

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

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RUSSIANS START BIG OFFENSIVE

Berlin Reports Violent Attack by Russians on Eastern Front—Huns Claim Big Losses For Russians—Little News From Other Fronts

LONDON, Mar. 20.—With the slackening in the fighting around Verdun, the Russians have started a big offensive movement against the Germans on the Eastern front. Berlin chronicles a violent attack by the Russians around Dnestriy Lake and Naroca Lake, but says the Russians were repulsed with great losses.

Berlin reports the recapture of some ground from the British north-east of Vermelles, in the region of La Bassee and the driving of the French from a position north-east of Danville, in the Vosges. London admits the capture by the Germans of three mine craters at the Hohenzollern Redoubt. French guns have been busy bombarding German trenches in Champagne and German depots north-east of St. Mihiel. Five French aircraft dropped bombs on Metz ammunition depots, near Chateau Salins, and on the aerodrome at Dieuze, while 23 other machines attacked the aviation camp at Habsheim and the freight station at Mulhausen. In the battles in the air which followed, the Germans and the French each lost four machines.

A raid by German seaplanes on the East coast of England, the sinking of a French torpedo boat destroyer by a submarine in the Adriatic and the reported torpedoing of an Austrian hospital ship by an Entente underwater boat are recorded in official and unofficial communications.

Kaiser Honors Retiring Admiral

BERLIN, Mar. 19.—Emperor William, says the Overseas News Agency, has written a letter to Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz, expressing regret at the Admiral's resignation, and thanking him for the excellent service he had rendered the country during his long career as commander and organizer of the German navy. The Emperor, at the same time, has ordered that the name of Von Tirpitz should continue on the navy list, and has bestowed on him the Star of Grand Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern, with swords.

Big Movement of Troops in Bulgaria

PARIS, Mar. 18.—Movements of troops on a large scale in Bulgaria is reported by a correspondent at Bucharest in a despatch filed on Wednesday. It is said these operations are so extensive that both passenger and freight trains have been held up. No infantry attacks were made last night in the Verdun region, the War Office announced this afternoon, but there was intermittent cannonading.

Prospects of Peace Nil Says House

WASHINGTON, D.C., Mar. 13.—Col. E. M. House, who returned Sunday from Europe, is understood to have told President Wilson that he found no more prospects for peace during his recent visit to the capitals of belligerent nations than he did on his visit last spring. Col. House understood to have told the President there is constant danger in the negotiations with Germany because of feeling there over the submarine issue. Varying opinions over the use of submarines exist. He told the President that the faction favoring using submarines to the limit regardless of protests of neutrals is a strong one, and cannot be disregarded. Generally speaking, however, he found no sentiment in favor of war with the United States.

Is Roumania To Join in Fray?

LONDON, Mar. 20.—A despatch to the Times from Bucharest says Roumania's military preparations are being hurriedly completed. All persons exempted in previous years from military service have been summoned back to the colors, together with several thousand legions from Transylvania. The list of officers are being carefully revised and several officers, including the Chief General of staff, have been pensioned and replaced by younger men.

War Office Decides To Call All Groups

LONDON, Mar. 19.—The Central News says it understands that the War Office has decided to call up all the remaining groups of attested men without delay, and that it is probable that they will be notified for service before the end of March or early in April.

To Solve Problem Of Recruiting Married Men

LONDON, Mar. 19.—Field Marshal Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, issued an Army Order to-day, announcing that the King has authorized the formation of a Corps entitled the Royal Defence Corps, with pay the same as that of regular infantry. The Order does not explain the object, but it is believed to be connected with an effort to solve the problem of recruiting married men.

Bulgar Irregulars Cross Greek Territory

PARIS, Mar. 19.—Greek territory has been invaded by a band of Bulgarian irregulars, who forced their way across the border in the vicinity of Demir Hissar, according to a Havas despatch from Athens. Greek regulars drove them back across the frontier, the raiders leaving two dead, the despatch adds.

Prince of Wales Now in Egypt

LONDON, Mar. 19.—The Prince of Wales has arrived in Egypt to take up an appointment as staff captain with the General Officer Commanding in Chief the Mediterranean Expeditionary force, says an official statement issued to-night.

Would Attack Britain Kaiser Vetoed Plan

LONDON, Mar. 18.—A wireless despatch from Rome says that the retirement of Von Tirpitz was occasioned by his intention to attack Great Britain with the entire German navy. This plan was vetoed, according to these advices, by Emperor William and Prince Henry.

Restriction on Imports

LONDON, Mar. 20.—The Board of Trade has instituted a department for the purpose of giving effect to British policy regarding the prohibition or restriction upon imports and to meet the deficiency in tonnage. Sir Wm. Guy Granet is controller of the department.

French Torpedo Boat Sunk in Adriatic

PARIS, Mar. 19.—The French torpedo boat destroyer Renaudin has been sunk in the Adriatic by a submarine. Three officers and 24 of the crew were lost; two officers and 34 of the crew were saved.

Strong Note From Dutch Government

LONDON, Mar. 20.—The Dutch Government has sent a very strong note to the German Government regarding the sinking of the steamer Tubantia, according to the "Nieuws Van Den Dag," of Amsterdam.

Huns Make Another Air Raid

Drop Bombs on Ramsgate, Killing Four Children—Many Bombs Dropped on Dover—An Orphanage Badly Damaged—Raider Also Visits Deal

LONDON, Mar. 20.—According to a despatch from Ramsgate, two German seaplanes, which carried out a raid on that place, were attacked at sea by a French machine before reaching the coast. The seaplanes, however, arrived over the town and dropped a number of bombs, one of which killed a man and four children. So far as can be ascertained, the other Ramsgate casualties total one woman and eight children slightly wounded.

The first bomb dropped on Ramsgate fell squarely on a motor car, killing the driver and setting fire to the gasoline tank. Pieces of the bomb flew among some children on their way to Sunday school, killing four of them. Other bombs hit a business block, a barber's shop and several residences. One bomb fell through the gable of a hospital to the floor below, but nobody was injured. The weather was clear. The attacking machine flew very high. A dozen bombs were dropped on Dover, and four persons were killed there. One missile crashed through the roof of an orphanage, causing extensive damage and injuring a nun. The children of the institute suffered no injury, having been taken to the cellar at the first alarm.

Russian Main Forces Resume March

PETROGRAD, Mar. 20.—After three weeks of suspended activity, the main Russian forces beyond Erzerum, which have been waiting for the development of operations in the Black Sea and the Lake Van region to make their position secure against possible flank attacks by the Turks, have again resumed a westward march towards Sivas. Although the Russian advance is constantly yielding prisoners, there is no reason to suppose the Turks have begun to offer any serious resistance to their pursuers. According to unofficial reports, a large number of prisoners are accounted for by Turkish discontent with conditions prevailing in the Turkish army, which resulted in the growing disposition of soldiers to surrender. In this connection it is interesting to note the exceptionally high percentage of officers that have been taken prisoners. Some of them say that they were unable to tolerate any longer the German control of the army.

Peace Talk Again

LONDON, Mar. 19.—Asquith will be asked in the Commons on Thursday, whether the Government will participate in a conference of all the Powers to discuss peace terms, the Exchange Telegraph declared to-day.

2000 Shattered

LONDON, Mar. 20.—Two thousand panes of glass were shattered and serious damage resulted in houses and shops when a mine drifted ashore of Gudajem and exploded, says a despatch to the Daily Telegraph, from Copenhagen.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

931 Private Heber John Miles, Bonavista. Previously reported dangerously ill with tubercular meningitis, at Wandsworth. Now reported died at Brooklands Military Hospital, Weybridge, Mar. 18th.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary. Heber John Miles was a son of Mr. D. Miles of Bonavista. Formerly he was a teacher in Church of England Schools, a student at Bishop Feild College and a member of the C. L. B. He was attached to Company C. On October 25th he arrived in London from the Gallipoli Peninsula, suffering from rheumatic fever, and was admitted to the Third General Hospital at Wandsworth. On November 25th his illness developed complications, tubercular meningitis developed, and on Saturday the brave soldier and patriotic teacher passed away at the Brooklands Military Hospital at Weybridge.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Mar. 19.—British Headquarters report slight artillery activity on the Western front. The Germans delivered several fierce attacks against the French at Vaux, but were beaten back. The Russians have occupied the village of Marakhatun in their pursuit of the Turks towards Erzincan. Italian guns have routed the enemy on the march, inflicting severe damage in the Upper Rienz, and started fires.

GREEK TERRITORY VIOLATED

LONDON, Mar. 19.—Nine persons were killed and thirty-one injured in an air-raid from German seaplanes, over the east coast of Kent to-day. It is announced officially that a British airman brought down one of the overseas German raiders. The observer was killed.

Teuton Allies Enroach on Greek Territory—Neutral Zone Agreed on Some Time Ago is Now Eliminated—Armies are Now Face to Face

LONDON, Mar. 20.—A strong French column, with light artillery, from the entrenched camp at Salonika, has attacked and occupied the villages of Macikovo, Karadagh and Kozsum, which had been entered by Teuton and Bulgarian forces, according to a despatch from Salonika, under date of March 18. The French had only a few casualties.

Author Dead

LONDON, Mar. 20.—Rev. Standford Augustus Brooke died at Ewhurst, Surrey, on Saturday. He was a well-known author.

Sir Sam Hughes Is Honoured

LONDON, Mar. 20.—Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, arrived at Falmouth yesterday, where he received the freedom of the city.

Cardinal Gotti Dead

ROME, Mar. 19.—Cardinal Jerome Margi Gotti, Perfect of the Propaganda, died to-day.

Greece Faces Financial Collapse

Government Has No Money—Are Unable to Pay Civil Servants—Britain Wont Help Present Premier—Allies Hold the Winning Hand

LONDON, Mar. 20.—An Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Greek Government is greatly embarrassed for money, and if they cannot raise a loan in Great Britain or France, they may be forced to resign. The coffers are exhausted by the continuance of mobilization and the Government is even unable to pay civil servants. There was a disorderly scene to-day when 200 women outside the offices of the Ministry of the Interior, cried, "Give us bread." The police dispersed them amid screams and shouting.

Dutch Steamer Torpedoed

LONDON, Mar. 20.—The steamer "Patembang" has been torpedoed, and all members of crew are saved. There are two steamers named Patembang, both Dutch. The larger one is a vessel of 6674 tons gross, owned by Rotterdam-sche-loyd. She is 480 ft. long and built at Rotterdam in 1911. The smaller vessel is owned by the Amsterdam Oil Company and is 241 feet long, is 1856 tons gross, and built at Amsterdam in 1905.

French Chase Germans Into Bulgarian Territory

PARIS, Mar. 19.—French troops have occupied Iep and Mayadat on the frontier between Greece and Serbian Macedonia, after pursuing a German contingent into Bulgarian territory opposite the Givegeli sector, says a Havas despatch from Athens, dated Saturday.

Greece Now Faces Famine

ATHENS, Mar. 19.—All direct telegraphic communication between Greece and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria is cut. The financial situation in Greece appears to be of the gravest nature. The families of the mobilized soldiers in many cases are in dire want. The men themselves will shortly be required in the fields if the crops are not to be neglected.

Investigating

LONDON, Mar. 19.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen says that the German Government has ordered the Admiralty to make investigation whether a German submarine torpedoed the Tubantia.

So Says Berlin

LONDON, Mar. 20.—Between 1st and 18th hostile ships aggregating 40,000 tons have been sunk, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, crediting the statement to a well-informed source at Berlin.

Hun Aeroplane Interned in Holland

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 20.—A German aeroplane, from Coblenz, landed at Harp, Holland, according to the Telegraph. The machine and occupants were interned.

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MOTORISTS SCATTER TRIBESMEN

Armored Car Section Plays a Leading Part in Dispersing Bedouin Tribesmen in West Egypt—Ninety Shipwrecked Sailors Rescued From Senussi Warriors

LONDON, Mar. 20.—An armored car section, under the command of the Duke of Westminster, played a leading part in the defeat and dispersal of tribesmen under the command of Turkish officers, on the Western front of Egypt, by a force under the command of Major-Genl. Peyton. After an aeroplane reconnaissance had disclosed the fact that Elrar had been evacuated, motorists were ordered to push forward with reasonable boldness, ignoring the armed Bedouins, who were proceeding westward. Motorists dashed to the enemy's camp 25 miles west of Sollum, says an official report issued to-night on the progress of the campaign, shooting down gun servers and scattering the hostile force. The 90 shipwrecked sailors who had landed on the Cyrenaica coast and who had been seized by the Senussi, were rescued.

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Marketing of American Furs

The fur trade, which was demoralized during 1914, owing to the disruption of European commerce, has gradually assumed a healthier condition. This most important development in this trade since the outbreak of war has been the organization of a New York fur sales agency which held its first sale in January. In past years London has been the Mecca of fur buyers, but the state of continental trade has seriously affected recent London sales. The organization of the New York fur sales agency has served to bring the fur dealers of North America together, and there is no doubt the new corporation will make every effort to attract foreign buyers and to supplant London as the world's market for pelts.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

NEW CABBAGE! NEW CABBAGE!

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

-SUGAR-

George Neal

PHONE 264.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.

ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.

Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

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

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

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

Large Stock of Material always on hand.

Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

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GEORGE SNOW
SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

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

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

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

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St. John's, Nfld.

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

HALLEY & COMPANY

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

Cold Blooded Massacre

300 Serbians Led to Slaughter By Bulgarian Cavalry.—Many are Buried Alive.—One of the Most Brutal Happenings of Present War

G. Ward Price, Official Eye-Witness on the Balkan front, sends the following from Salonika:

A Bulgarian deserter has called to see me. This man, a corporal, had taken part on the side of the enemy in the fight for the Rajec Bridge last November. There were many things he related that it would have been interesting to have known that afternoon. But he had more vivid things to tell, and one incident in particular had left a deep impression on his mind.

This was the massacre of Serbian prisoners at Prilep, a few days before the fight for the Tchernia bridges began. The massacre had taken place before his eyes, and though the average Bulgarian is not by any means sentimental, the way he told his story showed that the grim recollection was still strong upon him.

Outside Prilep.

A few days, he said, before the fighting for the bridges began, 250 men belonging to my regiment, the 50th, which is recruited on the banks of the Danube, were sent to help pull guns up into the mountains along the Babuna Pass. We were at work at this, when word came that Prilep was taken; so that there was no need to go on with the march through the mountains and the guns could be brought back and enter Prilep by road.

We came down into the pass and were just approaching Prilep, being in view of the barracks in the plain outside the town, when we saw a working party of about 40 men with picks and shovels approaching. We were halted at the time, and when they began to dig a big pit which was clearly meant to be used as a grave, we asked them what so big a grave was needed for. "There are dead in the town," they answered and went on with their work.

The Procession to the Grave.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, while we still waited for orders where to take our guns, we saw coming out of the town towards us a long, straggling procession of Serbian soldier prisoners, about 300, surrounded by a strong escort of infantry. They were of all ages, some young boys of 15, some old men. They shuffled along evidently without any idea of what they were going to till they came close to where this new-dug pit lay open. There the command to halt was given, and they stood or sat, surrounded by their guards for about an hour.

At the end of that time another body of men could be seen coming out of the town. They were Bulgarian cavalry, about 80 of them, with a captain in command. At a walk they came on towards the prisoners and their guards at the pit-side.

A Bid for Liberty

When they were still several hundred yards away, a young Serbian soldier evidently grasped what was preparing. Making a sudden dart, he sprang through the cordon of guards and was off, running at surprising speed. The guards shouted, but their rifles, though with bayonets fixed, were not loaded, and it looked for a moment as if he might get clear away.

Then the captain of the cavalry troop caught sight of him, turned in his saddle and shouted an order to his men. Half a dozen spurred their horses and left the ranks at a gallop. It was a short chase. Hearing the thud of the horses' hoofs behind him the young Serbian turned his head for an instant and then ran on faster than before. The galloping cavalry were soon close up with him. As the first man, with a shout, raised his sword the fugitive doubled like a hare and was off at right angles. Two more horsemen were close behind, though. They first rode hifadown, and the second leaped out of his saddle and pierced him through the back as he scrambled to regain his feet.

Blindfolded for Slaughter.

By this time the guards over the rest of the Serbians had loaded their rifles and stood round them in a ring, with levelled bayonets, while huddled together, their prisoners embraced each other, or sank in apathy to the ground.

The cavalry captain rode up to the miserable throng. "Each man will bind the eyes of his neighbor," he shouted in Serbian. They did so. It took a long time and was a pitiable sight. Some young boys were crying. Many of the men shouted defiance at the guards, who looked expectantly on, and at the

cavalry, whose swords were drawn, ready for the butchery. They blindfolded each other with strips torn from their waistcloths or whatever else they had.

"Now kneel down," came the order. One by one the victims knelt. The captain turned again to his troopers: "Start work," was the order he gave.

Sabred at a Canter.

The infantry guards still keeping a circle to drive back any who might try to flee, drew off a little to give more room, and, passing through the intervals in their line, the Bulgarian cavalry rode in among the kneeling throng of prisoners at a canter. With yells of delight they pushed to and fro, slashing and thrusting at their unarmed victims.

Some of the Serbians tried to seize the dripping sabre-blades with their hands. An arm slashed off at the shoulder would fall from their bodies. Others, tearing off the bandages that blindfolded them, attempted to unhorse their executioners, gripping them by the boot to throw them out of the saddle.

But even 300, though brave could do nothing against 80 armed men. I could see the living trying to save themselves, crawling under the little heaps of dead. Others rushed towards the line of infantry surrounding them, as if to break through to safety; but the foot soldiers, intoxicated by the sight of deliberate bloodshed going on before their eyes, ran to meet them with their bayonets and thrust them through and through with savage cries.

Some Buried Alive.

"We are doing this in charity," shouted some of the Bulgarians. "We have no bread to feed you, so if we spared you, it would be of no use to you." The massacre went on for half an hour. At the end of that time there was little left to kill and the troopers were tired of cutting and thrusting. A few of them dismounted sword in hand, and walked here and there among the bleeding groups of dead, pricking them to see if any were still lived. Some, though badly wounded, were still alive; but the Bulgarian captain gave no time for all to be finished off, and, at his orders, the whole pile of murdered prisoners, whether breathing or extinct, were pushed by the infantry into the grave dug earlier in the afternoon and earth was shoveled at once on top of them.

RUSSIA'S LOSS IN LIQUOR REVENUE

Decline From This Source Six Hundred and Eighty Million Rubles

NO RETURN TO PAST

Finance Minister Would Make Permanent Advantages Gained by Temperance

PETROGRAD, via London, Mar. 9.—The budget, presented to the Duma yesterday, showed an ordinary estimated revenue of 3,022,049,311 rubles, an estimated ordinary expenditure of 3,232,463,698 rubles, the excess of expenditure over revenue being 210,414,387.

The expenses included in the budget constitute only part of the total expenses, and the war expense which is not included in the budget may exceed the ordinary expenditure two or three times.

The most important decrease in the estimated revenue occurred in that from alcoholic drinks, which figured only 9,000,000 rubles as compared with 689,000,000 in 1914, with the addition of it was classed as extraordinary expenditures, the budget shows a total expenditure of 3,553,158,510 rubles, the excess of expenditure over revenue being 377,107,192.

The extraordinary expenses due to the war amounted to 8,000,000,000 rubles in 1915, and are expected to reach 11,000,000,000 in 1916, if the war lasts the entire year. The latter expense, together with the budget deficit, must be covered by means of credit operations.

The Finance Minister, Pierre

Bark, in explaining the budget, said it was expected to realize more than 500,000,000 rubles from new sources of revenue created by the state of war. He had such confidence in the spirit of the Russian people to make permanent the advantages gained by temperance, he added, that he was loading himself with the heavy responsibility of drafting urgent legislation and devising taxes to cover the diminution of receipts caused by cessation of the sale of liquor, so as to avoid all temptation to return to the past.

The cost of the war now amounted to 31,000,000 rubles daily. This expenditure for the present must be met by loans, and necessitated large issues of paper money, an inevitable evil imposing the necessity of extreme prudence.

MANY PRISONERS ARE VERY YOUNG

Germans Taken in Attack Declare French Fire Stupefied Them

PARIS, Mar. 9.—Many of the German prisoners taken at Verdun were very young.

"I am 19 years old," one told me yesterday, "and most of the soldiers of my regiment were the same age. We had been on active service six months, most of the time in Serbia. We came from there to the French front six weeks ago, being told that we had come to take part in the final victory."

"We began the battle with the greatest confidence, believing we would find no resistance. When the French cannon shelled us harder than ours could shell the French lines we were stupefied.

"Our regiment assaulted a hill south of Beaumont. Half of them were killed or wounded almost at once and the others fled, except 60 of us, who almost reached the French trenches when the mitrailleuses stopped us. Fortunately, we were able to surrender."

"What an ordeal! We will never be able to take Verdun."

A French soldier describes the prisoners taken by his regiment as being all young, their ages varying from 17 to 23. They were all glad to be taken prisoners.

Soldier Tells of Attack.

Describing the attack on the woods near Haumont, a French soldier who took part in the battle told me:—"We knew from the fierceness of the cannonade that the Germans were going to attack, and we waited tranquilly, for we were ready for them. My regiment was ordered to occupy a little hill in the woods which dominated Haumont. The Germans massed on that side large forces, with strong artillery support. They determined to have the woods at any cost."

"Directly in front of us was a force of five hundred boches, and as they were bad neighbours, we chased them out after a short bombardment and occupied their position. That was the beginning of the grand battle. The Germans seized the woods the same evening, but the next morning at daybreak we drove them out, finding the trenches full of their dead. It was a terrible picture.

"The fighting then seemed to have left our front, and we expected a little well-earned rest, but there was another attack on the woods, from the east. Our mitrailleuses were ready, however, and the Germans were driven back again, with heavy losses. On our side we had only two wounded in that attack."

German Losses Fearful.

"The attacks and counter-attacks cost the Germans fearful losses. Six times my regiment moved back to give room for the '75's to work, and then moved forward again when the Germans were driven off. Each time was a veritable tomb for the Germans."

"But if you had seen our men: Our poilus danced jigs with their trophies, and their joy reached to such a point that, wearing the German helmets, they danced and shouted while the shells exploded sixty or seventy yards away, crying 'Pas kapout! Pas kapout!'"

A LITTLE OF BOTH PROBABLY

The play was not by any means brilliant, and obviously the man was bored. Suddenly he leaped to his feet.

"I heard an alarm of fire," he said. "I must go and see where it is."

His wife, whose hearing was less acute, made way for him in silence, and he disappeared.

"It wasn't fire after all," he said, on his return.

"Nor water either," said his wife coldly.

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READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Keep to the Farm

Wanted, Compulsory Agricultural Education

Letter from Mr. P.G. Butler.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Agricultural Education is a subject deserving consideration at any time, and especially now when patriotism and production should go together; but what are the facts of the case?

Last Saturday morning while in conversation with several farmers I learned that there was a great desire among the sons and daughters of farmers to forsake the work of farming for business life in the city. I think the reason for this is the need of Agricultural Education in agricultural districts. How can the child born and reared in the country respect the work of farming as anything but a stepping-stone, or look with ambition toward Agriculture as a vocation, when he finds that training for it is regarded as less important than preparation for a position in an office or shop? How can he think of farming, and country life generally, as anything more than a "makeshift," when he finds that in the school he attends there is not a word taught concerning crops or cattle or roads? How can he become interested in the subject?

Are we not educating our children to leave the farm, to leave the country, to rush to the city. Census returns of our city and country population, and production, reveal this deplorable fact. I have gone into the facts and figures of the case and must come to the conclusion that Agricultural Education is necessary, and it should be made compulsory in agricultural places or districts, just the same as Fishing Education is needed in fishing districts, and Commercial Education in commercial districts.

I would suggest that the F. P. U. take up this important question of practical education, and send two or three teachers who are sons of fishermen to University Schools of Fisheries in Norway and Liverpool to be trained for itinerant teaching in fishing districts in Newfoundland.

In England and in Canada people have already begun to apply their minds to the question of educating their children for practical life. In fact the movement towards increasing the efficiency of the country popula-

tion has already been considerably developed there. Newfoundland needs to wake up to this matter also. Our newspapers and public speakers and writers should acquaint people of what is being achieved in Agriculture and patriotism and production in other lands. The government should establish experimental farms throughout the country and engage, train and send out itinerant agricultural teachers and speakers; school children should be taught to study the subject of Agriculture, practically, to detect destructive insects and noxious weeds and to learn to combat them; the government should put, in all schools, books on Agriculture and samples of seeds; and send out from time to time inspectors of farms, and experts on poultry and cattle, and thus help farmers and live stock keepers. Fares and standing crop exhibitions should be held each year, and farmers' sons should be encouraged to attend Agricultural Colleges, or fairs, at least at Truro and Guelph, because these fairs are very valuable; short demonstration courses and lectures are given at each, profitable to anyone who could attend and an inspiration to the farming population of any place.

Then of course, in order to reach the children of the country most efficiently regular teachers should be trained and paid to teach in Agricultural districts. Several Agricultural colleges in Canada and in England have courses for teacher in connection with their normal training colleges. A few of our Newfoundland teachers, endowed with native energy, and trained in these places during their holidays would soon teach the young idea to shoot in the direction of Agriculture in our country schools, and establish the school garden and school farm as essential adjuncts of a Newfoundland school laboratory. (The same applies, in relation to the greatest industry—the Fishery.)

This needs to be done and done systematically too, not spasmodically and fragmentarily; then our country would have dignity and distinction; life, country art, architecture, country society and country customs.

and the words "countryman" and farmer should become synonymous of respect and independence, worthy of the best wishes and admiration of the most intelligent citizens of the community; but to accomplish this a great foundation must be built, with educated minds as material, a foundation nothing short of a sound Agricultural Economic System of Education. When is it to be accomplished? What are our Council of Higher Education and Newfoundland Teachers' Association doing in the matter.

Yours faithfully,
P. G. BUTLER.
St. John's, March 14, 1916.

Fish Waste Made into Glue

Good Opening for Men with Technical Knowledge to Establish Profitable Business.

Some attempt has been made in Canada to produce glue from fish waste, but hitherto it has usually been found that production involves too much technical knowledge and too many highly paid officers. That fish glue, however, can be manufactured in Canada at a profit is clear from the success of the Russia glue works at Gloucester. These glue works were started by two men, very humble men, some years ago; they bought fish skins and fish heads and have manufactured glue and fertilizer and such a success has their venture been that the company which they organized has become very prosperous. The works are now about ten times the extent they were a few years ago and they cannot adequately supply the demand for their product—a demand created by the excellence of the glue. There is quite an opening in regard to fish glue products. Canadian fishermen waste an enormous amount of material, which would produce fish glue, on the banks and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence fisheries, and the amount per annum would startle anybody. The fish waste is now simply dumped into the sea.—Dr. E. M. Prince, in "Canada's Unutilized Fisheries Resources."

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"WHO PAYS?"

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Performances Throughout the LENTEN SEASON for the City RELIEF Fund.

Some Lives That Longfellow Forgot to Mention.

By Shortfellow.

Lives of butterflies remind us
That our lives are full of woes,
We can't leave our wives behind us
Just to flit from Rose to Rose.

Lives of chickens all remind us
As we watch them now and then,
That it's mighty hard in these days
To tell a chicken from a hen!

Lives of gold fishes remind us
That their lot is very grave,
There's no privacy in glass bowls
So we'd all have to behave!

Lives of grizzly bears remind us
That their lot is not the worst,
When they want something that's nifty
They just go and bug it first!

Lives of bookworms all remind us
As we dwell with one another,
That to save a reputation
Just to eat a mess of worms?

Lives of patriots all remind us
They're like women folks, and such,
In that they are always talking,
Yet they're never saying much!

Lives of crocodiles remind us—
As their tears drop, one by one—
That their only drink is water,
So they miss a lot of fun!

Lives of ostriches remind us
We should learn their simple trick,
And if things don't seem to go right
We should just stand up and kick!

Lives of early birds remind us
That their stunts give us the squirms,
Who in thunder'd get up early
Just to eat a mess of worms?

GERMAN TELLS HOW ESCAPE FROM AMHERST PRISON CAMP WORKED

William Wagner Gives a Remarkable Story of the Scheming of the Huns at the Internment Station.

How the twelve prisoners who escaped from the Internment Station not long ago got hold of electric wire and other materials they needed in their plans for getting away was told at Calais the other day by William Wagner, one of the men who succeeded in making his way across the international border. Wagner's story includes the recital of 'facts' in connection with a trip he says he took from the Internment Camp to places of business in Amherst, accompanied by a guard, and other bits of interesting detail. How much of his story is really fact and how much is fiction is a matter for conjecture; a good deal of it may be the invention of a fertile mind, but all of it is interesting.

Wagner, it seems, had escaped from detention at Halifax quite early in the war and made his way to Maine. According to his story, he was sent back to Canada that time by the American authorities and was brought to Amherst. At the end of last October, he says, he made his first attempt to tunnel out of the Internment Station. After two unsuccessful attempts he gave up the job. Later on he joined hands with another prisoner, Gustav Hartwig, who had himself been making plans for an escape.

The two men, and then others, went to work at tunneling. The tunnel was started beneath the old sand room, Wagner says, and in order to have a place in which to hide in case of a surprise, it became necessary to gain access to a closet adjoining the sand room. In this connection it was necessary to remove the lock of the closet and replace it with one for which the prisoners had a key.

How to make the change was a problem, Wagner says, until one day he conceived the idea of feigning a toothache. He went to the doctor at the camp, he declares, and told him one of his teeth was bothering him and succeeded in getting an order which permitted him to visit the office of a dentist in Amherst in company of two guards. The dentist examined the tooth, recommended that it be filled and Wagner made an appointment with him for a later date. He then got the guards to take him to a hardware store, he says, for the alleged purpose of securing a lock for his suitcase and after looking the stock over thoroughly he selected a lock similar to that on the closet door referred to and returned to the camp in triumph. The next day the original lock was secretly broken and the new one substituted in its place.

While the guards and prisoners not mixed up in the tunneling operations were busy elsewhere, Wagner and his companions would be at work in the tunnel, and when they emerged from their task they would enter the closet, change their clothes and secrete them. The entrance to the tunnel was through the solid wall of masonry between the divisions of the building, the stones being carefully removed whenever the men wished continue their operations. One day an officer at the camp noticed the locked door, Wagner says, while several of the prisoner's companions were in the closet and demanded that it be opened, but a key to fit the lock could not be found and after the party passed on the prisoners managed to get back to their quarters without trouble. At another time an officer from Ottawa or Montreal came down and made an inspection of the camp, but again fortune favored the prisoners and their private room escaped inspection.

Getting the Lights.
The electric lights used to illuminate the tunnel were 'swiped,' according to Wagner's story, and the wire was taken from an old motor, formerly used to run an electric fan. The power for the light was taken from the wire used for the fan.
Wagner says that the garments used by him and his fellow conspirators while at work in the trench, were made from potato sacks, with holes cut in them for head and arms. These were discarded when the party emerged from the tunnel on the night of their escape, and were hidden in a barn a short distance from the detention camp.

Wagner disclaims any knowledge of the civilian occupations of his former companions who escaped with him.
He is of the opinion, he says, that Bob Blackhall, or Werner Schwarzenburg, who was with him when he first escaped from the Halifax authorities, is a soldier of fortune and would not be averse to doing work of the kind which spies are supposed to perform, but he says that Blackhall was not a regular government man but was hired by other parties.

Wagner escaped arrest at the time the other prisoners were caught on the border by avoiding the international bridges, which his companions crossed and making the crossing of the river on the ice about half a mile above Milltown. He says he will take up farming in Maine.

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French Artillery Wrought Terrific Havoc with Germans In Big Battle for Verdun

PARIS, Mar. 9.—Military critics here express the opinion that, the German forces, which at the beginning of the battle around Verdun numbered probably half a million, now exceed 750,000.

"The situation is now decidedly better," is the phrase commonly used this morning in the Paris press regarding the struggle for the great French stronghold. The French are beginning to react vigorously against the German "bludgeon strokes," which are having less and less effect and are being delivered with diminishing energy. It is expected, however, that they will be renewed again to-day, but at new points.

The fact that the battle is now shifting is taken as a sign that the German general staff has begun to despair of making a real impression on the French defense.

"I fought since the beginning of the war," says a soldier who has returned to Paris and who was present at the fighting at Ornes, "I saw the shambles at Suippes and Souain. They were nothing to what I saw last week. The enemy advanced and we retired under orders, but we killed them by the dozen. It was so terrible that I, who have watched my comrades fall around me almost with indifference, shudder as my memory recalls those scenes. "As their battalions advanced upon us they were in serried masses, by files of twenty. The shrapnel from our 75-millimetre guns and the projectiles from our heavy artillery fell among them and you could see the great gaps, as if a mower had passed with a scythe. Then high explosive shells, which burst on contact, fell and limbs shot into the air. We were so close that pieces of their torn flesh fell among us. Eventually we reached Moncourt, and took shelter for a time in a wood. Although it was three o'clock in the morning, the bursting shells made it as clear

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Miss McCrindle, Duckworth St. East.
Miss Waddleton, Waldegrave St.
Mrs. Ebsary—South Side.

LONDON, Mar. 7.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, was invited, in the House of Commons to-day, to censure newspaper attacks on Italy for the alleged abandonment of Serbia and Montenegro. The Minister said he was glad to have the opportunity to re-affirm the Government's entire confidence in the loyal co-operation of the Italian Government in the joint efforts of the Entente Allies, to succor those two Balkan countries in circumstances of great difficulty.

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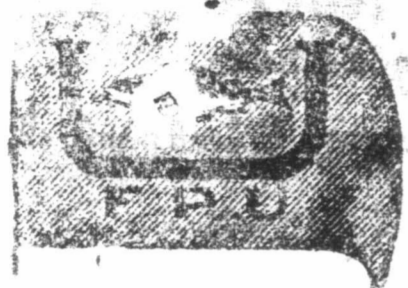
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JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 20, 1916

THE UPPER HOUSE

SINCE the public learnt of the appointment of P. T. McGrath as President of the Upper House, there has been a universal disgust of this important Chamber. The people demand its abolition. It has now become a party plantain and has descended to the level of a beer garden.

Many of its members are unfit to perform Legislative duties and represent no section of the people or interests, and are there for purely party purposes.

When the Premier placed Squires and Blandford in the Upper House in order to appoint them to departmental positions always held by members of the Assembly, he insulted the Lower House and defied the electorate who had in an unmistakable manner proclaimed that they did not want Squires or Blandford to have anything to do with the governing of the Colony.

When the Premier by his recent action turned the Upper House into a beer garden simply to satisfy the demands of a political henchman, he not only insulted the members of the Legislative Council, but he insulted the people of the Colony, particularly the Catholic people.

The Catholic people had asked for the appointment of the Hon. J. D. Ryan, who has been a member of the Upper House for many years; as the position is considered a Catholic position, Mr. Ryan's appointment would have been favorably received. There is not a single reason why Mr. McGrath should have been appointed except that he had been a useful tool to the Premier the past few years.

The people are now ready to vote in a body for its abolition; they are disgusted so thoroughly by P.T.'s appointment that it is now a foregone conclusion that within four or five years that Chamber will cease to exist.

The Premier must have considered his term as Premier drawing near its close or he would not have appointed P.T. to the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. John Harris, nor appointed Squires and Blandford to departmental positions by virtue of dumping those men into the Legislative Council.

Who will deny that we have not properly named it the "Dumping Chamber?" What good did it ever accomplish for the country? What laws did it ever propose on behalf

of the public good?

It has assassinated much useful legislation unanimously sent up from the Lower House during the past three sessions. Its supporters have been hostile to the people's interests and have not served the Colony's interest in any way.

It will be easy to arouse the electorate against it, for Sir Edward has placed the necessary ammunition in the hands of the Union. No stronger bombs are required than the outrage of placing Squires and Blandford there in defiance of the electorate, and appointing P. T. McGrath to the position of Sub-Governor of the Colony which the position of President of the Legislative Council really carries.

"Where is Morris and withering" is a question that his few supporters outside the House may well be justified in asking now a day?

BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

THE letters which appear elsewhere in this issue, will be regarded as the genuine expression of public opinion, relative to the appointment of P. T. McGrath to the Presidency of the Legislative Council.

No more unpopular appointment has ever been made in the history of local politics; and certain it is the most pronounced opponents of McGrath in this case are strong (or rather were) supporters of the Morris Government.

It is regarded by Morris's followers as "the last straw to break the camel's back." They make no effort to hide their disgust over this appointment. They well know that McGrath held the dagger to Morris's heart; and demanded this position. They know also that Morris has placed himself in a very unenviable light in the country by making this appointment.

Mr. McGrath had absolutely no claim to the position. He is a junior member of the Council. He got a seat there after the late elections by the same method, that he now has secured the Presidency—threatening the Premier—to throw a bomb into the Government Camp by unloading what he knows has transpired in Executive circles the past six years.

That McGrath is capable of doing this is amply proven by the famous "Chicago Letter," wherein he denounced the Reids who had heretofore proven to be his best friends.

Now! the question which appeals to the average man is, what does McGrath know that the Premier is afraid of him? What dark secrets would he likely have revealed if his demands were refused by our illustrious Edward?

Why were the just claims of older members of the Council trampled upon by the Premier to foist this undesirable little henchman of his into such an honourable position? It certainly could not be for any service that McGrath has ever rendered this Colony. He has done absolutely nothing to entitle him to such a position. Rather on the contrary; he has done quite a lot which should have forced "Boss" Morris had been FREE to exercise the dictates of his conscience to flatly refuse this position to Editor McGrath, no matter how earnestly the latter canvasses the "table" for it. What then is the answer? Must the public form their own opinions?

And those members of the Executive who at the last moment supported McGrath's claim for this position. Where they intimidated with threats of exposure if they failed to "come across"? Were they like the Premier FREE to exercise the dictates of their conscience? We wonder were they?

Surely Morris has not rewarded McGrath with this position for his uncalculated attacks against the Protestant members of the Reserve Board Force Committee over the appointment of officers of the Newfoundland Regiment?

Surely it was not in return for McGrath's efforts to defeat Prohibition which was carried, thanks in a large measure, to McGrath's utterances at the time?

Again, it can hardly be that Morris gave McGrath this position in return for the many inuendoes Patrick hurled at a late Roman Catholic prelate, who in the end for self respect, was forced to refuse Patrick admission to his residence.

If McGrath then was pitchforked into this position (which was formerly held by men of respectability and honour) not for any of the above reasons, what then is the explanation of humiliating the members of the Legislative Council by this outrageous appointment?

Heretofore a certain amount of respect was attached to our local House of Lords. Within the past few years that respect has been greatly lessened by "Boss" Morris's actions in dumping defeated candidates into seats there.

The appointment of Patrick Thomas McGrath has killed the little respect there was left for it. It is indeed now time to abolish the Upper House. Its usefulness has ceased. How the older members can sit there and be so humiliated is more than the average man can understand.

What a mess Morris has made of everything. He has brought shame and ridicule upon the Colony by the actions of his party bootlers. He has trampled upon the Constitution of the Country to suit party ends whenever he found the wolves howling around him. He has saddled the Colony with an enormous debt. He has increased taxation as no other Premier (save the mark) has ever done; not alone did he fleece the living, but he got after the dead, and the most of the living are now dying with disgust, anger and remorse.

McGrath's appointment will have the effect of electing Union candidates in the strongest Morris districts. The people "may be fooled part of the time"; but as sure as to-morrow's sun will rise "Boss" Morris will find that he "cannot fool all the people all the time."

Morris is Premier (in name only), McGrath dictates the policy. "Whither are we and whither tending?" What a glorious position for Britain's Oldest Colony! Wake up Terra Nova; wake up!

TWO LOVES
By ABRAM J. RYAN
—"Father Ryan"—

TWO loves came up a long, wide aisle.

And knelt at a low, white gate;
One tender and true, with the shyest smile,
One—strong, true and elate.

Two lips spoke in a firm, true way,
And two lips answered soft and low.

In one true hand such a little hand lay
Fluttering, frail as a flake of snow.

One stately head bent humbly there,
Stilled were the throbbings of human love;

One head drooped down like a lily fair,
Two prayers went, wing to wing, above.

God, blest them both in the holy place,
A long, brief moment the rite was done;

On the human love fell the heavenly grace,
Making two hearts forever one.

Between two lengthening rows of smiles,
One sweetly shy, one proud, elate,
Two loves passed down the long, wide aisle.

Will they ever forget the low, white gate?

PHYSICAL CULTURE

A WOMAN doctor says: "I often think that if girls who spend so much time, money, and energy on physical culture, would turn their attention to housework as a means of physical exercise they would derive a great deal of profit at a very small cost."

Have you ever observed how closely the muscle movements necessitated by sweeping, dusting and above all, bed-making, resemble the physical culture exercises which are so much practised nowadays?

Ball punching, tennis, hockey and country tramps are now quite the fad. The ladies who spend so much of their time in such performances (for exercise) would derive just as much good from poking and punching bolsters if they would only engage upon the time occupation of making their own beds.

Turning the mattress entails a muscular effort which exercises the muscles of the back and shoulders. Brisk dusting and sweeping provides healthful exercise at the minimum of cost to every woman who will give housework a trial.

Miss Sit-by-the-fire would find that after a month's housework she was a happier, healthier, and better looking girl. Even if your mother can afford the domestic service necessary to do the housework, you should endeavor to take a part upon yourself, for your health's sake.

The girl who has to sweep the dust and cook for several hours daily is, other things being equal a far happier individual than one who can "afford" to be lazy, who need not do ten minutes' work in the twenty-four hours.

Many a peevish, discontented, sallow young woman would be transformed by a good liberal dose of housework. The indolent maid is very common with us; hence it is that we find so many young people entering upon the duties of home-maker ill-equipped to take care of the home. Here in many instances, is the reason for so much of the unhappiness which is so apparent in the young menage.

Young people find it difficult to live within their incomes, for the reason largely that home has little attraction for them; the show the social function, "pink seas, clubdom are robbing the domestic hearth of its attractiveness, with the inevitable result of bankruptcy.

TURKEY

ENVER PASHA is the strong-willed tyrant who has been chiefly responsible for the downfall of Turkey. A Turk by birth he is German by military education and sympathy. As the head of the Young Turk party, he has maintained a personal ascendancy, placing even the Sultan at his mercy. He is understood to have brought about the assassination of the heir to the throne, a true patriot, whose influence was dangerous to his designs.

The people of Constantinople seem to think that if they could get him out of the way, there would be no difficulty in undoing his alliance with Germany and making peace with the Allies. Many attempts therefore, have been made to assassinate him. One of these has at last succeeded—at least to the extent that he now lies wounded and perhaps in a critical condition.

All Turkey seems in a State of alarm because of the success of the Russian operations in the East. The alarm is justified. Russia has now three armies in motion, with Erzerum as their starting-point; one North toward Trebizond, one South toward Diarbekir, and one straight West toward Sivas. The main army is the one moving toward Sivas, which is a long distance on the way to Constantinople, and the others, besides accomplishing objects of their own, will protect its flanks. When the Russians reach Sivas, the Turks at

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
SOUTH WEST COAST

S.S. "MEIGLE"
Will sail from Placentia on **MONDAY, March 20th, after arrival of 8.45 a.m. train from St. John's, for ports of call between Placentia and Port aux Basques.**

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

LEARN A TRADE

THIS may seem somewhat cold-blooded, but according to statistics, the best way to stay out of the penitentiary is to learn a trade, of which fishing is one of the most attractive and lucrative. It does not matter, however, what trade a boy learns; any trade learned and followed will have a tendency to keep the boy and later the man out of the penitentiary if statistics are a criterion.

A student of sociology who has been making a study of prison populations in the United States finds that there are very few who trade in penal institutions in the country. For example, where there were 177 persons confined in a certain prison, there was not a single carpenter, bricklayer, plasterer, tailor, printer, painter, or member of the other skilled crafts, to be found. In another state, out of all the prisoners in the penitentiaries, 77 per cent. of them had no regular calling.

One can easily believe the Constantinople may as well throw up their hands in despair—not hoping for the best, but only that they may escape the worst.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MARCH 20

NOTICE of Registration of Deeds Bill given by Peter Carter, 1834.

First telephone erected in this country by John Delaney, P.M.G., between his house and the residence of John Higgins, 1878.

Rev. James Murphy, Ferryland, died, 1870.

Bishop Power remitted \$4000 (second instalment) to Irish relief fund, 1880.

Five houses burnt in Harbor Grace, opposite Munn's premises, 1880.

Correctness of these statements. It is obvious that men having a regular occupation do not commit crimes to the extent that people do who are without training in any useful line of endeavor. To acquire or learn a trade means four or five years of hard work; and hard work and crime do not go hand in hand. It is the fellow who wants to get along without working who causes most of the trouble in this world.

1880.
First steamer arrived from seal fishery. Walrus, Capt. P. Mullooney, 10,044; 1871.
First steamer arrived from seal fishery. Wolf, Capt. A. Keen, with 26,912; shortest trip on record to this date, 10 days; 1889.
Patrick Reardon, H.M. Customs, died, 1891.
Nicholas Cleary, storekeeper at James Murray's, died, 1897.
Foot race to Torbay between A. O. Hayward and Thomas Mabey started from King's Bridge; Mabey won; 1890.
Election trials—Fox and Murphy began, 1894.
An act to prohibit the hauling of caplin in Conception Bay for manure, passed Legislative Council, this day, 1835.

CANADA'S EXAMPLE

New York Sun.—If Canada with her population of less than 8,000,000 can raise 500,000 fighting men for the front in Europe, it will be a stinging reproach to the United States with its population of 102,000,000 if the urgent cause of preparedness is betrayed in Washington by the representatives of the people.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!
FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.
38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.
Water Street, St. John's.

J.J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

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

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

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

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

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Having secured the SOLE AGENCY for BURSON HOSE we are in a position to offer our patrons UNUSUAL SATISFACTION in this line.

Burson Hose are made for those who want NEAT FITTING HOSIERY. The only hose made in America that is KNIT TO SHAPE.

28c to 80c.

Robert Templeton,
333 Water Street
St. John's.

LARGE LABRADOR CODFISH

For Sale. Get Our Prices. SMITH CO. Ltd.



THE HEIGHT OF SATISFACTION

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

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

Road Boards Elected in Accordance with Provisions of the Local Affairs Act

Published for Information of Outports

- DISTRICT OF ST. BARBE**
Coachman's Cove—Messrs. Francis Phillpot, Denis Fitzgerald, and J. P. Travers;
Savage Cove—Messrs. George Caines, George Way, John Way, William Hodge, Elijah Coles, Charles Stephens, George Muford, James McLean, John Noseworthy, Sr., and Andrew Coates;
Rocky Harbour—Messrs. James Walter, Benjamin Shears, Stephen Wight, Charles Elsworth, and Robert Lewis;
Lacée—Messrs. Herbert Toms, Kenneth Foster, Thomas Martin, John Budgett, and Wm. Ryan;
DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE
Tilt Cove—Messrs. Andrew Gullan, James Vicars, Frederick Blackmore, Theophilus Winsor, and John Fudge;
Indian Burying Place—Messrs. Samuel White, James Ryan, John T. Studley, Frederick Prole, and Henry J. Tucker;
Jackson's Cove—Messrs. John D. Osmond, Charles W. Batstone, John Batstone, George Moores, and William Wheeler;
Three Arms—Messrs. John B. Wells, Edward Morris, Sr., and Henry Shearing;
Little Bay—Messrs. Thomas W. Wells, Richard M. Bouzan, James R. Bouzan, Ed. Doyle Wells, Benjamin T. Boyle, and James W. Boyde;
Port Anson—Messrs. Charles Martin, George Rice, Geo. Wellman, John Walsh, and Archibald Burton;
Triton—Messrs. A. W. Simms, Sydney Vincent, Jesse Tucker, Noah Vincent, and George Henstridge;
Cottrell's Island—Messrs. George Rideout, George Phillpot, and Stanley King;
Comfort Cove—Messrs. Edward Connors, John Head, Samuel Cannings, Hubert Hornett, and Geo. Watkins;
Beaver Cove—Messrs. John A. Day, James Day, and Isaac Mercer;
Virgin Arm—Messrs. Wm. John Gleeson, Robert Hann, Richard Burt, and James Ings;
Chance Harbour—Messrs. Adam Chalk, Samuel Wall, Theophilus Jennings, and Stanley Jones;
St. Patrick's—Messrs. Thomas R. Bouzan, Patrick Curran, Thomas Neville, Thomas T. Bouzan, and John Walker;
Woodford's Cove—Messrs. George Milley, William P. Marshall, Walter Locke, Samuel Snow, Robert Snow, and William Marshall;
Ward's Harbour—Messrs. George B. Paddock, D. J. Rowsel, George Ryan, Joseph B. Burton, Samuel Paddock, A. G. Burton, and Ismael Paddock;
Pilleys Island—Messrs. E. S. Mills, Robert Verge, Stephen Rice, E. Weir, and Frederick Guy;
Head's Harbour—Messrs. R. W. Fudge, George Pittman, Wm. Watkins, Joshua Rideout, and Chas. Pittman;
Badger Brook—Messrs. Andrew Porter, Hugh W. Cole, Peter Coleman, Frank Davis, and James Mallowney;
Glover's Harbour—Messrs. Mark Forsey, William Martin, Alfred Ward, Mark Rowsel, and Victor Hellimore;
South West Arm, New Bay—Messrs. J. M. Andrews, James Thompson, Jas. Harle, Obadiah Stuckless, and Arthur Shirran;
South Arm—Messrs. Bartlett Britt, John Sheppard, John Warford, Samuel Warford, and Henry Sheppard;
Exploits Harbour—Messrs. Ambrose Manuel, Robert Scévion, Eliphas Scévion, Richard Milley, William Lilly, Solomon Budgett, and Alphaeus Milley;
Northern Arm, Exploits River—Messrs. Job Manuel, Robert Humphries, Edgar Manuel, Albert Langdon, Henry Ball, and William Ball;
Burnt Arm—Messrs. Wm. Woolridge, Stanley LeDrew, Alfred Gill, Benjamin Elliott, and Jacob Aussey;
Stanhope—Messrs. Wm. Chalk, Henry T. Day, Walter Clark, Stephen Ball, and Ellhu Chalk;
Birehy Head—Messrs. Joseph Quinlan, Walter Canning, Thomas Canning, John Canning, Jr., and Samuel Quinlan;
Boyd's Cove—Messrs. George Rendell, Ambrose Pearce, John W. Freake, Arthur Mercer, and Patrick Clair;
Moreton's Harbour—Messrs. John Taylor, Augustus Brett, Embery Jennings, Jabez Small, and William Knight;
Western Head—Messrs. Azariah Jones, John Peddie, and Claude Rideout;
Summerford—Messrs. Martin J. Small, George Maidment, Thomas Jenkins, Peter Boyde, and Henry Anstey;
Pike's Arm—Messrs. Robert Gillott, Edward Richards, Jacob Hurley, and Thomas Cutler;
Twillingate—Messrs. Philip Pippy (South Side), Martin Phillips (South Side), Edgar Roberts (Arm), Edward Roberts (Bluff Head), George Parry (Little Harbour), Samuel Wells (Back Harbour), Fredk Newman (North Side), Caleb Smith (Arm), and Geo. Roberts (Wild Cove);
Herring Neck—Messrs. Darius Blandford, Henry Torraville, Arthur Miles, and Charles John Murrell;
Peter's Arm—Messrs. Elkanah Sheppard, Willis Simmons, John Eviley, William Burt, and Wm. Hayter;
Botwood—Messrs. James Juder, Jas. Wentzell, Alfred Sheppard, Abraham Muford, James Antie, and John Foote;
Luke's Arm—Messrs. Frederick Poole, Ambrose Rideout, and John Canning;
Charles Brook—Messrs. Josiah Purchase, Joseph Hutchings, Edgar Langdon, James Perry, and Thomas Perry;
Horwood, Dog Bay South—Messrs. J. W. Hodder, George Steel, Israel Pointer, Levi Ginn, and J. H. Hodder;
Bishop's Falls—Messrs. Alfred Hopkins, A. E. Harris, Jas. Butler, Michael Walsh, George Stone, Henry Twiner, and Francis J. Dove;
DISTRICT OF FOGO
Seldom-Come-By—Messrs. Henry Anthony, Frederick Collins, Geo. Rowe, William Comben, and Isaac Boone;
Carmaville North—Messrs. Aubrey Hicks, Kenneth Pennell, William Collins, George Parsons, and John Chalk;
Victoria Cove—Messrs. Geo. Record, Archibald Squires, Eli Harbin, George Wagz, and Samuel Leate.
DISTRICT OF BONAVISTA
Charlottetown—Messrs. Wm. Ford, Eugene Penney, Lawrence Chalk, Lorenzo Simmonds, and Allen Chalk;
Port Blandford—Messrs. Allen Stares, William Harris, Wm. Hibbs, James Carpenter, and Thos. Greening;
Valleyfield—Messrs. Benjamin Davids, Martin Knece, Cator Wells, Samuel Burry, and Robt. Green.
Newtown—Messrs. C. Barbour, A. Perry, Frederick Tulk, Thomas Rideout, and Peter Bungay.
Hare Bay—Messrs. Theophilus Wells, Arthur Vivian, Joseph Wells, George Collins, and Frederick Saunders;
Wellington—Messrs. Samuel Ford, Charles Parsons, and William Collins.
Brookfield—Messrs. A. Davis, Garland Gaulton, Aubrey Pickett, Arthur Roberts, Sr., Stephen Roberts, and Abram Granter;
Pound Cove—Messrs. John Hounsell, George Hounsell, Kenneth Perry, Allan Kean, and Jos. Green.
DISTRICT OF TRINITY
Chapel Arm—Messrs. Walter Smith, Aubrey Reid, Ambrose Warren, Geo. Warren, Michael Power, and John Pretty;
Shoal Harbour—Messrs. Jethro Pelley, Richard Stanley, Richard Eastman, Reuben Ivany, and William G. Tilley.
DISTRICT OF BAY-DE-VERDE
Burnt Point—Messrs. Wm. R. Tucker, Levi Milley, James Tucker, Linus Oliver, and Charles Milley.
DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA & ST. MARY'S
MARY'S
Lear's Cove—Messrs. Albert Young, John J. Young, and John Young, Sr.;
Presque—Messrs. Daniel Ryan, Jas. Ryan, and Stephen Green;
Mussel Harbour Arm—Messrs. Geo. Rodway, George Buocheer, Charles Slade, Eli Allen, Alfred Rodway, and Joseph Hann;
Haystack—Messrs. Charles Gilbert, George Wareham, George Pike, and Joseph Burt;
Spencer's Cove—Messrs. John Hollett, Walter Slade, and Arch. Botcheer;
Hay and Collett Coves—Messrs. Heber Burton, George Ingram, and William Ingram.
DISTRICT OF BURIN.
Mick's Cove—Messrs. Archibald Ayres (Point Crews), Bernard Drake (Mick's Cove), Benjamin Orleux (Lorties), Patrick Stacey (Calmor), and William C. Hillier (High Beach).
DISTRICT OF FORTUNE
Hermitage South—Messrs. Alexander Roberts, Henry Roberts, Matthew Francis, Wm. Ingram, and Benjamin Francis;
Harbour Mille—Messrs. Levi Barnes, Charles Barnes, Jacob J. Barnes, Ambrose Barnes, George Parry, and Thomas Parry;
Boxey—Messrs. John T. Blagdon, Samuel Miles, and Frederick Blagdon.
DISTRICT OF ST. GEORGE
South Branch—Messrs. John Cormier, Sylvester White, Mōderic Aucoin, Jos. A. McIsaac, and Peter Mutse.

POSSESSION OF ENTIRE HOLY LAND ONE OF STAKES IN PRESENT WAR

The Chief Interest is at Bethlehem, Nazareth and Jerusalem—Shall it be Under British or German Control?—One Report Says a Military Range Has Been Set up on Mount Calvary—Cardinal Bourne Thinks Sacred Shrines Will Still Remain in Christian Hands

LONDON, Mar. 13.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The care of the Holy Places brought on the Crimean War, with the siege of Sebastopol, the battle of Inkerman and the Charge of the Light Brigade, just as the care of those Holy Places, so called, had before that convulsed all Europe with the three Crusades, and yet the care of these same Holy Places—the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, the place of the Nativity at Bethlehem, and the countless other landmarks of the birth of Christianity—are changing hands as an incident of the present war, and almost imperceptibly because of the noise of the conflict in so many other theatres of warfare.

One report is that a military shooting range has been set up on Mount Calvary, the site above all others venerated by the Christian world as the place of the crucifixion. But inquiry establishes that if this rifle-range exists it is at the Gordon Calvary, so-called, after General Gordon of Khartum fame, who designated it as what he believed to be the real site, though it is not the Calvary commonly accepted by tradition venerated and guarded by Pilgrims and the Church, and contended for by European nations. This Gordon Calvary is in the outskirts of Jerusalem some distance from the traditional site of the Holy Sepulcher.

From a military standpoint, all attention to the German-Turkish military operations in Syria has been absorbed in the slow approach southward toward Egypt; and the Suez Canal, that rich prize supposed to be the link between Europe and the Orient. But while this main military object has been going on, it has involved at the same time the steady occupation of the entire Holy Land and advance, with military forces in control at Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth and throughout the region of the Holy Places, and the French, Italian, British and other custodians of these sites, expelled or interned. Seven of the Italian custodians at Bethlehem—the site of the Nativity—have recently been interned by a member of the Franciscan community located in the outskirts of London.

The sweep of this German-Turkish movement through the Holy Land is shown by the fact that the military railway, on which the approach to Egypt depends, is believed to be constructed to the desert outskirts of Beersheba. This is the same town referred to in Holy writ, and which created the Biblical phrase "from Dan to Beersheba," as it is the uttermost limit of the Holy Land, where it merges into the desert leading to Egypt. It is this biblical point, Beersheba, which is expected to be the military base, to which the railway will bring down supplies from the north, for the advance across the desert, should the attack on Egypt ever be carried out, as it has been loudly heralded. So that Beersheba to-day is performing the same function as in biblical days—the last outpost before entering the desert, 150 miles across, with an ocean of white sand and almost no water holes—none adequate for the watering of a great army. The only cavalry here must be such as is mounted on camels, with the dazing and throats of beasts and riders as poison gas is to the men on the firing line.

Cardinal Bourne, in the course of a talk with the Associated Press mentioned the solicitude felt for these sacred shrines and the gradual way their care was changing hands. He pointed out, however, that the Sultan of Turkey had in past years given guarantees for the continued Christian protection to the shrines, to that while the nationality of this care might change, the Cardinal felt that it would still be Christian. For specific inquiries on the Holy Places, the Cardinal's entourage referred to the Commissioner for the Holy Land a member of the Franciscan community located in the outskirts of London.

Seen at the Franciscan monastery, the Commissioner, Fr. Albert, gave such information as had filtered through. As to the report of a shooting range at Calvary he pointed out that this did not refer to the sacred spot accepted for centuries as Calvary, but to the so-called Gordon Calvary first located by General Gordon a few years ago. After Gordon's services in China, where he became famous as "Chinese" Gordon, he spent some time in the Holy Land and then in the Sudan where he was a victim of the Mahdi at Khartum, which had been guarded for ages.

before the Kitchener Relief Expedition arrived.

The last time Fr. Albert visited the Holy Land he was in company with Lord Bute, and as they passed this so-called Gordon Calvary, Lord Bute stated that Lord Kitchener had told him he supported the claim of General Gordon as to the Gordon Calvary. This was a curious circumstance—Gordon, the victim of Khartum, locating a new Calvary, and then Kitchener of Khartum, supporting the theory of the explorer whose fame was so closely lined with his own at Khartum.

The reports reaching Fr. Albert indicated that the Italian and French custodians of the different Holy Places had been interned by the military authorities, Austrians or some of the Eastern sects replacing them. There are many of their sects—Copts, Greeks, Armenians and even Abyssinians—though little is known of who is in charge, except that most of the Latin custodians are interned.

While changes do not constitute a loss of Christian control yet; they show the shifting of the nationality of that control, which has been a frequent cause of international complication in the past.

Besides the main points of military operation in this locality, like Beersheba and Jerusalem, the whole range of this biblical country is affected by the military activity. But the chief interest is at Bethlehem, Nazareth and Jerusalem. At Bethlehem is the sanctuary of the Nativity, a subterranean chamber 32 feet long, encased in rare marbles and constantly guarded and lighted, with a marble slab marking the place of the Nativity. At Jerusalem is the basilica over the Holy Sepulcher, first built by Constantine, often swept away and built again, and now a vast monument, embracing within its walls and beneath its dome the sacred tomb which had been guarded for ages.

THE BRIDGEPORT

Motor Engine

THE MOTOR THAT MOTES

SEND FOR Full Particulars and Specifications FROM THE Sole Agents, **JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.**

Must We Swallow The Insult?

Native Protests Against the Appointment of P. T. McGrath to the Presidency of the Legislative Council—Asks Can we Honour Him?

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—The many ignoble acts of the Morris Regime have now apparently been outdone and the culmination has been reached in the appointment of P. T. McGrath, famous for and best known as the "writer of the Chicago letter," to the Presidency of the Legislative Council.

How our local "lords" must feel honoured?

To what heights of "dramatic" eloquence will their souls be stirred as they look upon the noble "countenance" of the vendor of the "Evening Herald." Their "patriotic hearts" will beat all the faster as their vision becomes entranced and their memories quickened by the articles in the Herald re the appointment of officers to the Newfoundland Regiment.

What an insult to a people? Must we swallow it? Or shall we not demand its cancellation? What particular and noble "virtues" does this individual possess to qualify for this "honourable" position?

Mr. Editor could you enlighten us as to the qualifications necessary and possessed by an aspirant to this honourable office.

An impression is abroad that some sterling qualities of "manhood" which have made themselves known to the public in some sphere of usefulness should be possessed by the Honourable President of our Legislative Council or local House of Lords. The public should be impressed with the probity of the man. Such a man should not be a "rabid" partisan but a noble representative of our race, whom we should delight to honour.

This individual of Chicago letter fame, P. T. McGrath, is leaving his impress everywhere and it is time to call "halt!" with no uncertain sound.

NATIVE. Carbonar, March 16, 1916.

Mr. Reg. Burke who failed to pass the medical examination here to join the volunteers went by the Stepano to Antigonish to join the St. Francis Xavier Red Cross Unit.

Illustrated Lecture

—on— Serbia and Montenegro

BY H. C. THOMPSON.

On Wednesday, Mar. 22, at 8 p.m., in the GRENFELL HALL.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF RED CROSS BRANCH OF W.P.A. Tickets and plan of Hall at Gray and Goodlands.

Reserved Seats50c. General Admission20c. mar18,21

A Splendid Opportunity

For Sale a First Class MOTOR BOAT

30 feet long, 9 wide. Splendid accommodation for size. Cabin finished in Hardwood, Stained and Varished. Plush Cushions; all her deck and house covered with canvas and painted; aged about 2 1/2 years; has Mainsail, Acadia Engine 16 H.P. Will sell at bargain.

For further particulars apply to H. ELLIOTT, Harbor Breton. mar16,6i

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP

GUARANTEED PURE

Save the Wrappers, they are valuable. \$10.00 will be given the person saying the most for 1916.

M. A. DUFFY, SOLE AGENT.

Agents Wanted.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Seal Skinners' Union will hold their annual meeting in the T. A. Hall to-night when officers will be elected and other business performed.

A telegram from Oporto Saturday to the Marine & Fisheries office quoted the price of large cod there at from 39 to 41 shillings per qt and small from 37 to 39 shillings.

There were 7 cases of diphtheria reported last week, two of them outside the City. Seven residences were released from quarantine and there are 25 patients in hospital.

The express which is due here this afternoon with the Kyle's passengers brings also 184 bags and two hampers of mail matter, including a large English mail.

A man named Molloy of Trepassy, suffering from a fractured leg, arrived by the Southern Shore train to-day and was taken to Hospital in the ambulance. Another very sick man named Vardy is coming by the express from Clarendville.

Saturday and Saturday night there was a heavy snow storm along the railway line from Bishop's Falls to Port aux Basques. The cuts were filled with drifts and the rotary plows had to run over the Topsails to clear the rails.

Mr. Geo. Smyth of Bond Street recently received a letter from his son Private Tom Smyth, who was taken ill at the Dardanelles, saying that he is recovering quickly. He is now at Brooklands hospital and the young soldier wishes to be remembered to his chums and friends in St. John's.

Young Ronald Snow, a Postal Telegraph messenger boy, picked up a purse with \$25.60 in it in the Post Office lobby. Later a lady came in and received the purse and contents from Caretaker Richards who had received it from the boy. He received the munificent (?) amount of 20 cents, for his honesty.

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Cochrane Street Church Re-opens

Three Services Held Yesterday—Large Congregations Present at Each—Addresses by Pastor and Other Members—Hon. H. J. B. Woods Honored

The congregation of Cochrane St. Church, for the first time since the church was burned in January, 1914, worshipped yesterday on the old ground. While the whole building is ready, because of the railway embargo the pews for the church have not arrived, the service is, in the meanwhile, held in the school building. This is a commodious and comfortable auditorium, with galleries, capable of seating some 600 or 700 people. It was filled at the three services yesterday. The Pastor was assisted by Rev. Dr. Fenwick at the morning service, and the Rev. George Paine spoke in the afternoon. The subject of the morning discourse was "The Undying Glory of the Church of Christ," while that of the evening was "Some ideals for our new Church Home"—a practical talk on the duties and responsibilities of the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Whitmarsh is held in high esteem by his people, who will gladly rally around him in his effort to build up the cause so sorely shattered by the fire. At the morning service the Sacrament of Baptism was administered, three infant children being received into the church visible. A full choir was present at both services, singing the Te Deum in the morning, and "Sun of My Soul" in the evening. The solo in the latter anthem was beautifully sung by Miss Vincent, while Miss Herder gave a very sympathetic rendering of "There is a Green Hill, Far Away."

The afternoon service was conducted by Hon. H. J. B. Woods, the ever had, for over one-third of a century. Mr. Woods has guided the work of this institution, and his officers and teachers, during the service, gave him an address and an umbrella, as a token of their affection and a pledge of their loyalty. Mr. Woods, though taken by surprise and visibly affected by this act, made a suitable reply of thanks and appreciation. Addresses were given by the Pastor, Mr. Mews and other teachers, while Mr. Charles Hatcher and Miss Vincent sang appropriate solos.

The people are delighted with the really beautiful and suitable school building. It is the equal of any of its kind on either side of the water, while the conveniences for carrying on Sunday School work are unique in Newfoundland. The services will be continued here on Sundays and through the week till the church is ready.

Passed Wreckage 40 Miles West Sable Isld. To Minister of Finance and Customs, St. John's.

Passed a lot of wreckage belonging to some vessel which has been a lost. Please report to papers so as vessels coming this way may be careful. We had a stormy passage. Lots of storms.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM CARROL, Schooner Passport.

STEPHANO'S PASSENGERS. S.S. Stephano sailed at 7 p.m. Saturday for Halifax and New York, taking a large freight, and as passengers:

J. J. Tobin, D. Tobin, Mrs. Dixon, A. E. Wornell, J. M. and Mrs. Gibb, T. B. and Mrs. Carman and child, Miss L. Roberts, Mrs. G. Gardner, P. Lacey, Mrs. Burke, R. Butler, Miss M. Burke, G. Nicholle, Miss M. Ryan, Miss E. Burke, M. Caul, Miss Sinnott, Mr. and Mrs. Hodder, Corp. Rumsey, Miss E. Moore, Miss V. O'Dwyer, C. Cantwell, Miss A. Byrne, F. J. Connors, Miss Hayward, G. McGuire, Miss E. Fitzpatrick, Miss E. Hayward, S. F. Elliott, R. Young, J. P. Kielly, Miss Connell, P. B. Bond, E. W. Long, Miss F. Davis, H. McCarthy, Miss H. Baird, Reg. Burke, Miss Stein, W. R. Gooble, D. Percy, and about 100 in steerage.

VOLUNTEERS PARADE TO CHURCHES For the first time in several months the volunteers had a church parade yesterday. The turn-out was a large one and the men who are of splendid physique looked well indeed. The Church men, Catholics and Methodists were in command of Lieuts. Rendell, O'Grady and Ayre respectively, and attended the C. E. Cathedral, Catholic Cathedral and Cochrane St. Methodist Church. The parade was headed by the C. C. C. band and after service the lads marched through the city and were much admired by many people who reviewed them.

OUR THEATRES

THE CRESCENT

The Crescent Picture Palace presents to-day a Kalem production in two parts entitled "The Straight and Narrow Path," and a "Hearst Selig News Pictorial," with all the latest pews from all the world. "On the Border" is a great Western drama produced by the Selig Co. "The Honeymoon Baby" is a rip roaring comedy by the Vitagraph Company featuring Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew. On the whole this is a splendid programme and patrons should not miss seeing it.

MIDNIGHT MARAUDER STILL OPERATING. Sometime last night the midnight marauder who has been operating in the city paid a visit to an east premises where the schr. Lavrock is moored and went through the vessel forward and after breaking the locks off the companion ways, of the cabin and forecastle. He went away empty handed, as he found nothing of value on board.

Entered McKee's Tannery Since Saturday evening the prowler has been keeping an eye to business, and this morning it was discovered that he had entered McKee's tannery on Waterford Road. He got in by forcing the rear door, and entering the office he tried the same unsuccessfully, also the desks and made a thorough search of the premises for money but with indifferent success, as he only realized a few dollars.

CHANGED HIS MIND "An unique reason for the exchange of goods came to my notice recently," says the manager of a firearms shop.

"A gloomy looking party came to me with a revolver. 'Here,' said he, laying it on the counter, 'is a pistol I purchased from a clerk of yours yesterday. I wish you'd take it back. I have changed my mind.'"

Had Profitable Business Trip

Mr. Frelich, Manager British Clothing Factory, Returns With Splendid Stock of New Tweeds—Will Engage in New Department

Mr. S. Frelich, manager of the British Clothing Factory, went to New York early in the winter to purchase new stock for his Company, was fortunate in securing all the goods that he required for the Factory, at prices which were the envy of other buyers, like himself in the same lines, from all over the world. During his trip to the States he took advantage of the opportunity to visit and inspect the principal clothing factories of New York and vicinity in order to get the latest ideas and up to date developments in machinery and the making of clothing so as to adopt them as far as local circumstances permit in his own business.

He also took a course in skirt designing with a view to starting that business in the British Clothing Factory shortly. The benefit of the knowledge gained by Mr. Frelich will be shown in the improved make and style of their readmade and he has brought many innovations for their Custom Suit Department which will assure a perfect fit for all who patronize them.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS. S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 11.30 p.m. Saturday with 186 packages of mail matter and the following passengers—S. Milley, Mrs. J. Merner, Miss B. Aylward, Capt. J. Wolfe, H. and Mrs. Binns, A. B. Harding, F. W. Bradshaw, Eugene Baggis.

Was Kept Busy A young man writing to a friend here from Mortier Bay, says that of late the mails had been coming there in a kind of desultory way and congestion resulted. Recently 40 Mail and Advocates came to him at one time. He says—it is some order to wade through them, but their contents are highly valued and will be closely perused. Most of the ports are closed by ice but the Prospero is doing good work when she comes breaking a channel.

At Marystown the theatrical troupe produced "Kathleen Mavourneen" St. Patrick's night to a crowded house.

SEALING OFFICIAL Wire to the Postmaster General, Via Fogo—The Erik, Florizel, Sable I., Terra Nova, Bloodhound, Eagle and Samuel Blandford, report crews aboard and well.

Cape Ray—Viking, Ranger, Diana and Seal, all well, no men on ice.

Encouraging News from the Northern Fleet

Over a Hundred Thousand Seals Now Accounted For—All Crews Well—Ice Very Heavy—No News From Gulf

Quite a number of sealing messages have been received since Saturday and the prospects are, according to them, cheerful. Well over 100,000 seals are now accounted for North with the Erik and Sable I. not in the report, and with the possibility of the ice opening the catch should be soon considerably augmented. It looks at this writing as if the Eagle has the best chance to-date of being first in with a log load. There is not much news from the Gulf, though Capt. Bartlett of the Viking reports some old harps and likely more favorable news will soon be received. The messages received since Saturday are:

FROM THE NORTH (Saturday Night) S. S. EAGLE—Position 50 miles S. E. Northern Groins Island; ice very heavy; difficult to pick up pans; 7,000 stowed down; only ship in sight, Neptune.

S. S. TERRA NOVA—Prospects good; all well. S. S. FLORIZEL—7,500 stowed down; 2,000 on deck; 160 pans flagged on ice; good getting around; all well.

FROM THE GULF (Saturday Night) S. S. RANGER—20 miles N. N. E. Bryan Island; tight ice as far as can be seen; ice very heavy; Viking, Diana and Seal in sight.

FROM THE NORTH (Last Evening) S. S. NEPTUNE—Have 6,000 on board. S. S. SAMUEL BLANDFORD—Expect to finish picking up pans this evening; no improvement in catch since reported, 10,000 killed and panicked; ice breaking up.

S. S. BLOODHOUND—Have 5,000 on board; struck a nice patch Saturday afternoon; ice very heavy; everything working well.

S. S. FLORIZEL—Stowed below 9,500, and 4,000 on deck on deck; 115 flagged pans still out. All well.

S. S. EAGLE—Nothing new to report; ice in large sheets; difficult to get through. Very hard getting around to pick up pans.

S. S. TERRA NOVA—Killed 1,000 on Saturday; picked up pans to-day; expect to reach a good spot to-morrow. Total on board 8,900.

S. S. SABLE I.—Struck small patch, has seven thousand on board; ice very tight, seeking another patch.

FROM THE GULF (Last Evening) S. S. VIKING—20 miles N. by W. of Bryan Island; tight ice as far as can be seen; first sign of old harps. The following ships in sight—Diana Seal and Ranger.

The following catch is now in sight. Eagle 35,000 Neptune 26,000 Florizel (estimated) 22,000 Samuel Blandford 10,000 Terra Nova 8,000 Bloodhound 5,000 Total 106,000

ERIK HEARD FROM. Capt. Joe Kean had a message Saturday from his brother, the Captain of the Erik, saying that the ship was only 10 miles east of the Florizel and is supposed to be taking seals.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE He had owned a dog, and this was the story he told: "Yes, sir, the way that dog was devoted to me was amazing. He heard me say to my wife that I was pressed for money so he went and died the day before the dog-tax was due."

NEW DIES USED The French Government has promulgated a law requiring packers of canned goods all over the world exporting to the Republic, must have the name of the manufacturer, country, weight and contents of the package stamped on the tin. Messrs Robert Templeton & Co. are the first to conform to this law with their lobsters, salmon &c. and have imported new dies for the purpose.

A DANGEROUS TRIP. First Tommy (in the trenches)—"Wot-cher lookin' so blue abah! Bill?" Second Tommy—"Just got a letter from the Missus ter say 'er sister is puttin' up wiv 'er and 'as got the measles. It ain't 'arf a go, it ain't, wiv me goin' 'ome on leave to-morrow and a dangerous trouble like that in the 'ouse."

OBITUARY

Better Abolished Than Disgraced

Voices Public Sentiment Over Appointment of P. T. McGrath to Chair of Our House of Lords—Regards it as an Insult

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—As a citizen of St. John's and with the interest of the city at heart, particularly the moral interest, I cannot refrain from expressing in the public press my greatest contempt for those responsible for placing P. T. McGrath in the seat of the President of our Legislative Council. It is an insult to every person who lives in Newfoundland and knows the type of man that is fast disappearing, past history and record of P. T. McGrath.

A position like this should be filled over by a man of good character, upright, honest, and straightforward. A man whom the country could respect. A man whom the people would trust; a man who would not stoop to anything base; a man whom the people would have some faith in; a man who would keep up the dignity of the office; a man who would not wallow in the mud and mire to gain his political ends; a man who would not stab a friend in the dark if it suited him; a man with at least one good trait in his character.

Sir E. P. Morris must be losing his self-respect, must be on the down grade of morality, and careless of him self to permit the appointment of P. T. McGrath.

The Morris Party has dropped 80 per cent since this appointment was made. It is a token of what might happen in the future and it is high time for our citizens to wake up to their responsibility.

A mass meeting should be held immediately to protest against the outrage.

How long can we stand for such insults. The Legislative Council may be a necessary body but better far it were abolished then disgraced.

Thanks for space. Yours truly, ONE WHO SUPPORTED MORRIS St. John's, March 17, 1916.

Both Head Const. Peet and Sergt. Noseworthy have been ill the past couple of days suffering from la-grippe.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS TAILORS, good wages, steady employment. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING FACTORY.—m16,3

WANTED—Machine Hands and Needle Hands. Good Wages and Steady Employment. Apply to BRITISH CLOTHING CO., Duckworth Street.—mar6

Mail Matter for Our Regiment (Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—I am just in receipt of information, through His Excellency the Governor, that all letters and parcels for the First Battalion, Newfoundland Regiment, should, for the present, be sent to the Paymaster, Record Office, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W., for transmission. I shall be glad if you will kindly publish this for the information of the relatives of our boys.

Yours truly, J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary. March 18, 1916.

FIRST CLASS MACHINISTS WANTED Apply, stating experience, qualification and wages required to ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT CO., Ltd. Mgrs. Office, Grand Falls.

Corsets! AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES: We want the verdict of the Ladies on our (Extra Valve) 65c CORSETS, White, Lace Trimming, with Suspenders. —ALSO— We have a full line of the very newest and up to date styles just to hand. Prices from 40c. to \$1.50. Misses' White Corsets, only 50c. Childs' White Bands (3 to 7 years), 35c.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,