advocate heartily congratulates Capt. Jacob on the success attending his voyage and extends the same to his hearty crew.

THE NICKEL

The holiday programme at the Nickel Theatre yesterday, attracted large audiences both afternoon and evening. The pictures were about the finest ever shown in the city. 'The Exploits of Elaine' was thrilling from start to finish, and was very closely followed. 'The Mystery of Mary' was acted in a brilliant manner by the members of the Vitagraph Company 'The Bachelor's Baby' and the comedy, 'Street Fakirs,' were also excellent types of pictures. This evening the programme will be repeated, and we feel sure there will be a large attendance as all will want to see the 'Exploits of Elaine.'

FOGOTA SEARCHING FOR 'SVALAND'

Secures Another Prize Yesterday afternoon Hon. John C. Crosbie had a message from Captain Moore of the S. S. Fogota saying that the ship was giving assistance to the S. S. Forley, which the ship ran across in a disabled condition. The Fogota has now been out several days in search of the 'Svaland' reported dismasted about 240 miles off Halifax and sailed for Louisburg with every equipment for salvaging the disabled Norwegian.

Late last night another message came to hand saying the ship had the Forley in tow and was making good progress. The ship's position was 230 miles off Halifax, and if the weather proves at all moderate, the Fogota shall get her to port.

Some 18 Naval Reserve men who had spent a year in the British Navy arrived here by yesterday's express.

LOCAL ITEMS

The popular "flipper" was in evidence to-day on Water Street for the first time this spring. Some sold for 80 cents per dozen.

A man who allowed his horse to stand on the street for hours in the weather was before Judge Hutchings to-day on a charge of cruelty to animals. He was fined \$2.00 or 7 days.

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier of the Customs had a message to-day saying that the schr. Tintonia put in to Trepassay yesterday. She is from Salem, Mass., with kerosene, &c., for this port. She will leave for here when the weather clears.

A Naval Reservist who had been enjoying himself almost too well since returning from the War was arrested by the police last evening and another was taken in late. Both were charged with drunkenness to-day but were released by Mr. Hutchings, K.C.

The curling trophies which were won during the winter will be presented to-night at the Curling Rink by Mr. LeMessurier, the President. Most of them are very handsome. The Glee Club will entertain the members after 9.30 to-night. A very enjoyable evening is anticipated.

The following letter, dated Feb. 29th, was received at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday from Lind & Couto:—"The market continues in the same congested condition as previously advised. The demand is very poor and although prices have been lowered all round the consumption has not improved. No further supplies will be required for some months to come. The exchange is about 34 to 35, nominal."

OBITUARY

MR. EDWARD MOAKLER

While Mr. Edward Moakler, well known in the city, was in the R. C. Cathedral yesterday evening, shortly before 6 o'clock he was seized with a sudden illness and people in the Church quickly went to his aid. As he was seen to be dangerously ill Rev. Dr. Green was soon at his side and last rites of the Church were administered. He was then conveyed to his home on Prospect Street in the ambulance, where he was attended by Drs. Cowperthwaite and O'Connell, who did all that medical skill could do to revive the unconscious man but without avail, as he died a short while after arrival at his home.

Mr. Moakler for over 30 years past was a faithful servant of Messrs. Shea & Co. and ranked amongst our best citizens. A widow and son are left to mourn him, to whom, as well as other relatives, The Mail and Advocate extends its condolence.

MR. R. J. COSTIGAN

At 1.30 p.m. yesterday three passed away another well known and highly respected man in the person of Mr. R. J. Costigan of Bell Island. Mr. Costigan, who was in his 52nd year, was a native of St. John's, but went to Bell Island some 20 years ago where he identified himself with the public and social life of the Island and for several years acted as tidewater there.

Mr. Costigan was the proprietor of the well known Costigan Hotel on the Island and was a man highly esteemed both there and in his native city of St. John's. He is survived by a widow and one son, Mr. R. Costigan, and two sisters, Mesdames P. Redmond and J. Myron of this city. To the sorrowing widow and relatives The Mail and Advocate extends its sympathy.

Will Investigate Charges Against Ex-War Minister

PETROGRAD, Mar. 29.—The Council of Empire, recognizing the necessity of investigating the recent insufficiency of munitions at the Russian front, has ordered the opening of a preliminary inquiry into accusations against General Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, and General Jomina Korowateff, Chief of the Artillery Department.

Not Sure of Turkey

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 29.—George Bernhard, a German statesman, writing in the Vossisch Zeitung, recognizes that a separate Turkish peace is possible. Herr Bernhard points out that British statesmen ought to realize that even if Turkey were to conclude a separate peace, the Central Empires would not be placed at any marked disadvantage.

Poor Prospects Gulf Fishery

Only 14,000 Seals so Far Accounted For—Northern Fleet do Not Report Much Change in Their Catches Since Last Report

Messages received last night by the Postal Telegraphs and to various firms in the city stated the Sable I. was at Bay deVerde and the Eagle, Neptune and Bloodhound at Valleyfield. It is likely that all four ships will reach port during the day. The Blandford reported her catch yesterday as being 17,000 and the Ranger in the Gulf reported killing 500 seals for the day. The Florizel reports having steamed over 100 miles during the day and killing 50 old harps. The Terra Nova secured a number of hoods yesterday and in the evening sighted a patch of bedlamers.

The following messages were received last evening and night:—

To Job Bros.

SAML. BLANDFORD—Got 17,000. NEPTUNE—Arrived at Pool's Island at 3 p.m.; weather bad.

To Bowring Bros.

FLORIZEL—Traversed the ocean to-day for 100 miles; saw nothing except old ones; batted 50 of them; Terra Nova close by; position, Fogo N.E. 20 miles; Erik and S. Blandford jammed near Cape John.

TERRA NOVA—Picking up a few hoods; saw a spot of bedlamers late this evening; Florizel in company.

RANGER—10 miles S.W. of Deadman's Island; ice tight; ship jammed; men panned 500 to-day; Diana, Seal and Viking in sight.

VIKING—5 miles W.S.W. of Grindstone; ice very heavy; difficult to pick up pans; Magdalen Islanders stealing our pans; ice tight as far as can be seen; ice very heavy.

To Harvey & Co.

SABLE IS.—Arrived at Bay de Verde 5 p.m.

To Baine Johnston, & Co.

BLOODHOUND—At Pool's Island; all well.

THE CATCH

Table listing catches for various ships: Florizel (42,000), Neptune (35,000), Eagle (30,000), Terra Nova (26,000), Bloodhound (25,000), Sable Island (23,000), Erik (17,000), Samuel Blandford (17,000), Viking (6,000), Ranger (6,000), Diana (2,000). Total: 227,000.

OFFICIAL SEALING NEWS

Wireless to Postmaster General Via Fogo—Terra Nova, Florizel, S. Blandford, Erik, report crews aboard and well. Via Cape Ray—Viking, Ranger, Diana and Seal, all well; no men on ice.

EAGLE, NEPTUNE AND BLOODHOUND COMING

Messrs Bowring Bros. had a wire this forenoon saying that the Eagle, Neptune, and Bloodhound had left Valleyfield this morning. They passed Elliston at 11 a.m. in the order mentioned, but it is expected that the Bloodhound will arrive at Harbor Grace first, as she has five miles less of a course to cover than the other ships. There is no ice in Conception Bay so that she will get up all the quicker. The Eagle and Neptune should arrive about 7 p.m.

General Lageau Killed

PARIS, Mar. 29.—General Lageau, one of the youngest French Brigadiers, has been killed in action at Verdun. He distinguished himself in Africa, where he served with the Marchand Expedition.

Hun Naval Officers Recalled to Ships

LONDON, Mar. 29.—A Toronto Globe Central News despatch from Geneva, says that German naval officers holding temporary commands in the land forces, are said to have been recalled to their ships.

Aurora Reported

LONDON, Mar. 29.—The Premier of New Zealand has been notified by wireless that the auxiliary ship Aurora, of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition, expects to arrive off New Zealand on Friday, according to despatches from Reuter's correspondent at Wellington, N.Z.

Crackman Again On the Rounds

Calls on Butcher and Druggist—Evidently Heard the Sable Isld. Was Coming as he Had a Look at Mr. O'Regan's Safe—But There Was Nothing Doing

The bold burglar is still at work and last night he was on his rounds, which have been suspended for a short while. Last night he paid particular attention to the higher levels and one of the first places visited was the meat market of Mr. Michael O'Regan on Lemarchant Road. Here he cut out a front pane of glass with the diamond he is using, climbed through the opening made and thoroughly searched the premises. He forced open the till and stole its contents about \$1.80, but could not get at the safe, in which there was considerable money.

He then went down around and climbed a ladder at the rear of Parson's Drug Store, a few doors west of O'Regan's, raised the window, entered, and searched the place but secured only a small amount in cash. He next and in the same manner visited J. J. St. John's grocery store near, went through it and secured a few dollars here also.

Both in Parson's and St. John's, when his search was concluded he raised the fastenings of the front doors and went to the street. This is the second time he has visited the St. John store in a couple of months. We hear the burglar also entered a West End store and got away with considerable cash and other booty.

War Messages

Allied Warships Enforce a Blockade

LONDON, Mar. 29.—Allied warships have declared a blockade of the Candia coast, says the Times' Athens correspondent, and are allowing no vessels to enter or leave the port. This step was taken following the alleged discovery in Crete by landing parties from French and British ships, that German agents were actively storing and shipping supplies to Austro-German submarines. Advice from Patros says that sailors who landed from an Allied warship, arrested the skipper of a German salvage boat, and an Austrian schooner in the harbour and conveyed them to a warship.

Reports from Chalkis, 35 miles north-west of Athens, say that a landing party from a British warship has searched the Mersapla coast.

Recruiting

LONDON, Mar. 30.—The last class of unmarried men, those who have reached the age of 19 since their attestation, appeared in large numbers at recruiting offices to-day to join the colors. There are now only one proclamation out in connection with enlistments. It calls on the first eight groups of married men to present themselves on April 7th. This is the proclamation which has caused so much dissatisfaction throughout the country, it being felt that all the single men who are evading in various ways, should be called up before the married men are compelled to serve.

Followed the General Practice

LONDON, Mar. 30.—British naval officials point out that none of the British vessels, armed or unarmed, torpedoed since the inception of the new German submarine campaign, received any warning, nor has the crew been removed, except where the torpedoed ship sank slowly. The report, which has been made public, shows four unarmed British merchantmen sunk without warning. They include the Englishman, from Avondale for Portland, Maine, Penay-Bridge and Manchester Engineer, both from Philadelphia for England. These vessels followed the general practice of British merchantmen engaged in trade with America in not even having defensive armament.

Only 800 Succeed In Reaching Safety

BERNE, Switzerland, via Paris, Mar. 29.—Of 30,000 Serbian refugees, who, following the invasion of their country by the Teutonic Allies, headed southward, only 800 succeeded in reaching Salonika, all the others having perished of cold and hunger on the way, according to a report just received from Mlle. Comte, of Geneva, representative at Salonika of the Swiss Red Cross.

ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF SECTION 143 OF THE ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL ACT, 1902, THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR ARE PUBLISHED.

Table with two columns: ESTIMATED REVENUE, ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL BOARD, FOR YEAR 1916; and ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, FOR YEAR 1916. Lists various revenue and expenditure items with amounts.

W. G. GOSLING, Chairman. JNO. L. SLATTERY, Sec.-Treas. \$239,639.57

LINEN SHOWER. Altho' Linen Goods have advanced considerably, we will sell AT REDUCED PRICES. White Linen Table Covers, from \$1.00 to \$3.50. Unbleached Linen Table Covers, from .50c. Tray and Side Board Cloths. DAMASKS. Unbleached Table Damask, from .25c. White Table, "Extra Value," from .35c. to \$1.20. TOWELLINGS. White Linen Towelling, 10c. and 12c. HOLLANDS. Finest White Hollands, from 11c. to 25c. PILLOW COTON. Extra Value, 40 and 42 in. 25c. and 30c. BUTCHERS' LINEN. Very Fine, 40 and 38 in. 35c. and 45c. Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315. Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

The S.S. Stephano, Capt. Smith, left New York for here via Halifax at 1 p.m. Tuesday and will bring a full freight. Mr. James McCoubrey of the Standard Mfg. Coy. goes by the express this evening on a business trip to Canada and the States.