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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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"MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF ORGANIZATION"

Says Chancellor of the Exchequer

Speaking in the House of Commons on Management of Expeditionary Force

Great Increase in the Output of War Supplies

London, April 22.—Speaking in the Commons this afternoon of the manner in which the Government was dealing with the question of war equipment, Chancellor Lloyd George announced that while Britain had started the war with the assumption that the expeditionary force would consist of six divisions, the country now had more than six times that number of men in France. These divisions (about 750,000 men) were adequately supplied; every man who had dropped had been replaced. It was one of the most magnificent pieces of organization ever performed. Nothing like it, he said, had ever been done before in any country. Stating that as much ammunition had been expended in the battle of Neuve Chapelle as during the whole Boer War, Mr. Lloyd George said that the character of ammunition had to be changed in the middle of the war, and to secure supplies, sub-contracts were given to between 2,500 and 3,000 firms. When it was found that they could not keep up the supplies, the Government took steps to take over all works

suitable for the manufacture of munitions. As a result there had been a great increase in the output. If they took the figure 20 as the amount of artillery ammunition manufactured in September, in October it was 90; in November, 90; in December, 156; in January, 188; in February, 256; and in March, 388. Britain was also supplying her Allies with munitions, not in spite of this there was a large reserve. The Chancellor adhered to his statement that a small minority of workmen could, through drink, throw the whole work out of gear. He promised that when the Government measure was introduced, dealing with this matter, it would be found it had not been approached from the point of view of persons who wanted to advance any particular idea or notion, but from the point of view of persons who had one object in mind, the increase in production. It was no one saying there was more drinking than normally. These were abnormal times and they had to take abnormal measures with an evil which had become abnormal.

German Troops Evacuate Hamlets

But Swept by Artillery Fire British Troops Cannot Enter—German Prepare Partial Retreat

London, April 21.—German troops have been compelled to evacuate several hamlets near La Bassée railway, says a News Agency despatcher from Amsterdam. These have not yet been occupied by the British because the enemy's artillery maintains a destructive fire upon the houses. The Germans are preparing for a partial retreat. Officers refused to confirm the report that the Germans were preparing for retreat, but the censor permitted publication. General French's detailed report on the battle that resulted in the capture of Hill No. 60 is being anxiously awaited here, as the result of the admission in the semi-weekly summary that British losses were heavy.

Black Jester Wins Handicap

Epsom, April 21.—Black Jester won the City and Suburban Handicap, Dindamos, second; Dan Russell, third.

HALIFAX DEFEATS LIQUOR BILL

Halifax, April 21.—A vote was taken on prohibition of the liquor traffic in Halifax city, in the local Legislature to-night, so as to bring Halifax City into line with the rest of the Province, which is now under prohibitory law. The vote on the amendment to the present Act stood 12 to 12, but prohibition for Halifax City was defeated by the casting vote of Speaker Ellis.

BRITISH SUSTAIN HEAVY LOSSES

Taking of Hill 60, Near Ypres Cost British Forces Nearly

London, April 21.—General French reports our losses in the capture of Hill 60, as very heavy. The position is of great importance. The Germans suffered still more severely, being caught in the open by our machine guns. We captured 4 officers and 45 men. In the Dardanelles, British picket boats, under heavy fire, successfully torpedoed our submarine E-15, which grounded at Kephez Point, thus preventing her falling into the enemy's hands. In German South West Africa British troops have captured Keetmanshoop. The French Government reports enemy attacks stopped in Bois Le Pretre and Hartmannswerlerkopf. There are only minor actions in the Carpathians.—HARCOURT.

Germans Continue Counter Attacks on Hill 60

Heavy Infantry Attacks Made in Effort to Regain Hill Repulsed With Great Loss—Hill Heavily Shelled

London, April 21.—The British War Office to-night gave out an official statement dealing with military operations in the vicinity of Ypres, where the British troops recently captured Hill No. 60 from the Germans. A continual counter-attacks were still being made on the hill. Yesterday afternoon the enemy's activity was renewed, and between 6 and 9 o'clock two heavy attacks, made by infantry, were repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The hill was heavily shelled all night, and several further attacks

FRENCH OFFICIAL

Via St. Pierre

Violent Artillery Duels in Soissons, Reims and Argonne—German Attacks Repulsed—French Government to Encourage Merchant Marine, Proposes to Purchase Interned Enemy Ships

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 20.—There have been violent artillery duels in Soissons, Reims and Argonne regions. Midnight—La Chaux-de-Fonds and in Argonne there has been artillery action without any infantry intervention. Between the Meuse and the Moselle on Mortain Wood, near road, attacks had as wide success, and we have slightly progressed. In La Pretre Wood the enemy, after having bombarded our position of Croix de Carnes, attempted an attack, which our artillery checked immediately. There has been cannonading and some fighting between advanced lines on the border of Parroy Forest. During last night two German counter-attacks were repulsed at Hartmannswerlerkopf. The French Government has promulgated a decree which has for its object to encourage the development of Merchant Marine Companies by the purchase of vessels seized by Great Britain and sold by prize court. To attain this object the French Government guarantees to the Detainee Government 75 per cent. on the price of the vessels so bought by French owners. Fifty incendiary shells were thrown on Rheims.

Young Egyptian Assassin To Hang

Stephano Sails

Cairo, April 21.—The young Egyptian merchant, named Khalil, who on April 8th made an unsuccessful attempt in Cairo to assassinate Hussein Kamel, Sultan of Egypt, was to-day sentenced by the military court to death by hanging.

515 Turks Taken Prisoners in Mesopotamia

Turkish Troops Everywhere in Disorder

London, April 22.—Turkish prisoners to the number of 515, including six officers, were taken by British troops in the fighting in Mesopotamia last week, according to an official report issued by the Indian Office to-night. The report adds that the British pursuing party found the Turks everywhere in disorganized retreat, both by river, in Archerat and road. Twelve of their boats were overtaken and captured or sunk.

SHIPPING

Argyle left Placentia at 12.40 a.m. for the westward. Bruce arrived at Port au Basque at 5.35 p.m. yesterday. Kyle arrived at Louisburg at 1 p.m. yesterday. S.S. Prospero left Burin at 11 a.m.; due here Saturday.

Cruiser Powerful Off New York

New York, April 21.—The British squadron off New York was strengthened to-day by the arrival of the cruiser Powerful. Within three hours of its arrival it held up a big steamer off the New Jersey coast, opposite Asbury Park.

The Dardanelles Expeditionary Force

London, April 22.—A Cairo letter to the "Times" describing the big camp of the Allies Expeditionary force for the Dardanelles, now at Alexandria, reveals incidentally the fact that General Sir Ian Hamilton is Commander-in-Chief of that expedition.

Hungarian Chamber Refuses War Vote

London, April 22.—A Paris despatch says the opening session of the Hungarian Chamber was a gloomy sitting. The Chamber refused to vote the new military credits demanded by the General Staff.

Spring Floods Suspend Operations

London, April 22.—The Russians everywhere have suspended operations until the spring floods have subsided and conditions are favourable for manoeuvres, says the "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent.

Outlook Gloomy in Italy and Austria

Rome, April 22.—"The Messaggero" publishes an interview with Senator Carafio which gives a pessimistic forecast of the outcome of the negotiations between Italy and Austria.

Remarkable Story of Latest Type of Battleship

New York, April 12.—According to a report from London received by the Tribune, England has laid down a new battleship of amazing proportions which will be by far the most powerful craft afloat. It will mark a change in battleship construction, exceeding that which came when the first dreadnought was built. It will necessitate the adoption of new methods in battleship construction by all nations, and will halt the construction program of the United States. It is impossible, in view of the absolute secrecy surrounding all British naval construction, to verify absolutely the facts about this new sea monster, but the Tribune's information comes from a trustworthy source. It is stated that this great new ship will be 800 feet in length, will carry six 15-inch guns, and have the wonderful speed of forty knots. At present the Queen Elizabeth, now at the Dardanelles, stands as the most powerful engine of war afloat. She is however, only 650 feet in length, but carries eight 15-inch guns. She is oil driven, as the new ship will be. In the craft now planned, armament is sacrificed for increased speed. The increased length gives the great boiler and engine room capacity needed to produce such speed.

Sailing Cancellation

Washington, April 21.—Cancellation of sailings from Italy to the United States may cause the States to take steps to aid home-coming Americans in the absence of appeals. So far, State Department officials expect that they will arrange transportation via France for Britain.

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Germany's Second War Loan

Germany has attached great importance to the success attending the raising of its second war loan. It greatly surpasses the subscriptions to the first. With two war loans totaling \$2,000,000,000 we exceeded England \$1,000,000,000," said Dr. Von Helfferich in the Reichstag. "This proves the unbreakable financial and economic strength of Germany and the determined resolution to hold out to the end. Enormous loans have been made by business houses, corporations, labor unions and organizations of every kind. Thus the Reich societies of the Rhineland, an institution founded for the training population, contributed eight and a half million marks to the second loan, while they had given no more than two and a half million to the first. By March 26 the total of subscriptions had already reached 9,000,000,000 marks without counting the contributions made by the officers to the Sold The Emperor, writing from his army headquarters, declared himself proud to be "the first servant of such a nation." The following is in part his message:

AMER. GOVERNMENT'S RESENTMENT To Imputations of Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Washington

Washington, April 22.—The United States Government replied to-day to a recent memorandum in which Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, declared that if the American people desire to observe true neutrality they must mean to stop all export of arms to one side or at least to use this export trade as means to uphold legitimate trade with Germany, especially trade in foodstuffs. The attitude of the United States on the question of the export of arms is restated, namely, that to place any embargo on arms during the progress of the war would be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States. The Note refers to the spirit of friendship which the United States desires always to manifest toward Germany and its people, and concludes with the declaration that the neutrality of the United States is founded upon a firm basis of conscience and goodwill. The communication was delivered by messenger to Count von Bernstorff late to-day and by mutual arrangement with the German Embassy the State Department made it public to-night.

Germany Stops Sale of Distilled Liquors

Berlin, April 18.—It is learned from a reliable source to-day that the Imperial Government will shortly issue a decree prohibiting the sale of distilled liquors in saloons. "Schmapps," the traditional drink of the German workingman, is to be obtainable until the war is ended. The decree which is to enforce this proposed sweeping measure is being worked out now. The order is not to be a temperance measure, however, but it made necessary to conserve the

Germany Stops Sale of Distilled Liquors

The United States have presented a claim for \$228,059.54 with interest from Jan. 28, 1915, against the German government on behalf of the owners and captain of the American sailing vessel, William P. Frye, for damages on account of the destruction of that vessel by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Germany Stops Sale of Distilled Liquors

"Anxiety is the poison of human life."—Blair.

Victory For the Allied Troops Over Germans in the Kamerun

GERMAN TROOPS FORCED TO RETREAT

French Native Troops, in Command of Col. Mayer, Force a Passage of the Keti River

Paris, April 22.—The French War Department to-day announced that the Allied forces had gained a victory in the operations against the Germans of the Kamerun German colony in Western Equatorial Africa. The text of the statement is as follows: "After heavy fighting the last few months the German troops of the Kamerun have been forced to retreat from the high plateaus situated in the centre of the colony. The seat of Government has been transferred to Jaunde. A movement of the Allied forces in this direction continues. French native troops from Central Africa have attained in the east a line from Louisa Dume, towards the west, troops commanded by Colonel Mayer following the railway line have succeeded in forcing a passage across the Keti River. British troops marching in a northerly direction, following the Edouard Jaunde road, have taken possession of centre of the colony. The seat of Government has been transferred to Jaunde. A movement of the Allied

Germany Stops Sale of Distilled Liquors

supply of alcohol. Fearing a possible shortage of potatoes, from which products of the spirits are distilled in Germany, the Government proposes to make the new order "work both ways." No opposition is looked for against the order when it comes up for the sanction of the Reichstag at its next session.

Germany Stops Sale of Distilled Liquors

Liverpool, April 22.—F. T. Bancroft, a reliable writer, during a lecture here last night, said it is not generally known the Germans tried to land an Expeditionary Force in England, and that the British Navy forced them to go back to their harbour again. We were once very near to an invasion, although there was never a word of it in the newspapers.

Germany Stops Sale of Distilled Liquors

"I honestly believe," remarked Aunt Sara Jane, "them Oldhams is gettin' to be reg'lar Agnostics. They don't keep the family Bible on the centre table in the best room now."

Germany Stops Sale of Distilled Liquors

"Well," replied Aunt Elliza, "tisen't their religion they're hiding. It's their age. Them Oldham girls is getting on."

Germany Stops Sale of Distilled Liquors

"While we deliberate about beginning, it is always too late to begin."—Quintilian.

"Occasional depression no one can avoid, but ill temper everybody."—Fuchtersleben.

G. English

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Sir A. Conan Doyle Lectures on the War

Before a large audience in London, recently, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle gave a lecture on the "Great Battles of the War," illustrating his subject by means of a number of diagrams. The chair was taken by the Lord Chancellor, who briefly introduced the lecturer, who was known to them, he said, as the historian of others wars than the present.

Sir Conan Doyle, in his introductory remarks, said that the sources of the mass of information which he had collected in regard to the war were naturally confidential, but there was no reason why the facts themselves should be treated as confidential. On the contrary, the more the public understood the war and realised the immense task that our soldiers have undertaken and the magnificent way in which they have risen to it—the more the nation understood these things, the stronger it would be in the future. (Applause.)

The lecturer then proceeded to describe the battle of Mons, showing on the screen the disposition of our troops by the side of the canal that runs in a straight line from Conde to Mons save for a loop which forms a peninsula to the north. The real attack of the Germans was delivered on the four bridges that spanned this loop and they were carried about 12 o'clock on the Sunday, the Middlesex and the Royal Irish Fusiliers suffering severely. The whole force fell back on the line prepared for them and formed themselves up on a hill. Passing to the operations on the extreme west of the British line on August 24, Sir Conan Doyle described the gallant action for which General Grenfell won his Victoria Cross and the terrible losses suffered by the 1st Cheshire, who at the roll call numbered only 200 out of a thousand men.

The Guards Turn.

On August 24 and 25 the army retreated practically unmolested, although always pursued by the enemy's cavalry and guns. In the meantime, General Haig's army corps had been retreating on a different line, for they had to choose such roads as were

available, and his corps was fifteen miles apart from the rest. The First Army Corps retreated in perfect order without losing a man, until they came to Landreies. Here the Germans drove in the British pickets and charged down the main street, thinking that they had to deal with a demoralised force. But the Guards turned out of their barracks and blew the Germans down the street again, and the enemy were unable to do anything against them and drew back into the woods. About 800 or 900 Germans were killed, while the Guards lost about 150 killed and wounded, and the next morning followed the rest of the army.

The Retreat from Paris.

After dealing with the engagement of La Cateau, the fate of the 1st Gordon, the cavalry action at Cerisy, and the silencing of German guns by the heroic gunners of L battery, R.H.A., Sir Conan Doyle came to September 6, when the retiring British Army reached the latitude of Paris, when the order came to turn north and attack the Germans. It was then that General Joffre produced the army that he had "kept up his sleeve" in Paris, and suddenly "buzzed it out" on the right flank of the Germans, driving them further eastward. The Germans thought that because the British Army was for the time disorganized that it was also demoralized, but they never made a greater mistake. They did not know what morale meant until they saw those British soldiers, limping with bleeding feet, suddenly turn round and begin "sprinting" from south to north. Then followed the battle of the Marne, which was really a strategic retreat on the part of the Germans for 40 miles, during which they were followed by the Allies, who took from them rich booty in guns and trophies. On the sixth day of the pursuit the British Army reached the banks of the Aisne, and found that the Germans had crossed it. The lecturer showed by a diagram the disposition of the British forces, and described the taking of the sugar factory which was blown down by the Germans.

Trenches were formed all along the banks of the Aisne. By every law of tactics the British were a beaten enemy, but the Germans could not get it, and at the critical moment Sir John French sent for his cavalry, and they defended the gap in this line for a week.

Moved in the Darkness.

The next great development occurred when the British forces were taken from the middle of the line and placed to the extreme left. This was accomplished in the darkness, and down a slope, over pontoon bridges, and up another slope. A hundred men were thus transferred and not a German was any the wiser. (Applause.) The operations at La Bassée and Neuve Chapelle were next described, the latter having changed hands many times and being finally captured by storm so recently. The lecturer paid a high tribute to the Seventh Division, which, he said, was perhaps the finest body of troops that ever left this country, for it had particular characteristics. They were all soldiers from foreign service, knowing each other and their officers, showing the extreme value of seasoned troops.

"Holding up the Dam."

From October 25 until the second week in November Sir John French and Sir Douglas Haig were like engineers holding up a dam of water; yet they were always seizing material from here and there and filling up the gaps and holding up the water until at last they succeeded in making it watertight. (Applause.) Nothing that the British could say or do would be too good for Generals French, Haig, Dorrin, Allenby and Willcocks, who had stood in the gate in the way of difficulty. (Applause.) The extent of the victory that we won on the occasion of the battle of Ypres, said Sir Conan Doyle, is not appreciated by the public, or the true perspective of that great achievement. They do not understand that they won the greatest victory as well as the most expensive one which we know anything of in our annals. It turned the whole tide of the German advance, and at the end of the war it will be seen to have been the most critical victory of all. (Applause.) We still have the idea that victory must be followed by retreat on the part of the others, with loss of guns and prisoners. As a matter of fact, the defeated troops are absorbed by the whole army behind and we do not now get a spectacular de-



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feat. The main question is, has it attained the object or not? In this case 600,000 Germans determined to get to the coast, and 150,000 British and Indian troops determined they should not. In endeavouring to carry out their scheme the Germans lost anything between 150,000 and 200,000 of their number without anything to show for it, and leaving their object still unattained. If this is not a great victory, said the lecturer, he did not know by what other name to call it. In time the whole public would realise what we already owe to our generals and to our soldiers. (Applause.)

In conclusion Sir Conan Doyle said that he would be proud if any words from him had helped those present to realise more clearly than before the task still ahead of us, and how necessary it is for every man to give all that he has—the young man his strength, the rich their money, the workman his work; and that women should give that which is still dearer—their sons and husbands, so that we may at last win our way through to victory. (Applause.)

Lord Haldane's Speech.

Lord Haldane remarked that at the moment we were only in the middle of the campaign and it was in vain to speculate on what was incomplete.

By some it was pointed out that, the enemy being in possession of parts of France and nearly the whole of Belgium, must be regarded as successful. These successes were gained in the early stages, when the enemy had the enormous advantage of being prepared, choosing his own time and the precise method of attack.

The enemy now had to deal with the British army, and Lord Haldane knew that Sir John French had studied the possibilities of such a campaign as the present for years before. It had been decided that he should command the British Expeditionary Force in case war broke out, and he had, therefore, given the closest study to the question.

The battle of Ypres was undoubtedly a critical one. If the Germans had conceived the dash to the coast at the outset, they might have succeeded.

The moral was that the French and British had been successful in checking the advance of the enemy and that all the success of the Germans was attained in the early stages. Time was on the side of the Allies, and we should take courage and remember

that the thing which was essential for final victory was an absolutely united nation, determined to ensure that its whole resources should be used towards achieving victory in this most critical period of our history.

Rifle and Rockets Revulse Airships

Rotterdam, April 12.—While in the vicinity of North Hinder lighthouse yesterday afternoon the steamer Serula, of the Cory Steamship Company, Liverpool to Rotterdam, was attacked by two German aeroplanes. Captain Semple Sharp, who had on the bridge an old Martini-Henri rifle for exploding mines, fired at his assailants, one of whom ultimately cleared off with a damaged wing. Although the captain does not claim that this was due to his rifle, he is certain that his firing caused the aviators to keep at a higher altitude and disturbed their

aim, for not one of the 25 bombs launched hit the ship, though most fell perilously near.

Captain Sharp said: "About ten minutes to four we saw a German aeroplane coming up astern. It drew level and then steered right across the ship, dropping six bombs in quick succession. Three fell on one side of the ship and three on the other, the nearest being about fifteen feet away. Then another aeroplane came up and circled around us. I ordered a rocket to be fired. They do not like those, as they burst around them like shrapnel. The airman did not relish this at all. I picked up my old Martini-Henri and fired at the second aeroplane. It did not stop his dropping six bombs, but his aim was bad, and all missed the ship with a good bit to spare. Again the aeroplane came at us and I fired once more. Six more bombs were dropped, but all missed. Then I noticed the left wing of the aeroplane was hanging down, and soon after the machine disappeared in a south-westerly direction. I wish they would give us a magazine rifle, or a machine gun of higher altitude and disturbed their

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The most elaborate, up-to-date Theatrical Houses in town. Also the best Orchestra, with Mr. A. Crocker, Leader.

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Mr. BALLARD BROWN and Miss MADGE LOCKE,

GRAND INTERNATIONAL SKETCH

Representing England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Friday Night---GREAT GO AS YOU PLEASE CONTEST.

A night of Fun. Three Prizes—1st prize, \$5.00; 2nd prize, \$3.00; 3rd prize, \$2.00.

Saturday for the little ones. And the finest Feature Pictures ever seen.

NOTE—Mr. Rossley has been asked by scores of people to show the Picture of the 1st and 2nd Contingents, as hundreds did not see it, and to oblige he will show the Picture for the rest of the week. LAST CHANCE.

The CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

A LAUGHABLE BUNNY COMEDY TO-DAY

"AN INNOCENT DELILAH,"

A great Vitagraph Drama in 2 Reels, the story of a man's fight with a big corporation, and the part his fiance innocently plays to defeat him.

"THE SMUGGLERS SISTER"—A Selig melo-drama.

"FLEEING FROM FLEAS"—A roaring comedy with Ruth Roland and John E. Breman.

"BUNNY BUYS A HAT FOR HIS BRIDE"—A comedy with inimitable John Bunny.

"THE OLD FLUTE PLAYER"—A great Vitagraph 3 part drama on Monday.

DRINK AND "POTATO BREAD" IN THE WAR

A REMARKABLE speech on British war conditions has been made by Lloyd George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer. The war has reached a critical stage for both sides. Mr. George says that this war will be won as it were in the work-shops rather than by the men on the battlefield. What he means is, the equipment, such as weapons, clothing, tools and ammunition is more necessary than anything else. Food can be supplied by other nations, but the immediate need is for the equipment which British workmen must turn out.

Mr. George then goes on to say that the consumption of intoxicating liquor is doing more damage to Britain, and is more to be feared than all the German submarines put together. This is because drink destroys or weakens the efficiency of the workman. He says that Russia has prohibited the sale of vodka, which is the Russian whiskey. The prohibition meant the loss of

\$280,000,000 in yearly revenue, yet this has proved its value again since it has increased the efficiency of Russian workmen from 30 to 50 per cent. Not only so, but it has given encouragement and hope to millions of women and children, the home-makers, and in this way has built up and strengthened the national feeling.

Mr. George says that the Russian Minister of Finance told him that any attempt to return to the sale and distribution of this vodka would mean revolution in Russia. France, too, saw the menace of strong drink. She could not defend her national life, and at the same time endure free use of liquor; consequently France has abolished the sale of absinthe by a vote of 10 to one. The British rulers in like manner realize the home danger from drink to be greater than the danger of a foreign foe, and they will take strong measures to prevent the use of intoxicating liquor. Mr. George made another significant statement.

"Look at the way they make bread out of potatoes. That potato bread spirit is something more to dread than to mock at. I fear that more than I do Field Marshal von Hindenburg's strategy, efficient though that may be.

What he meant was the fact that the German people were willing to make any sacrifice, go to any reasonable self-denial in a spirit of patriotism and of national feeling.

It is one of the most difficult things in the world to change the feeding habits of a nation, and nothing but the direst necessity will force men to do that willingly. The fact that the German people, in order to preserve the Fatherland and help their country in its hour of need, are willing to substitute potato bread even in part for bread made of grain flour entirely shows a spirit which the British people have not yet been ready to adopt. That was what Mr. George meant; that this willingness to change their eating habits in order to be of service to their country, if need be, was the finest evidence of national spirit that has yet been shown.

We speak of this for a double purpose, to show the nature of the German people, and the strength of their cause when supported by a strong national feeling, and also to point out

the fact that in this country, too, it becomes necessary at times for consumers to study the food questions, and if need be, change their feeding habits in order to economize themselves, and to be of benefit to the producer. Right now is an opportunity for them to show some of this very spirit. They are demanding and eating high-priced bread, the most expensive food that they can get under present conditions, while within a few miles of their home markets, millions of bushels of excellent potatoes are being practically given away through lack of a market. Here is an opportunity for the American consumer to show some of this substantial national spirit, not only to his own advantage, but to the help of the producer whose crops will be ruined unless they can dispose of them within the next four months.—Rural New Yorker.

"Is it true that the appendix is absolutely useless?" asked the medical student.

"Useless!" thundred the professor, "Why, sir, it's a veritable gold mine for surgeons."

No man approves of flirting—unless he's in the deal.

Start a Saloon in Your Home

In a recent sermon Dr. Rice, who has spoken at our banquets on several occasions, gave the following advice to the married man who cannot get along without his drinks:

First—Start a saloon in your own house.

Second—Be the only customer. You will have no license to pay. Give your wife \$2 to buy a gallon of whiskey, and remember, there are 69 drinks in one gallon.

Third—Buy your drinks from none but your wife, and by the time the first gallon is gone she will have \$3 to put in the bank and \$2 to start business again.

Fourth—Should you live 10 years and continue to buy booze from her, and then die with snakes in your boots, she will have money to bury you decently, educate your children, buy a house and lot, marry a decent man, and quit thinking about you.

And yet this brilliant prospect will not deter many men from the saloon habit. Strange how the devil can blind men to the final outcome.—"Exchange."

Bursting Shells and Blazing Rockets

Light Up the Midnight Gloom of the Battlefield

A Canadian Soldier, in Vivid Language, Describes the Lurid Scene—Tommy Atkins is Cool and Cheerful Through it all

In a letter to a friend here Gunner P. A. Buttery, of the Spectator reporting staff, who is with the ammunition column of the third artillery brigade, gives an interesting description of experiences on the firing line. He writes in part:

This letter will be sufficient to convince you and all the good folk at the office that I am still in the land of the living, despite the fact that our brigade has just come through a thrilling encounter. Of course you all know that the _____ took part in the big battle which took place here last week, in which the Germans lost 16,000 killed and wounded and 2,000 prisoners. It is a curious commentary on the methods of censorship that we are not allowed to mention in letters the name of the place where the battle took place, despite the fact that you know perfectly well where it was. However, suffice it to say that the Canadians, artillery and infantry, did remarkably well, and were highly complimented at the conclusion of the fight. The casualties in the artillery were only very slight and the infantry, too, were comparatively lucky, for their casualties were nothing like as big as might have been expected. During one period of the battle—for about 16 hours—the firing was terrific. From about 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock the next morning, our guns blazed away furiously, and the Germans blazed just as furiously back at us, but, fortunately, without the same accuracy of aim. It was a particularly dark, moonless night, and the sight, when the battle was at its fiercest, was really a magnificent one. Try and imagine, if you can, shells bursting continuously all along the battle line, each one casting a lurid glow all around, and keeping up a dazzling glare all through the night. Add to this scores of German star-lights bursting high in the air, and illuminating the country for miles around. Then encircle the whole in a huge frame of midnight blackness, and you may be able to get some idea of the grandeur, the gorgeousness of the picture. It was all so wonderful and so magnificent that one never thought of the grim and terrible side of it all. In fact the grimness of the whole business doesn't appeal to anybody out here, and before I proceed any

further I should like to say that I take my hat off to the British Tommy, who is surely the most cheerful, uncomplaining fellow in the world. Since we have been out here we have been in daily contact with soldiers who have been in and out of the trenches for four or five months. They have put up with tremendous hardships and discomforts, but they are just about the most happy and contented lot of men we could wish to see. When they come out of the trenches for a couple of days' rest they spend their time much the same as they would do if they were away from barracks on a few days' leave.

At night they will go to the estam-et (which is the French name for saloon) and grumble at the weak, watery beer which is served up, but they will drink it just because there is nothing else to drink. But the British Tommy doesn't want to talk about the war. All he wants is to exchange a few spicy stories, get up a sing-song and let himself go much the same as if he were at home. In this way he beguiles the time until he has to return to the trenches, which he does with a cheerfulness and an optimism which are admirable. He does not pause to think of the probable duration of the war, but he is firmly convinced he is on the winning side, and now power on earth will make him alter his conviction. In Britain lately I read a good deal of the coolness, courage and determination of the British soldier, but after seeing him daily at first hand I can honestly say that no tribute I have read has been too high. You will be glad to know that already the Canadians have shown the same qualities, and even though they have been in the fighting zone only a short time, they have already established a name for themselves as a rare fighting force. It makes a man proud to belong to an empire which is built up of people like these, and I should think that after this campaign nobody will ever again prate of the decline of British manhood.

WET or DRY

Which Shall It Be?

Large Class of Respectable Citizens Satisfied With "Wet" Conditions.

While the Country rings with temperance discussions, many abstemious completely forget one class of respectable citizens who are satisfied with "wet" conditions. They are honest, industrious, SOBER. They treat their wives and families well. HUNDREDS ARE TOTAL ABSTAINERS. Why are they satisfied?

Because they wear "Bear Brand" Rubbers. The man who wears them is as well satisfied with WET as with DRY roads.

They are the only rubbers on sale to-day in Newfoundland that carry with them the guarantee of the sellers.

CLEVELAND TRADING CO.,
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The Steel Company Of Canada, Ltd., MONTREAL,

Manufacturers, at right prices, of Bolts and Nuts, Horse Shoes, Railway Spikes, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire and Staples, Mild Steel, Galva, Telegraph Wire, Galva Bar Iron, Pig Iron, Lead and Waste Pipe, Iron Pipe, Fences Wire, Tacks of all kinds, Shot and Pully.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

Gambo Railway Station

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—I desire to draw the attention of the Reid Ntd. Co. to the disgraceful condition of the waiting room at Gambo station, and the lack of interest in the public welfare on the part of their agents there.

I left my home in Hare Bay last Tuesday and on arrival at Gambo with other travellers we found the waiting room filled with goats and dirt of every description. There was no fire in the place, the only appearance of fire was about 2 inches of ashes scattered around the stove. Neither was there any light in the place. I took a tree top and went out the place so as to make it fit to stay in. No sooner had I cleared the room up when a lot of "boys" who were hanging around the place threw all the dirt back again.

We stayed in this place all Wednesday and you can picture the pleasant time we spent there. Reid's men took no steps whatever to keep these boys away from the place. I suppose Sir we are only fishermen and should not expect to be treated as human beings. When we were boarding the train at the station some of those young fellows, to have sport for themselves, pushed one of our party under the car.

Is this the kind of treatment we Newfoundlanders must expect from Reid? Do they know that these conditions exist at Gambo? Surely they can not? We expect Sir to be treated as human being not as dumb cattle.

Yours truly,

MARTIN FORD,
Of Hare Bay.

St. John's, April 20th, 1915.

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Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



The Mail and Advocate Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 22, 1915.

The Vote on Prohibition

YESTERDAY the House sat from 3.30 to 6.30 and from 8.30 to 11.30 p.m. discussing Mr. Hickman's temperance resolutions, and it was the best debate of the session.

The Government made it and it was the best debate of the session. The Government made it a party question and refused to say more than assure their supporters in the House that they would bring in a Bill providing for the taking of a plebiscite.

When the vote was taken at 11.30 the Government in a body voted against Mr. Coaker's amendment to Mr. Hickman's resolutions.

Mr. Coaker's amendment covered the grounds supported by several speakers on the Government side, as well as all the speakers but one on the Opposition side, yet out of pure cussedness they refused to permit a unanimous vote and insisted upon cracking the Party Whip, and even men like Mr. Currie, hitherto a vowed temperance reformer, actually stated that he would vote against the amendment although he approved of every word it contained.

Mr. Currie left the House a discredited temperance man, for no intelligent man in future will ever regard him as having an ounce of pluck worthy of a place amongst true temperance reformers. He received one of the greatest dressing downs from Mr. Coaker that any man received that ever sat in the House, and it was no wonder that he (Currie) turned as white as a corpse and lost entire confidence in the man he hitherto knew as J. C. Currie, a so-called temperance advocate, and behold him revealed in his true colours—weak, cowardly, weightless and two-faced.

Burin District will never return John C. Currie to the House of Assembly again, for last night he constructed his political coffin as complete as his strongest political opponent could do it, and when his constituents get an opportunity to talk to him they will administer to him the same medicine as Stone administered to that other political sneak—R. A. Squires.

The speeches on the Government side of the House were anything but creditable. Some of them highly offensive and ridiculous.

The Premier and Colonial Secretary delivered speeches that would be considered silly if delivered by even school boys. Their speeches are unworthy the occasion, the place, the audience, and the great uplifting subject. They never spoke worse and their utterances were never so worthless.

Mr. Morine delivered three speeches during the day which were the equal to the best ever heard in the House on temperance reform. He made chips and porridge of the statements of every man who spoke against the amendment. He wiped up J. C. Currie and W. J. Higgins, the Premier and Colonial Secretary in a manner that easily convinced his hearers that the Government were a miserable crowd of nonentities, cowardly and incapable of an act-

ion above what might be attempted by any few grabbers who got together with no intention of doing right only when wrong could not be attempted with impunity.

The best speech from the Government side was that of Mr. Higgins who as usual got in a tangle with Mr. Coaker and received once again a few hard blows from the leader of the Union Party that will no doubt have the effect of preventing him in future from making statements about Mr. Coaker that he was forced to confess were groundless.

How such men as Currie, LeFevre, Moulton, Emerson, Crosbie, Parsons, Goodison and Piccott will be able to face their temperance constituents after their conduct of yesterday in connection with this vote, is very difficult to comprehend, for they will not have a leg to stand on.

Will the Premier and John Bennett and Mr. Kennedy succeed in ever again bluffing the temperance people of St. John's?

Will temperance workers again be so blind as to put their trust in those shallow and morally weak men?

The clergymen who were present during the whole debate yesterday will now have to admit that this temperance question is nothing more to the Premier and his colleagues than a plaything to be utilized at election times to secure votes and treated with contempt when ever temperance reform demands some material assistance.

Mr. Hickman's speech was worthy of the occasion and no speaker attempted to refute one of his statements. He deserves the best regards of temperance reformers and they will never forget his heroic conduct of facing this great evil in the brave manner in which he did it yesterday.

The amendment to Mr. Hickman's resolutions proposed by Mr. Coaker was defeated by a Party vote, every Graball member voting against it, while every member of the Opposition except Mr. Clift voted for it. Mr. Clift was not present when the vote was taken. Mr. Clapp who had attended an important Church meeting got back to the House before the division and recorded his vote for the amendment. Dr. Lloyd supported it strongly, delivering one of the best speeches he ever delivered in the House, which made small potatoes of Mr. Bennett, the Premier and others who had attempted to once more play this vital question. Dr. Lloyd demonstrated that he possessed abilities as a debater that few in the House can equal. Mr. Kent's speech was fair and moderate and he strongly urged the Government not to make a Party question of this great issue and strongly supported Mr. Coaker's amendment.

Mr. Hickman's resolutions read thus:— (1) That the importation and sale of spirituous liquors and wines be prohibited— (2) That the manufacture in the Colony of spirituous liquors and wines be prohibited.

Mr. Coaker's amendment reads as follows:— That in the opinion of this House the Government should introduce—

(a) A Bill prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of ales, wines, beers and similar beverages, and all spirituous liquors with their dependencies—

(b) Containing provisions for taking a plebiscite vote of the electors on the question, during 1915.—

(c) Containing also a provision that the Bill should come into force, July 1st, 1916, if a majority vote in favor of the Bill.

The Government was forced by this amendment to take some action. They had to do something—they intended doing nothing—they were rudely awakened from their temperance slumbers and as a pretext they said they would bring in some sort of a Bill, but we venture to say that Bill when brought in will prove a delusion and a snare to the cause of temperance, had the Government felt inclined to do something material in the way of Prohibition it would have accepted Mr. Coaker's amendment, by refusing to do so, it refused to bind itself to anything, and don't intend to, and this froth from the Government speakers yesterday was but playing another game of BLUFF.

The Governor's Travelling Expenses

YESTERDAY the citizens of St. John's were amazed as they read in this paper our remarks in reference to the action of the Governor in drawing monthly the vote passed by the Legislature last year as travelling expenses. The people were astonished to find that for every month since July \$208.33 has been paid over to His Excellency out of this vote, for travelling expenses. That vote should not have been expended for any other purpose than that of paying the travelling expenses of the Governor, and if but \$500 was expended, the balance should, like all other Treasury balances, have fallen back to the Treasury.

Mr. Coaker asked for all requisitions for payment in connection with those amounts, but none was tabled. Presumably, none exist.

What can be expected by the people from Morris, Cashin, Crosbie, Bishop and others, or how can Inspector Deeb be blamed for wasting \$9,000 for spawning lobsters, when His Excellency the Governor is so unmindful of his high duty and example to every civil servant as to accept from the Government money which should not have been paid him except to recoup himself for expenses incurred in travelling through the Colony. It would be as well for His Excellency to ask the Home Government for a transfer, for there will be a considerable lack of confidence in him in the future.

Another Piece of Bluff

LAST month, when Mr. Coaker secured an advance of 75c. on the price of seals, The News' editor came out denying that any such offer had been secured and saying that the price was \$3.75. On that same day Mr. Coaker announced that Job Brood had agreed to pay the 'Nassopie's' crew the \$450 he had demanded.

The News further stated that the only true offers being made to secure an advance in prices were being made by the Premier, and went on to insinuate that in the future all would be well as the Premier was about to arrange with the British Government for the use of whitecoat skins for Army purposes. There were some Graball heebers who actually began to sing high about the Premier's action in securing a sale for skins for Army purposes and further stated that Sir Edward's action had raised the price of fat just as the steamers were about to sail.

The News-to-day very kindly published correspondence between the Premier and certain parties in England concerning the use of seal skin. The correspondence reveals from the first that there was absolutely no hope of skins being used for Army purposes and all that the Army authorities could do to help the sealskin industry was to utilize them to bind valuable books, and for such purpose twelve skins would be required.

The Premier's efforts in securing a market for twelve sealskins will no doubt have its effect upon the price, and there will not be any need in the future to worry over a high price for fat. What bluff! What brazen-faced impudence!

We were told that the future of the sealing industry would be assured because the Army would require a large number of skins for the use of the troops and this was stated at the time when Mr. Coaker was engaged in compelling the buyers here to give up the 75c. which they had attempted to take from the scalars.

Mr. Coaker did compel them to pay the 75c. and the whole Country knows how he did it. The Premier started out to outdo Mr. Coaker's efforts, and after using all the departmental machinery available in this Colony and in England, he secured an order for twelve sealskins!

Is it any wonder that Mr. Coaker stated in the House last night that the Union Party had found him a great man to make promises but a poor man to carry them out, and that in view of their last year's experience of the Premier's promises, they had no longer any confidence in his bare word and required something in black and white that could bind him?

The News-to-day very kindly furnishes the public with a strong proof of the wisdom of Mr. Coaker's conduct last night in absolutely refusing to be bluffed any longer by the Premier and his greedy hangers on.

The following letter, which was sent to the Government by the Home authorities in reply to the

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st, 1915

No sooner had the Speaker taken the chair this afternoon than the gallery and floor of the Assembly Chamber was filled with eager and anxious listeners, inside the Bar being seated many prominent members of the W.C.T.U. besides several of clergy and noted temperance leaders.

The attraction of course was Mr. Hickman's resolutions hearing on the question of Prohibition. Proceedings opened by the Colonial Secretary tabling various reports, amongst them being the report of the commission on hospital matters.

Mr. Bennett also tabled replies to previous questions of members.

Minister of Fisheries Piccott tabled reply to question of Mr. Jennings as did also Minister of Finance Cashin on questions of various members.

Notice of Questions were given by Messrs. Grimes, Abbott, Stone and Jennings, and then came the "Order of the Day."

The "Act to amend the Customs Act 1898" passed its third reading and was sent to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Hickman's resolutions, Mr. Parsons chairman. In introducing the resolutions Mr. Hickman said he did so with the idea of stamping out the liquor traffic in our midst, not as a teetotaler himself, but having regard to his more unfortunate fellow-man who could not resist the temptation to over indulge.

The resolutions did not include beers, but if the resolutions were adopted it was paving the way to a bill for total prohibition which was the desired end. He instanced the deplorable effects of strong drink on the labor market, as gained from personal experience, as he stated that there were some of our very best men walking the streets, or at the best earning only \$3.00 per week, that if sober, might be earning from ten to twenty dollars. Mr. Hickman depicted the sober and industrious man of over 70 years of age with the bright clear eye and upright form, as against the habitual drinker of 60, the latter a miserable stunted specimen of manhood. He also spoke of the various public institutions, viz.—the Lunatic Asylum, Poor Asylum and Penitentiary that were flooded by this drink-curse and predicted that if prohibition became law in this country, in 20 years time, one institution instead of three would be ample.

The member for Bay de Verds also spoke of the questions from the revenue stand-point and in closing a forcible speech, wished it to be distinctly understood that it was not a party question and that he had not solicited the support of any member of the House.

Hon. C. H. Emerson had listened with interest to the Hon Member for Bay de Verds and he was entirely opposed to the resolution before the chair. He (Mr. Emerson) had seen it in the papers about the responsibility of voting etc., and he considered that every man had a right to vote as he pleased. It had been stated that the Government had received a mandate from the people last year, and with that he took issue. The petitions presented last year were very different. It was that liquor should be prevented from going into local option districts, and that a measure should be considered of how to give the people a plebiscite. Since last year there had been no agitation, therefore there has been no mandate. Mr. Emerson expressed himself as being in favor of

the Premier's proposal to utilize seal skins for Army purposes, will no doubt be read with much amusement in view of the splendid market it opens up for Newfoundland seal skins:—

Re Use of Sealskins for O.F. Services.

D.A.C.— I have considered the possibility of the use of sealskins for service purposes in the Ordnance Factories, and am afraid the demand for leather, such as has been put before us in the sample parcel, would be too small to be of any service.

In particular they are quite unsuitable for the various leather parts of the equipment of artillery vehicles, and the only useful purpose to which they could be put would be for book-binding; but as requirements would not amount to more than about 12 skins per year and price would be a determining factor, I think you will agree that the Ordnance Factories will not be able to help in the direction desired.

(Sgd.) J. THEO LE BROOQ, for C.S.O.F.

giving the people a chance to vote on the matter, and if they decided by a majority that they want it, why then give it to them.

However, he didn't think it an opportune time to deal with the matter and could not support the resolutions.

Mr. Jennings had not the slightest hesitation in giving his earnest support to the measure. On principle and from the moral standpoint he was prepared to vote for any measure that would tend to elevate his fellow man. The last speaker said that he had no mandate and with that he disagreed, because every option district had voted for Local Option. He (Mr. Jennings) stood there with a mandate from his constituency, for he had a resolution sent on from Twillingate to show how they stood on the question.

The open sale of liquor in St. John's had counteracted Local Option in the outports, and there was no other action to be taken but to cut it out altogether. There would probably be a loss in the revenue for the present, but let the advocates of temperance be prepared for this. He (Mr. Jennings) was only a poor man, but he was prepared to pay 50c a barrel more for flour in order to help out the revenue. He instanced the effects of the great war, stating that during the first six months there had been 100,000 British casualties, 20,000 of which had been killed, and that during the same period, 25,000 persons had gone to an untimely grave through strong drink. Mr. Jennings concluded a practical timely speech by stating that it might open our eyes a bit as to what it really meant if we got the statistics of St. John's.

Mr. Higgins said that the attendance at the House and the interest evinced must convince everybody that it was a momentous question we were considering. Such indeed it was, had been, and would continue to be. No man in this house, whether he voted for or against the resolutions, would dare to champion the abuse of strong drink, because all must admit that liquor of any kind taken to excess was an evil. We must be prepared to grapple with the evil, but we must do it in a way that the people would have a chance of deciding for themselves at the polls. He himself was practically a prohibitionist. His own district of St. John's East was against Local Option, but that was no reason why he should be against it. Mr. Higgins wanted proof that the evils from the drink traffic had increased. Conditions are improved and are improving in St. John's because men are becoming more and more jealous of their own self-respect, and this was being accomplished in an educational manner by the organizations that had been the promoters of temperance petitions to the Legislature during the past few years. Concluding, the Hon Member said that he had carefully avoided the financial aspect of the question. He could not give that as a reason for voting in favor of keeping the people drunkards. He thought that the resolutions should not be pressed, but that the people should be given a chance of deciding the matter.

Mr. Morine said emphatically that he would vote for the resolutions in their present form, or would vote for them in any form that meant the total prohibition of liquors of every description. Much had been said since a mandate from the people. He himself had a mandate from the people of Bonavista Bay to vote on all matters in this house, based on his own convictions and if they were not satisfied then they could turn him out as their representative.

The Government had no mandate from the country to send away 1000 men for war purposes, and now about to send off another 200, and yet they aid it.

The Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Emerson had said the time was not opportune, and why was that. If the needs of the case demanded it and if the \$550,000 revenue comes in, it makes no difference what kind of good are taxed so long as we get the revenue. It was very obvious that on account of the big deficit something must be done, and some radical changes in tariff made in order to provide for the future.

He utterly attacked the Hon Member for St. John's East (Mr. Higgins) as one who was almost persuaded to be a total prohibitionist. The abuse of liquor was inseparable from the business and you must cut it out altogether. The Local Option districts are calling out practically for prohibition and he believed that a majority of the people were in favor of it, then why not give it them.

Referring to a plebiscite that had been mentioned—Well, if we had a

plebiscite properly constructed, he (Mr. Morine) would give it his hearty support.

The Prime Minister had listened with interest to the various speakers, and thought we might congratulate ourselves as dealing with the question as statesmen. It was useless to discuss the question from the standpoint of the results of the abuse of liquor. We all admit it to be an evil, and on us rest the responsibility of how we are to use the pruning knife. There were public rights to be considered, and we should consider the question calmly, and in a dispassionate manner.

The Premier then in a lengthy speech reviewed the question before them from all standpoints, his main arguments being that it was a mandate from the people that was wanted.

The Government had been looking round and considering the advisability of having a plebiscite and had decided to bring in a Bill this Session providing for such. In any case the resolutions before them could not have their support, because it did not include ale and beer and therefore was class legislation. The Premier wanted to assure the house that he himself in favor of total prohibition which was the only solution and he quite agreed with the Hon Member for Bonavista, Mr. Morine, that the duties could be made up by an increased tariff on other goods.

Mr. Coaker said that if this thing is a curse to the country, why hesitate to cut it out altogether. However, from all that had been said on the other side of the House he Government had made up their mind to do nothing in the matter at all. If such was the case, then of course we are not going to get Prohibition.

Mr. Coaker is an ardent prohibitionist and spoke strongly in favor of such a measure, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Hickman, and in order to test the Government's sincerity as regards their intention of providing for a plebiscite on the matter he proposed an amendment which included ales and beer, and provided for a plebiscite to be taken in November next, when if a majority of the electorate decided in favor of total prohibition, it would become operative on July 1st, 1916.

Mr. Currie rose to explain his position. He had been known as a temperance worker and he intended to support the Legislation that the Government intended to bring in. With regard to the entire question he agreed largely with Mr. Morine on the principle that they could legislate but felt that the real solution was to submit it to the people themselves first.

Mr. Downey expressed himself as being in sympathy with, and a supporter of any measure that would in any way alleviate some of the misery that existed because of the Liquor Traffic. He could not however support the resolution as it was class legislation.

Mr. Cull made a few observations. He did not propose to discuss the evils of intemperance, as there couldn't be two opinions on that score. He preferred to view matters from a temperate stand-point. He thought that the temperance workers should not distill to others what they should do. The resolutions brought in were of a valuable nature, but he felt disposed to wait for the Legislation as proposed by the Government. If he had to speak only for Twillingate district he could have no hesitation but as representative of the whole of the people he would like to have the voice of the people on the matter.

Dr. Lloyd said if he was asked the straight question yes or no, on the

question of prohibition, he didn't know first how he could answer, as he hadn't made up his mind. A member of the House was not there to obey the dictates of any constituency; he was there to use the dictates of his own conscience.

He (Dr. Lloyd) was there, not only as a representative of Trinity but of the whole country. He complimented the introducer, Mr. Hickman for bringing in the resolution because if he was at least doing something towards the desired end. At the same time he was prepared to vote against the resolutions, because the people should be consulted, and he was prepared to take the vote of the people.

They had the statements of the Premier, backed up by Mr. Currie, that the Government were bringing in a bill, providing for a plebiscite and with which, if properly carried out they should be satisfied.

Mr. Kennedy would support any measure to stop the drink curse. He was a temperance man all his life, and since he heard the Premier state that a Bill was coming in dealing with the matter, he hoped to be able to give this his hearty support when it came.

Mr. F. Morris wanted to have this "hardy annual" as he called it, treated in a proper manner by the temperance people, and instanced the denominational aspect of the question. He also was in favor of leaving the whole matter to their vote of the people.

Mr. Kent was not in favor of total prohibition, and in any case thought that matter should be left to the people. If the Government were bringing in an assurance it ought to be a final one, and he believed that the amendment of Mr. Coaker's was one that could be of material benefit in helping out the Government in the Legislature they were aiming at.

The House then adjourned for recess.

Reply to Mr. Hallyford's Question. Reply to question asked by Mr. Hallyford for the cost of Public Buildings to-date as named below:

Table with 2 columns: Building Name, Cost. Includes Harbor Grace Building, Spanlard's Bay Building, Bay Roberts Building, Channel Building, Freshwater Building, Dept. Public Works.

April 16, 1915.

MR. ABBOTT—To ask the Hon. the Premier, in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing (a) how much was paid yearly for the maintenance of the agricultural bull at Wesleyville; (b) if any money received from the sale of the bull by the party in charge was forwarded to the Government; if so, how much?

Reply to Mr. Abbott's Question (A) \$98.00 for four years keep of bull. (B) No money received, as the accompanying letters give full explanation.

The Agricultural Board has not yet received a reply to their letter addressed to the Secretary of the Wesleyville Agricultural Society, dated 29 March. If none arrives within a reasonable time the Board purposes asking the Magistrate to investigate.

March 29th, 1915.

Mr. Wm. Sainsbury, Secy. Agric. Society, Wesleyville, B.B. Dear Sir.—The statement of expenditure received from you is not a correct account of the cash you have on hand belonging to the Agricultural Society. According to the account furnished by you in 1912 you had a cash balance of \$20.68. In your account for 1913 you did not account for that balance but from the cheque of \$50.60 sent you showed a balance of \$3.00 on hand which must be added to the previous year's balance thus making a total of \$23.68 in all on hand at the end of 1913. That is the sum to be accounted for in the statement. No

(Continued on page 5)

Gasolene and Kero. Oil. We are Headquarters for Gasolene Kero. Oil in wood and steel barrels and cases. Get our Prices. Colin Campbell

SEASON 1915

NOTICE to Butchers!

We are expecting a few carloads good Fat Cattle, due to arrive about Saturday night. Auction notice later.

George Neal
Phone 264

FOR SALE

Schr. "GREENWOOD," 71 tons

Built at Shelbourne, N.S.

Sails and Rigging in good condition. Well found, in Anchors, Chains, etc.

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In the latest and up-to-date London Fashions. HATS TRIMMED AT SHORTEST NOTICE

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We have just opened our stock of **Dress Goods**

Of very finest material and choicest patterns to select from.

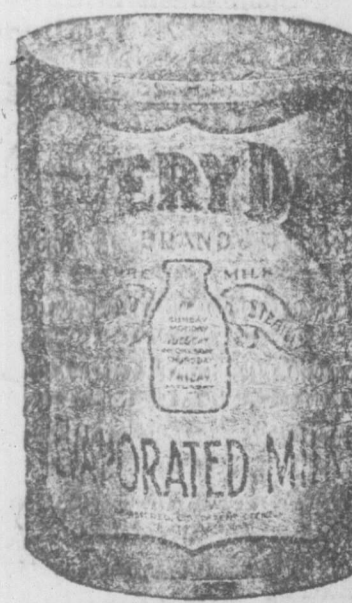
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any other kind will ruin it
ALL MY WORK GUARANTEED
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READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Proceedings of the House of Assembly

(Continued from page 4)
doubt you keep an account of the Society's transactions and it ought to be an easy matter to produce a correct statement. Kindly see to it that same is forthcoming and have it signed by the Chairman for without his signature accompanying your own the Board will not permit me to accept it, nor will your salary be forthcoming until the account is adjusted.
Re bull; you do not state if you killed the animal or not, and as it was a subsidized animal it remained the property of the Society. You were therefore requested to send the proceeds of sale back to the Board but you have not referred to the matter since.

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) A. J. BAYLEY,
Acting Secretary.

Wesleyville,
December 18th, 1914

Mr. A. J. Bayley,
Secy. Agric. Board,
St. John's, Nfld.

Dear Sir,—I am requested by this Society to inform the Board that we have to shoot the bull. Can the Board get a younger one just ready for service in the Spring from the balance of this year's cash grant?
(Sgd.) W. D. SAINSBURY,
Secretary.

P.S.—Please let me know as soon as you can.

December 23, 1914.

Mr. W. D. Sainsbury,
Secy. Agric. Society,
Wesleyville, B.B.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., having referred to your proposal to shoot the bull. As you have had the animal in that section now for over four years the Board will have no objection to such a course, provided that the proceeds of the sale of the animal's carcass will be forwarded to the Board. Your various annual statements show that you pay the keeper a subsidy for the care of the animal and that the Society is its owner. The sum realized will help defray the cost of another animal to be supplied in the Spring.

In your account presented with your report for 1912 you had a cash balance of \$20.68 on hand. When presenting your statement of account for 1913 this amount is now shown, you only then accounting for the \$50.00 cash grant received and for that year you have a balance of \$3.00 on your hands. Kindly have these items credited in the cash statement you are now preparing for this year's report.

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) A. J. BAYLEY,
Acting Secretary.

OBITUARY

MR. JAS. J. MORGAN

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—Please allow space in your valuable paper to record the passing of Friend James John Morgan, who died at his home, Burnt Head, on the 13th inst., after a short illness of only two weeks.

He was in his 45th year and leaves behind a wife, two sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and a fond and affectionate father. To the sorrowing wife and family we extend our sincere sympathy.

In the passing of Friend James J. Morgan, Burnt Head loses one of her foremost sons of toil; and when the banner of the F.P.U. was unfurled at Cupids he was among the first to come under its protecting folds; joining the local council at Cupids and later withdrawing to Burnt Head council. The call to lay aside the burden of life came while attending a meeting, but, we, his friends, never dreamt that the Grim Reaper had visited our little hall and marked our friend for his victim, but so it proved. He was taken to his home and medical aid quickly summoned and every thing possible done to save his life; but all efforts proved fruitless, and our friend has passed out to the Great Beyond.

As a schooner master for 20 years and master of watch at the icefields for several springs and being of an obliging and genial disposition he won for himself fast friends wherever he went. He was sexton of St. Agustin's Church, Burnt Head, for the past few years, a position which he filled with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to all concerned. His funeral was largely attended by friends from all over the District, bearing mute testimony of the esteem in which our late friend was held by all who knew him. The service was a very impressive one. Our esteemed Parson, Rev. Mr. Caldwell, speaking briefly but touchingly on the words "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," and his remarks were listened with rapt attention by the whole congregation; and when all was over we laid our friend to rest in "God's

Acres," there to wait "with those of his family that gone before" the last Great Easter Morning.
We sincerely hope that when the call shall come to us; that for us like him, there will be "No mourning at the Bar when we put out to sea."
A FRIEND.

Mr. Jennings' Fervent Address Before the House of Assembly

Calm and Dignified Utterances That Compel Serious Attention

MR. JENNINGS—I rise for the purpose of making a few remarks in reference to yesterday's Speech from the Throne. I was not able to be present at that time and on that account missed the opportunity of hearing the addresses from the other side of the House.
Hon. members of the Government certainly have reason to say that the Opposition are using their small guns first, contrary to the methods employed at present in the Dardanelles. There they send in "Queen Elizabeth" first to take the bearings and find the range, and after her work is done the smaller ships go at closer quarters and finish the job. Well, I'm only a rifle anyhow, and not likely to do much damage to the other side.

This brings me to the first and chief subject contained in the address, this terrible war in which the British Empire is involved.

Only Our Duty
Any effort that our country has made to help the Empire in this hour of need is certainly to be regarded as only our duty. I am not aware of the number of recruits that have come from Twillingate District, but I believe we are some what behind St. John's and the Southern Districts. I think this is partly due to the distance we are away from the recruiting centre.

In matters of this kind men influence and entice others, and in this case would be a strong factor in increasing the number of recruits. Personally I have always used every influence for what I believed to be the best interests of the Empire, and had I been of age and physically fit should have considered it my duty to enlist and fight in defence of King and Country.

Someone is at the front stopping bullets for me, fighting for the flag which represents so much to every British possession over which it flies. I should consider this a duty, too, as some small return for the peace and safety we now enjoy owing to the supremacy of Great Britain on the sea.
Descendants of Three Generations
I could not help thinking last summer when war was first declared of the helpless condition of this city to defend itself against an attack from a German cruiser. How easy it was if there was no British navy to dread, for one of those ships to land a crew and loot the banks and commercial firms along Water Street, thus leaving the country in a ruined condition. Britain's supremacy on the sea has saved us from such a fate.

I have not heard any opinions expressed as to how favorably the Contingent sent by Newfoundland may compare to that sent by Canada. I read in the "Weekly Witness" of Montreal a short time ago, that out of the first contingent sent from that country, consisting of 32,000 men only 5,000 were Canadian born, 4,000 British, and 1,000 French Canadians.
Now, Sir, I believe that the Newfoundland Contingent were the descendants of Newfoundlanders for three generations or more, and in that respect at least, I think we can compare favorably with our larger neighbor. At the same time there seems to exist a spirit in the British born, a pride of Empire which is not so easily aroused in the Colonial born.

Willing to Bear Their Part
When I went back to the District after last winter's session and told the people there of the increased taxation, there was naturally a great deal of complaint; they considered it was due to bad management on the part of the Government and should have been avoided, but I have never heard a single complaint because of taxes due to the war.

For preventing frost-bite the Japanese found wrapping the toes in paper or the whole foot in a pig bladder was often useful.

If you can get the people to realize that increase in the tariff is due entirely to that cause and nothing else, I believe the great majority are willing to bear their part of the burden and not blame the Government for conditions over which they had no control, but 12 months ago it was different, when the Government had to increase taxation for reasons which some of us at least believed might have been avoided.

That clause referring to the maintenance of those who suffer partial or total disablement while in the service of their King and Empire will of course have the full support of this House, Opposition as well as Government.

Affects the Whole Island
I am very sorry, Mr. Speaker, for the failure of the seal fishery. We have for the past three weeks, in the District of Twillingate, been able to see from our hills the steel ships jammed in the ice, unable to reach the seals.

Maybe some people think that we of the North are glad of the fact that these ships missed the seals, but such is not the case. We realize that the great shortage in the catch will be badly felt at St. John's, and what affects trade here in the city affects more or less the whole Island.

I am pleased to hear, however, that the ships are now free, and hope they will be successful in getting saving trips.

I greatly regret the financial deficit which we now face and trust that there will be found some way out of the trouble. It is certainly too bad, the burden of taxation seems already more than we can bear, and I hope that in regulating the tariff, the increased burden will be placed on those best able to bear it.

Doing all the Country can Afford
Referring to the Civil Service, it has been remarked that these officials are poorly paid. If this is the case, how is it so many people are after the jobs. They certainly go to a lot of trouble to get an appointment and have a fair understanding of the salary offered before applying.

Once in the service they say they cannot live on the salary given, and ask for an increase; now if the salary was not good enough why seek for the position and if not satisfied I suppose they can get out. If their ability is such that they cannot possibly be spared, they should be paid accordingly, but I think we are doing all the country can afford at the present time in that direction, and should cut the garment according to the cloth.

I know the feeling of the people with regard to the Civil Service, and nothing would be more unpopular than increased expenditure for that purpose under the present circumstances.

But Little Destitution
I am glad to be able to say that there is but little destitution in Twillingate District. This is chiefly owing to the herring fishery, the spring fishery on the South Side, coupled with the logging industry which is so near at hand.

The shore cod fishery was extremely bad, and if there had been no herring fishery, scores and possibly hundreds of families would have been in a state of destitution.

It is incumbent on the Government of this Country to do all in their power to preserve and promote this industry.

In Saskatchewan the government has adopted a drastic temperance program. If this is carried in the legislature, as seems almost certain, all retail sale of liquor will be prohibited after July 1st, during the period of the war, and then no license shall be renewed until a majority of the electors shall so decree. The Government will take over the wholesale business, and establish dispensaries where wholesale licenses now exist, but in a few years the electors may vote to discontinue these if they so desire. No compensation will be paid to license holders.—The Casquet.

For preventing frost-bite the Japanese found wrapping the toes in paper or the whole foot in a pig bladder was often useful.

Remnants of Tweed

By the Pound at Removal Sale Prices

COME in to-day and look through our tweeds by the pound—you'll pick up a bargain here in an excellent quality—better than are usually sold by the pound.

We are showing some high-class pure-woollen tweeds that we have priced to make a complete clearance before removing to our New, Modern Store, in the West and are offering them now at a third less than the original price.

Come and see the patterns—we are sure the qualities will give entire satisfaction—you can select a piece here to make a man's coat, a pants, or a pants and vest and it is just possible that the piece you'll select will give you from two to five years constant wear—you know how a well-woven piece of pure-woollen tweed wears, better than we can tell you.

When you call take your time and look through the lot of eight hundred pounds, because the very pattern you are needing may be at the bottom of the pile—we'll wade through them and help you to be suited—a piece large enough for a man's pants may weigh 2 pounds and perhaps much less.

Removal Sale Price a pound \$1.00.
Splendid pieces amongst this lot suitable for making garments for sturdy school boys.

We also have a special lot of Union tweeds, in Men's Suit Lengths, in a variety of neat dark patterns. Regular a pound 40c.

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

Easter Shoe Sale



Special Easter Footwear is now ready.
The season's best models for Men, Women and Children.

High or low cut styles that any man or woman would be proud to wear.
Shoes for men and women that are classy and different. Black or tan leathers.

Not a Shoe in our whole stock is priced too high or beyond reach. Our prices are always pleasing.

Men's Shoes, high or low cut, bright or dull leathers and tans, New high toe or low receding toe. Prices: \$2.40 to \$5.00.

In our Women's Shoes are the new military boots in colored tops, Gun Metal and Patent Leathers. Prices: \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Youths' and Misses' Shoes. Prices: \$1.25 to \$2. Children's and Infants'. Prices: 39c. to \$1.40.

We cordially invite you to come and see

The White Shoe Store

304 and 306 Water Street. S. B. KESNER, Prop.

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Write For Our Low Prices

—of—
Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
Special Family Beef
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Raisins & Currants

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Legalized Robbery

FROM the information tabled by the Government in reply to questions of the Union members during 1st week of the present session the country learns that Morris and his party have continued their scandalous and unjust policy of squandering public monies in spite of the fact that the revenue is short of expenditure, and that the Government find themselves in a no too comfortable position financially. Thousands of dollars which have been wrung from the overburdened taxpayers during the past five years have been given to party heeled. We read of Squires, the dummy Minister of Justice, Geo. Turner, brother-in-law of Morison, Philip Templeman, the graball merchant of Bonavista; Gordon Milley, Squire's right hand man—Jimmy Moore of Carbonear, another political heeler and dozens of others getting large sums of money from an almost empty treasury, on account of railway arbitration fees.

One of the greatest farces and legalized acts of barefaced robbery ever perpetrated on the people of Newfoundland is this Railway Arbitration Reward scheme. Look at the lists of awards made and see who got the money. Look at what Ryan got for his land at Trinity. He sold part of it for more than the whole cost. Look at the thousands, Goodison Bennett, Gibbs, Hanley, Emerson, Devereaux and other members of the "People's Party" have scooped in during the reign of Morris and his political pirates.

These railway rewards are of such a barefaced swindle as to almost drive a people now sorely tried, vexed and dissatisfied to a state of almost unreasoning madness. For years the unholy doctrine that a small class of men could absorb the wealth of this country as fast as it was produced, leaving only to those who produced it a mere pittance—held universal sway—and would continue to do it there was no Coakle or F.P.U.

They have shown the people how they themselves can take full advantage of the great powers within their reach and smash for ever the hold of scheming politicians on the masses of this country. The vast body of our voters clothed with this supreme power must not permit this condition of things to exist any longer. We have reason to feel proud of the fact that a new and unconquerable spirit is now manifested in Newfoundland and the toilers are realising in which direction they must move if they wish to secure for themselves a square deal and get full value for their labours.

The political condition of this Colony to-day is rotten to the core, and as the present session advances we shall not be surprised to learn of worse pieces of legalized knavery than those unholy Railway Arbitration. Nfld has in the past been crucified to a cross of unjust and unscrupulous taxation. Her people have been kept down with an iron heel of oppression. The youth of the outports have been denied the advantages of education and are thereby prevented from taking their proper place in the councils of the land. Her people have in the past been satisfied to send as their representatives to Parliament party-loggers lawyers and a cheap class of self-titled patriots, whose only means of making a livelihood was by political plunder and ooty gained at the expense of those who trusted them. Is it any wonder then that the results of such methods would lead to the deplorable conditions we have today. We find our national debt increased by millions. Our treasury well nigh empty and government officials able to save more than their salaries, whilst the toiler has been denied the just profits of his labours.

We say is it any wonder that now we find the poor old ship of state drifting almost to the very devil itself. Our people discontented and poverty and hard times hand-in-hand walking our land. Confidence is lacking in our chief executive officers. Our Civic service demoralized almost beyond redemption, branch railways started but none completed. Money must be found to fulfil our obligations to Reid. Revenue short in spite of increased taxation, and in the face of all this indiscriminate squandering of public monies goes on, and a high class carnival of graft and boodles is seen on every side.

Is it not time for our toilers to send men to represent them on the floors of our Assembly who will have the courage of their convictions to say to all and sundry who attempt to make our Treasury Dept. a legalized den of political thieves and rogues. "Thou shalt not."

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets. —ap12,tf

SHIPPING

S.S. Portia takes up her regular Western service on Wednesday next.

S.S. Roanoke leaves Halifax for this port on Saturday.

The Stephano leaves at noon for Halifax and New York taking a large freight and several passengers.

The steamers Glencoe and Earl of Devon went into the dry dock yesterday for repairs.

The Bonaventure is expected to leave on Monday for North Sydney to load coals for here.

The Allan service to this port is expected to open on Saturday. The first boat leaving Liverpool will probably be the Mongolian.

The Meigs arrived in port yesterday, and will be made ready for the Battle Hr.-Bay of Islands service during the next few days.

The Adventure will leave about the end of the month for Philadelphia to have her engines thoroughly overhauled before taking up the Hudson Bay service.

The Nascope, Capt. Meikle sails Saturday for St. John, N.B. to load deals for England. The Boethic will be cleaned up at once but nothing has as yet been arranged regarding her movements.

The Fogota takes up the Fogota mail service sailing Tuesday morning next. The Fogota has undergone extensive repairs during the last month, and is now better fitted for the service than ever, having a much larger carrying capacity, owing to her well deck being made flush.

The Sagona arrived at Placentia 9.15 last night with the following passengers—Revs. Lench, Mahar, Wilson, Capt. Bonia, C. C. Guy, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Marshall, Miss Pike, Lieut. Stowa, Mrs. Stowa, Major Cave, Brigadier Morehen, H. J. Gillard, A. Noel J. B. Saunders.

The Boethic landed 2761 young harps, 89 old harps and 1 old hood, a total of 2845 seals. The gross weight of her catch was 1120 cwt. 3 qrs., 27 lbs. and the net weight 1074 cwt. 3 qrs., 22 lbs. The average weight of the young harps was 43 pounds and her crew shared \$6.10. The Adventure landed 253 young harps, 5 old harps, and 1 old hood, a total of 258 seals.

S.S. Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques 5.15 p.m. yesterday with the following passengers—G. Shea, G. M. Morris, M. Baxter, J. R. King, G. C. Saunders, F. English, G. F. Perry, J. De Champlain, D. Hanson, B. Larson, H. J. Hanson, F. Elliott, J. E. Johnson, D. Hanson, S. and Mrs. Hare, H. J. Ressen, R. Raison.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent." —ap12,tf

At the Nickel

The programme at the Nickel Theatre last evening was a delightful one and gave the greatest satisfaction to the large number of ladies and gentlemen present. The pictures were perhaps the best for the season. It is not an easy matter to say which was most popular as all were exceptionally good. Mr. Stanley continues to make new friends. He will be heard in new songs to-day and something above the average is expected. Lovers of the Nickel will learn with pleasure that "Thor, lord of the Jungle," a great Selig picture of wild animals will be given shortly.

At the Crescent

Come up to the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see the splendid programme presented at the popular movie house.

The feature picture "An Innocent Dehiah," a Vitagraph drama in two parts, is a dandy and should be seen by everyone. The other pictures, 3 in number, are all highlimes and will be sure to please you. For a good show all the time go to the "Crescent."

By referring to our advertising columns to-day, it will be seen that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, are about to resume operations at their quarry at Limeriville, near Port au Port, and will require the assistance of about four hundred men. This should be very good news to the army of the unemployed, who are vainly seeking something to do. The Dominion people offer good wages and give their employees a good show. Transportation by rail will be extended to intended workers.

Enlisted

The following names have been added to the Roll during the past few days which brings the total up to 1645:

Patk. Whiffen, Southern Hr., P.B. Arch. Nortcott, Lewisporte. Lewis Northcott, Lewisporte. Geo. A. Madore, Wood's Island. Art. Jessa, Wood's Island. Gilbert J. Roberts, Batwood. Luke Gillingham, Ochre Pit Cove. Geo. Weldon Edgcombe, Ochre Pit Cove.

Heber Kearley, Blaketown, T.B. Roland Gosse, Blaketown, T.B. Frank Stares, Port Blandford. Jos. Moss, Port Blandford. Geo. F. Greening, Port Blandford. Hayward Cooper, Smith's Sound T.B. Zachariah Smith, Smith's Sound, T.B.

Stanley West, Carmanville, Fogo. Gleeson Ellsworth, Carmanville, Fogo. Allan LeGrow, Broad Cove, B.D.V. Alf Styles, Dildo. Dan Linehan, John's Pond, St. Mary's Bay.

Pat Flynn, Gould's, Bay Bulls. Howard S. Clark, Glenwood. Gordon Rowsell, Glenwood. Alf. V. Hynes, Glenwood. M. McDonald, St. John's. Leo C. Murphy, St. John's. Thos. Power, St. John's. M. Leo Boland, St. John's. Hy Spracklin, St. John's. Rd. Vosey, St. John's. Wm. Donnelly, St. John's. Pat. Walsh, St. John's. Jno. F. White, St. John's. Peter J. Keating, St. John's. M. Mackey, St. John's.

Presentation To Volunteers

Last night the T.A. Club and Society members entertained two of their members—Corporal Boland and Pte. Kelly of the Fourth Newfoundland Contingent. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. J. Coughlan, who in a brief speech referred to the titanic struggle, and the part Newfoundland was playing in it, and the T.A. Society in particular which had sent forward some of its best manhood to defend the cause of the Empire, both in the trenches and on the water. On behalf of the Society he presented Volunteers Boland and Kelly, with handsome shaving outfits.

President Ellis, Messrs. P. J. Hanley, T. J. Furan, W. J. Myler and P. Wallace followed along patriotic lines, and urged upon the volunteers to hold fast to their Total Abstinence pledge, which was the safest armour that the soldier could wear on the modern battle field.

Pte Kelly for himself and comrade in arms expressed thanks for the Society's appreciation and for the kindly references to himself and Corporal Boland, and assured the members that with Divine help they would live up to the ideals of Fr. Matthew's pledge and the St. John's Total Abstinence Society.

During the evening refreshments were served, and previous to the singing of Auld Lang Syne, and the National Anthem, President Ellis announced that the Society was forwarding parcels of presents to the T.A. members at Edinburgh Castle at the earliest opportunity.

Rossley's Theatres

There was a splendid house at Rossley's last night, and everyone was delighted with the show. The new artistes are becoming more and more popular at every show. They have a complete change to-night, an international sketch with songs, dances and costumes of all nations which will be a complete novelty.

The pictures are all very fine. Don't forget the great "Go as you Please" competition on Friday. Several who put their names down for last Friday and were too shy to come forward, will appear this week. The first prize will be five dollars, the second prize three dollars, and third prize two dollars. Its lot of fun.

Encourage local talent. On Saturday the Children's competition will take place. Mr. Rossley will by special request show The Boys Marching To War picture all week.

New pictures, new songs and dainty costumes at "Ours" in the West End. Crowded out every night. The clever little Squires Sisters have a beautiful new song, hear it.

No better pictures in town. Don't miss the big contest on Friday night at Rossley's East End Theatre. If you want lots of fun.

If you want a good enjoyable show, see Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Locke in their great international sketch, representing England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales—at ROSSLEY'S.

A number of sealers who were out in the Boethic left for their homes in Conception Bay by last evening's express.

LOCAL ITEMS

The express with the S.S. Kyle's foreign mail is due this afternoon, and the Bruce express at 7 p.m.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

A number of the buyers who had been visiting the Old Country markets returned by the Stephano via Halifax.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

Before the Volunteers were dismissed yesterday those who had recently passed the non-com. examinations were presented with their chevrons by Capt. Ayre.

It has been rumoured that our First Contingent of Volunteers have been ordered to the front, but we understand that His Excellency the Governor has no notification to that effect.

U can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,eod

The first of the trap dispute cases, of which there is usually a large crop every spring came before Judge Knight yesterday, and was adjourned until Saturday next. The principals in the case are residents of the Battery.

You can buy cheaper coating, but you cannot get better than Elastic Cement Roofing Paint. ap19,21,24

The annual Triduum previous to the Feast of Our Lady of Good Council, will commence at 5 o'clock Friday evening, April 23rd, in the Chapel of Our Lady of Good Council, Presentation Convent, Cathedral Square.

Don't forget the Big Competition Friday night at ROSSLEY'S. Lots of fun. 1st prize, \$5.00; 2nd prize, \$3.00; 3rd prize, \$2.00. Child reas contest at Saturday matinee.

Reserve Force Committee Meeting

At yesterday's meeting of the Reserve Force Committee it was decided to suggest to His Excellency the Governor that Capt. Montgomerie be appointed to look after the formation of the sixth of No. F. Company of the First Newfoundland Regiment and that Lieut. Nunns be retained to assist Col. Burton to be made commission ed officers were approved and if agreed to by His Excellency the Governor will likely be gazetted shortly: RA. Shortall, St. John's. Rupert Bartlett, Brigus. Grant Paterson, St. John's. Fred Mellor, late of the Cable Station, Cuckold's Cove.

If commissioned the above will come here from England to assist in the training of the new company.

Shamrock Baseball Club

The Shamrock Baseball Club held its annual meeting at the Board of Trade rooms Tuesday night when the business of the past year was finalized and the report of the officers which included that of the manager showed the club to be in very satisfactory standing. The same enthusiasm as was manifested since the organization of the Club was in evidence, and every member including the four new members enrolled are out to cop the cup the coming season. The election of officers resulted in the same manager and executive being appointed. It is noteworthy that out of the original membership of nineteen, twelve have volunteered with the First Newfoundland Regiment three of whom are Lance Corporals. Complimentary references were made to the volunteers and the star pitcher, Dan Rossiter, who also figured in the inter-town championship series.

The champions will shortly resume practice and followers of the game expect to see them duplicate the trick of 1914.

PERSONAL

Rev. Dr. Jones, the new rector, arrived by the Stephano yesterday.

Mr. G. B. Boyd, of the Postal Department, enters on his 25th year as organist of St. Mary's Church, having been associated with four different rectors in the parish.

Mr. Dan Nicholson who spent some time in Scotland visiting friends returned by the Stephano yesterday. During his stay in Scotland, Capt. George Carty was a guest of his brother on several occasions, and as well Mr. Nicholson visited the Regiment while at Port George at different times. The soldiers he says were even then fit for the combat, and very anxious to be despatched to the front.

MR. ROSSLEY has been asked by scores to put on the 1st and 2nd Contingents leaving for England. It can be seen for the last time at ROSSLEY'S East End Theatre.

Notice to French Residents

By Order—All Frenchmen born in 1897 are requested to report immediately to this Consulate, in order to pass the medical examination for military service.

This order applies also to the men born in 1893, 1894 and 1895, whose enlistment has been postponed by previous medical examinations for temporary physical insufficiency.

P. SUZOR, V. Consul for France. St. John's. ap12,tf

Men Wanted

The Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., resume operations at their Limestone Quarries, Port-au-Port, on May 1st, and will require a few Hundred Men.

All Agents of Reid-Nfld. Co'y., are authorized to advance Transportation to Men applying.

SEALING NEWS

Messrs. Bowring Bros. received a message from the Eagle last night saying she was 26 miles N.W. by W. of the Funks, with weather fine and clear, but nothing new to report. A message was also received from Capt. Bartlett of the Terra Nova which gave the ship's position as 30 miles, W.S.W. of Grindstone Island, in heavy tight ice as far as could be seen, with the Viking 15 miles S.W. No mention was made of seals.

Presentation

Yesterday afternoon Lieut. Wighton was presented by Sergt. Keegan on behalf of the men of No. 1 Platoon with a handsome cigar and cigarette holder and a supply of cigarettes. Lieut. Alderlie was the recipient of a wristlet watch from the members of No. 2 Platoon, Lance Corp Sinclair made the presentation. The gifts are appreciated more for the spirit which prompted their giving than for their intrinsic value by Lieut. Wighton and Alderlie who heartily thanked the donors.

At the Casino

"Captain Avarez" will be the photo-play produced at the above house for the balance of the week. This thrilling story is from the pen of Paul Gilmore, consists of 6 reels and is one of the most thrilling pictures of adventure ever taken. Miss Edith Story, the well-known and favorite actress of the Vitagraph Co. plays the leading role in a part which gives her every opportunity of displaying her wonderful talents.

The weather along the line to-day is: Wind N.E., light and dull. Thermometer from 12 to 45 above.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

1ST. NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT HEADQUARTERS

St. John's, Nfld., April 20th., 1915

Regimental orders By Lieut.-Col. Sir W. E. DAVIDSON K. C. M. G. Officer Commanding

(No. 12) "E" Company (a) To be Company Quartermaster Sergt. L. C. Murphy, Esq.

(b) It is notified for information that Capt. W. H. Franklin has been promoted to the temporary rank of Major with effect from the date of gazette. Major Franklin was gazetted under date March 25th., 1915, to the rank of Major (temporary) in the British Army.

Major Franklin is now attached to the 16th. Warwickshire Regiment (Territorial Force) South Midland Division which has proceeded abroad. A. MONTGOMERIE, Captain and Adjutant.

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

To Whom it may Concern:— I was troubled very much with "Eczema," and was obliged to discontinue working, but after using Stebaurman's Ointment I am able to do my work as well as ever, being cured of this disease. I would strongly advise sufferers by this terrible complaint to give this ointment a trial.

Yours faithfully, (Sgd) PATRICK BRENNAN, 1 Waldegrave St., Dec 28th., 1914.

Stebaurman's Ointment, 25 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$1.00. Cash must be sent with Order. P.O. Box 651 or 15 Brazil's Square.

WANTED--By Married English Lady (Presbyterian) with one child 14 months old, situation as Housekeeper or position of trust. Apply ABC, this office. ap17,6i

J.J. St. John

When Prices are Right stock goes out the door

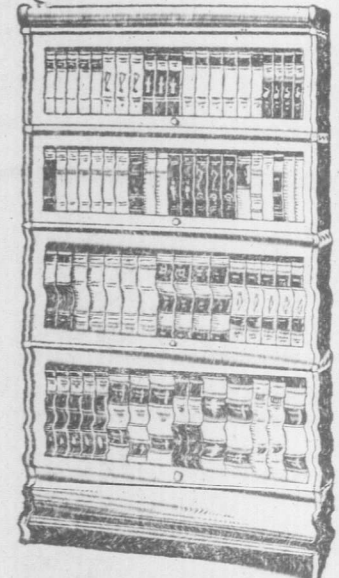
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—and— Calf Meal, in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb. Boneless Jowls, Pork Loins, Ribbed Pork, New York Beef, Sinclair's Spare Ribs, the best.

J.J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd



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dust-proof book-case sections are so cheaply obtainable. The cost of a section is less than that of many of your books. Why not ask prices? PERCIE JOHNSON, Agent Globe-Wernicke

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Manager Nfld. Branch. Office: Commercial Chambers. Room 45. —mar12,tf

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