

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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LEAVES WAY OPEN FOR GERMANY TO AVOID A BREAK

U. S. Government Reviews Submarine Crisis and Re-affirms Their Determination to Bring the Situation to an Issue—Evidence at Hand Shows Germany Has Broken Her Promises to America

SEVERE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS HINTED AT

Indications Point That Forthcoming Note Would be Statement of America's Case up to Date—Understood It Would Leave a Way Open to prevent Break Between Two Countries

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Wilson and his Cabinet went over the submarine crisis to-day, and re-affirmed their determination to bring the situation with Germany to an issue and their decision to inform Germany that the recent accumulation of evidence of ships destroyed by submarine warfare leads to the inevitable conclusion that her promises to the United States are not being fulfilled, has remained unchanged.

At the time of despatching their communication to Berlin there appeared to be only one point undecided in Congress. To-day a report, which was widely circulated, said the forthcoming Note would itself give notice of severance of diplomatic relations. There was nothing, however, to substantiate the story anywhere in official quarters. Cabinet officers did not deny it upon the ground that they all had been bound by honor by the President not to speak upon the subject in any way.

There were repeated indications to-night that the Note would be a statement of the American case up to date, without anything in the nature of an ultimatum, and still would leave a way open for Germany to avoid the long-feared break in diplomatic relations. It was plain, however, that it would be intended as the American Government's last word.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14.—Secretary of State Lansing acknowledged to-day, that the United States is in possession of evidence secured by French naval forces from the captured German submarine crew, tending to show the identity of the submarine which destroyed the Sussex. The State Department is developing it. Meanwhile the information will not be disclosed.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, April 15.—A British official communication, just issued, says: "By exploding mines yesterday east of Vermilles we considerably damaged enemy positions, drawing a heavy, though ineffective, artillery reply. "Early to-day we successfully bombarded the neighborhood of Souchez. During last night a small party raided the German front trenches, north-west of Lens, killing some of the occupants, and withdrawing on completion of its mission."

FRENCH

PARIS, via St. Pierre, April 14.—On the left bank of the Meuse was bombardment of our first lines west of Hill 304. On the right bank the Germans launched during the end of the evening a small attack against our positions, south of Douaumont, which was easily and completely repulsed. It was rather a quiet night, apart from the strong bombardment, south of Haudromont. In Woevre was an artillery duel in the Moulainville sector. Nothing important on remainder of the front.

Conscription Now Mooted in Canada

Large Delegation Calls Upon Premier Borden And Urges His Support For Substitution of Compulsory Instead of Voluntary System

OTTAWA, Apr. 14.—National registration with a view to some form of conscription is being urged upon Sir Robert Borden and the members of his Cabinet by a large delegation, representing Ontario, the Maritime Provinces and the West. The gathering at the Premier's office to-day urged his support for the substitution of compulsory for the present voluntary system, saying that (1) the latter was not getting on, and (2) those who were coming forward were precisely those citizens which Canada could least spare.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE



SYMPATHETIC OLD LADY: "And do any of your friends visit you while you are here?"
INTERNED GERMAN: "No, Matam. Dey was all here mit me."
—London Mail.

All Contraband 18 Year Old Youths Are Called Up Now Subject to Capture

Britain and Her Allies Decide to Change Maritime International Law Laid Down by Declaration of London 1909—No Ship or Cargo Now Exempt From Capture

LONDON, April 15.—The British Government, after consultation with their Allies, has issued a decree modifying the Maritime International Law as laid down by the Declaration of London in 1909. The modification will be effective during the present war, henceforth merchandise, whether absolute or conditional contraband, will be subject to capture by the mere fact of its enemy destination, whether it is sent by direct or indirect mail, or is concealed. Further, no ship or cargo will be exempt from capture for violation of the blockade simply because at the time it was examined it apparently was on its way to an unblockaded port.

Brevity of Reports Causing Comment

Recent Fighting on British Front in France Has Been of Important Nature—Canadian Figure in Casualty Lists

LONDON, Apr. 14.—Evidence that heavy fighting has been going on along the British front in France recently, is given by the casualty lists of the last two days. To-day's list contains the names of 24 officers killed and 107 wounded. Included in the list of wounded are a number of Canadians.

There is a good deal of comment on the brevity of official reports. Of recent fighting actions, says a newspaper, one is continually learning from talk with men on leave that they have been of great importance, but they have been described in curt two line reports.

All Kinds of Pig Iron and Steel Prohibited From Export

LONDON, Apr. 14.—The British Government this evening proclaimed the absolute prohibition to export to any destination all kinds of pig iron and nearly all kinds of steel. The prohibition of steel applies to the variety used by railroads, ship builders, including rails, sleepers, springs, wheels, axles, tubes, girders, ingots, bar angle rods, plates, more than the eighth of an inch in thickness. The exportation of soap containing more than one per cent. of glycerine, is also prohibited.

Sir Roger Casement Arrested in Berlin?

NEW YORK, April 14.—An International News Service despatch from Copenhagen to-day, says that a press despatch states that Sir Roger Casement has been arrested in Berlin, but the charge is not specified.

Youths Called Will Train Immediately—Will Not be Sent on Active Service Until They Reach the Age of 19—Will Release Older Men For Foreign Service

LONDON, April 15.—Great Britain will shortly call to the colors her eighteen-year-old youths, according to reports from the Lobby of the House of Commons. It is intended that the youths thus called will go into training immediately, although they will not be liable to service abroad until they reach the age of nineteen.

Best informed lobbyists concur in the belief that the Government, although it has not taken its final decision, resolved at yesterday's Cabinet meeting against compulsory service, as demanded by a section of the country. A "Daily News" correspondent says the Government intends to raise recruits partly by arranging that all youths between 18 and 19 years become soldiers automatically. None are to be liable for service abroad until they have reached the age of 19 years, but their enrollment will free drafts of older men for foreign service.

Germany Blockades Baltic Entrance

COPENHAGEN, Apr. 14.—The Norwegian Shipping Gazette says the German Navy has stopped the international passage way south of the Sound between Denmark and Sweden, and also by steel nets designed to trap British submarines seeking to enter the Baltic. Danish torpedo-boats, says the Gazette, are watching the operations to make sure that obstructions are not placed in Danish territorial waters.

At Verdun

PARIS, April 15.—There was no infantry fighting in the Verdun region last night. French positions between Malancourt and Hill 304, west of the Meuse were subjected to heavy bombardment and there were lively artillery exchanges near the western edge of Corbeaux Wood. East of the river, an intermittent bombardment continues.

New Viceroy of India Has Narrow Escape

LONDON, April 15.—The steamship on which Baron Chelmsford, the new Viceroy, was proceeding to India, was unsuccessfully attacked by a submarine, which fired a torpedo, but missed its aim.

A British Victory

LONDON, April 14.—The defeat of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia, by the British, was reported only today. In an engagement on the Tigris the Turks were driven back from one and a half to three miles.

Women Fired Two Shots at Liebknecht Socialist Member

LONDON, April 15.—An Amsterdam despatch says that travellers arriving at the Hague from Berlin reports that a woman fired two shots from a revolver at Dr. Karl Liebknecht, while that Socialist member of the Reichstag was walking in the street. Both shots missed. The assailant, the report continues, was arrested.

Two Neutral Ships Captured By German Warship

LONDON, April 15.—The Danish steamer Elizabeth, bound for England, and an unknown Swedish steamer, were captured in the Cattegat to-day by a German battleship, according to the Exchange Telegraph's correspondent.

Cunard Liner's Sailing is Postponed

NEW YORK, April 14.—Sailing of the Cunard liner Orduna from Liverpool for New York is postponed from to-morrow until April 18th, according to cable advices received by agents of the line here to-day. No reason is given in the message as to the cause of postponement.

CHARLIE FORAN HEARD FROM

All will remember the part that Mr. Charley Foran of this city took in the Boer war, when he fought in that campaign for nearly two years under General French until recently Commander-in-Chief of the forces in France. On the arrival of the "Ophir" here Mr. Foran was decorated by His present Majesty King George V., with a medal for his services. Yesterday his mother, Mrs. Jno Foran, had a wire from the Adjutant General at Ottawa saying that Charley who is a member of the 58th Battalion, C. E. F., have entered the 13th Stationary Hospital, slightly wounded. Charley was always a plucky chap and his hosts of friends here will be glad to know that in this great struggle he has—as he did before—placed his abilities at the Empire's disposal and will hope that his recovery will be speedy and permanent.

A CONTRADICTION

One of the crew of the "Sam Blandford" called at our office this morning and asked us to say that the "Herald" was incorrect in its statement in Thursday's issue, that that chief steward of the Sam Blandford filled the men's knapsacks each morning before they went on the ice and that what was given them included 'dainties'. The first morning they went on the ice he says two cakes of butter biscuit and a small piece of cheese were given each one and at the latter part of the voyage they received two apples and an orange, though all the crew did not get these. However, he says the grub on board was good and chief cook Noseworthy did his work most satisfactorily.

THE "BLANDFORD'S" TURNOUT

The Samuel Blandford finished discharging yesterday afternoon, her turnout being 18,648 young harks, 765 young hoods, 692 bedlamers, 208 old harks and 190 old hoods, a total of 20,503 seals, weighing 483 tons, 4 cwt., 3 qrs., 12 lbs. gross; 465 tons, 14 cwt., 3 qrs., nett. The value of the cargo is \$54,101.98 and the crew of 197 men shared \$91.54.

MORE FISHERS ARRIVE

The Marine and Fisheries Department had a message yesterday afternoon that the schrs. "Francis" H. Adams and "Argenia" had reached St. Jacques from the Rose Blanche grounds with 850 and 650 qds cod respectively.

THE "SHENANDOAH" GONE

The S.S. Shenandoah which was sunk by a mine as given in the war messages to-day was well known in this port. She ran here to the Furness-Withy people for several years and was commanded by Capt. Trincock.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

NO BIG FIGHTING ON THE FRANCO-BELGIAN BATTLE FRONT

Artillery Though is Active Along the Front in France and Belgium—Germans at no Point Have Been Able to Break the French Lines—French Ready For Any Attack

BRITISH VICTORY IN MESOPOTAMIA

Russians Claim Several Small Victories Over Germans in Galicia—Italians Capture Important Position From Austrians—The Turks Suffer Heavy Losses at Hands of Russians and are Falling Back in Disorder

LONDON, April 15.—Except for the artillery of the contending armies, there has been no fighting at any point on the long front in France and Belgium. Several days now have elapsed since the Germans launched their heavy attack on the positions in dispute before Verdun, but their artillery continued vigorously to shell the Le Mort Homme sector north-west of Verdun. The second line positions of the French, east of the French former sector is still answering with their big guns the German's fire and evidently are holding themselves in readiness in anticipation of the infantry attack that usually follows preparatory bombardments. In the Argonne the French continue to operate with big guns against the Germans, and at points of vantage in the region of Port-a-Mousson they have shelled convoys of the Germans. On the Russian front the Germans essayed an attack between Lakes Sevanten and Ilzen, but were repulsed with heavy casualties. In Galicia, south-east of Boutchache, the Germans also took the offensive, but here again were repulsed. The Russians claim the capture, in the Stripa region, of a German position, and the putting down of counter attacks launched with the intention of recapturing it.

According to a Rome official communication, the Italians have captured the important crest of Lobbia Alta from the Austrians, and consolidated the position. Considerable infantry fighting also has taken place on the Nrzli Montenero sector. Elsewhere along the front there have been only customary bombardments. The Russians report further successes against the Turks, having been on the offensive for six days, the Turks suffering heavy losses and falling back in disorder. Nothing additional came through concerning the defeat of the Turks by British forces in Mesopotamia, where the Turks were driven back along the Tigris for distances varying from

one and a half to three miles. London regards this victory as a step forward to the relief of the besieged British forces in Kut-el-Amara. There was one American seaman on board the British steamer Inverion, which was reported to have been sunk by a German submarine. The captain and 11 men of the crew of the vessel have been landed in England, but a boat with 11 other members of the crew is missing. The Germans not only have mined the southern entrance from the Sound to the Baltic, but also have steel nets in the Channel to trap British submarines endeavoring to enter the Baltic, says the Norwegian Shipping Gazette.

OFFICIAL

CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

- 563 Private Peter J. Constantine, 20 McFarlane St. Previously reported discharged to Base Depot, Dec. 28, 1915. (Frostbite feet.) Now reported admitted to Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth—sprained ankle.
- 375 Private Thomas Humphrey, Sydney, C.B. Previously reported discharged from Hospital (Jaundice) Feb. 1. Now reported admitted to Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth—Jaundice.
- 39 Private Alfred Seymour Murray, Harbor Grace. Previously reported with frostbite, Suva, Dec. 4, 1915. Now reported admitted to Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth—Debility.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

8 Of Crew Still Missing

QUEENSTOWN, Apr. 14.—Sixteen members of the crew of the London steamer Isio, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, landed here to-day. A boat, with eight men in it is missing.

Was Well Known In St. John's

LONDON, April 15.—The steamer Shenandoah has been sunk by a mine. The captain and crew have been landed, but two men are missing.



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as Merchant Tailors of the highest class is thoroughly established in St. John's, and is behind every garment we put out.

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GEO. KNOWLING.

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Any order received by us will receive immediate and careful attention, and will be packed and shipped by first available express or steamer. For good goods, prompt services, and reasonable prices try the

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Intended Sailings:

From New York:	From St. John's:
S.S. STEPHANO,	S.S. FLORIZEL,
April 14th.	April 15th (direct).
S.S. FLORIZEL,	S.S. STEPHANO,
April 24th (direct).	April 22nd.

Harvey & Co., Agents

Harbor Grace Health Club is Very Active

Meetings Held and Lectures Given Dealing with Every Day Problems—Great Interest Taken in the Work.

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—Could you find space in your valuable columns for some little account of the Health Club of Harbour Grace. One of the outcomes of the Prohibition Campaign was a Health Club for our town, as well as for other places. We organized it during the visit of Dr. Geisel and since that monthly meetings have been held in the Town Hall of more or less interesting character, and we hope, beneficial in their way. Put it to report the visit of Miss Margaret Craig, trained nurse and lecturer of Indiana, U.S.A., but more locally from Botwood, that I write at present. She has been with us this past week and has tried by public lectures, day-school talks and home visiting to be of help to us in our town.

The first time the writer had the privilege and pleasure of hearing one of her "talks" was at the Women's Patriotic meeting on Wednesday afternoon, March 22. There she came in the most informal way and, as some knitted or sewed quietly, delivered a very interesting and inspiring address on Home-Making—its expenditure, work, food, clothing. She treated house-keeping as a profession and stated the great need there was of bringing to bear on its problems the best powers that are given us. The home is the foundation of national life and did it not behoove us to look to it that the fountain was pure so that its stream should be refreshing and life-giving. Efficiency is a big word and embraces a deal of meaning in the world of to-day, and that efficiency should be exercised in the problems of home-life, as well as in the larger business world for to make that world so forth our sons and daughters. The greatest good for the least cost is something to be thought of. Then the distribution of labor in the home—not the energetic mother doing everything to the disadvantage of her child's after life—but the child sharing in its own little way the work and tasks for the welfare of the family.

The question of clothing was dealt with and an allowance to the child occasionally made for such, was advocated, to give the child some idea of the value of money and to let it exercise its judgment as to its particular needs and the places to make selection of such things as it needs. The ethical side of home-life was treated in this meeting and many wives and mothers must have been encouraged by the thought that house-keeping was classified as a profession and given its rightful place alongside the other professions. Keeping home sweet and clean and beautiful—and thereby developing the athletic faculty—food well-cooked and daintily served. Inmates made happy and made partners in the great domestic scheme is no mean ideal for any of our townswomen, and one well worth living up to.

This meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Speaker. Then other meetings were arranged for.

The C. of E. girls met in the Parish Hall, and the Methodist and Presbyterian girls in Coughlan Hall, where the following topics were discussed: The advance of Science to-day and its bearing on medicine. An X-ray's experiment was described which demonstrated in an interesting and practical way; the great necessity of food leaving the body in twenty-four hours. This led to the discussion of the great evils of constipation; the danger of auto-intoxication from remains of food, that was no longer nourishment but poison; the need of drinking plenty of water (eight glasses daily) and exercise (walking) in the open air (four miles at least.) A plea was made for sensible footwear, a shoe of the shape of the foot, not the fashionable shoe; the evils resulting on wet feet and remaining in such; the need of absolute cleanliness and daily bathing; the proper way to breathe deeply and effectively, not with the collar bone. Corrective drill exercises were given at the end of these talks, both sitting and standing exercises, that if practised will doubtless do away with many of the round shoulders and narrow chests.

A little personal reminiscence to help in case of an attack of the blues was related, and was highly recommended by its being so easy to follow.

The formal meeting of the Health Club was arranged for Thursday night. There our President, Mrs. (Rev.) Holmes introduced in a few well-chosen words, the already well-known speaker. Then was her mission explained in more detail, vi-

tion and reception was really attractive. Some of the little ones felt quite glad that they could be classed as heroes and heroines if they could perform the necessary health obligations faithfully, such as breathing through the nose (where nature has placed her wonderful strainer) rather than through the mouth—washing the teeth carefully, daily or even oftener, sitting and standing so as to acquire a more military carriage, eating slowly and thoroughly masticating the food, etc., etc.

Then another and last meeting was held in the Town Hall, Saturday night, and surely the crowd of interested listeners must have demonstrated to the Speaker the deep appreciation of her former efforts, and an anxiety to hear still more. The food problem received much attention, and regrets were in order that certain good and cheap vegetables were not procurable in the country. Then the need of organization and co-operation on such questions was strongly advocated. What had not the masses, welded as one whole, been able to do? What one could not do, many could.

Meat substitutes were dealt with and ought to prove very acceptable in these days of high priced meats. The effect of certain foods on our health was looked into. The great increase of that disease known as beri-beri, which was due in no small measure to mistake in diet. Brown bread was recommended as one of the helpful articles of diet in such cases.

Towards the end of the lecture many searching questions as to health efficiency were directed towards our club, and the inability of many of us to answer these in the affirmative gave us some notion of how backward we are in the science of health, and what need there is for temperance and reformation along many lines hitherto undreamed of. Helpful exercises for rheumatism and healing were again given.

At the close the President in a neat little speech voiced the thanks and appreciation of the listeners, followed by Mrs. (Rev.) Hight, the Vice-President and others.

The lecturer can have no doubt but that the women of Harbor Grace are under a deep debt of obligation to her for her untiring efforts to help them in this great forward movement of health. We can but hope that the philanthropic plans of Mr. Crowe of Botwood may be carried out to their fullest extent and that tangible result may be seen in the increased health and happiness of the community.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE,
Harbor Grace, April 26, 1916.

SCOTLAND'S SONS.

Listen, brothers! Do you hear it—beating—beating? The mighty heart of Scotland is beating like a drum! And from every hill and valley, from the castle and the causeway, from towns and lonely shielings the men of Scotland come.

Brave-hearted as their fathers, who, in the distant dream-days, Caught up the dirk and claymore, and like a torrent swept Upon the field of battle until the fight was over, Then in the long dark silence they laid down and slept.

Listen brothers! Do you hear it?—Strong and brave and quiet, The great heart of the Mother calling all her sons to wake And leave the hearth and homelands, Highland strath and Lowland valley, And shoulder pack and rifle for their grey old Mother's sake?

Do you hear them coming—running like a burn—n early Springtime, When the snow melts from the mountains and the waters rush again Down the hillsides, through the valleys, to the ocean waiting—thirsting? Oh, the mighty drum of Scotland never calls her sons in vain. —The Sphere.

BACK TO THE FARM

We learn that there is a movement amongst several resident of the City who formerly resided in outports to leave here and domicile in the Grand Lake country. They intend to take up homesteads near the line of railway and will co-operate to clear the best available agricultural land. They will raise enough at first to feed themselves and their families, but by untold labour will after a few years hold comparatively extensive farms. The project will be watched with interest and if it is successful many will follow the example of these pioneers.

J. J. St. John

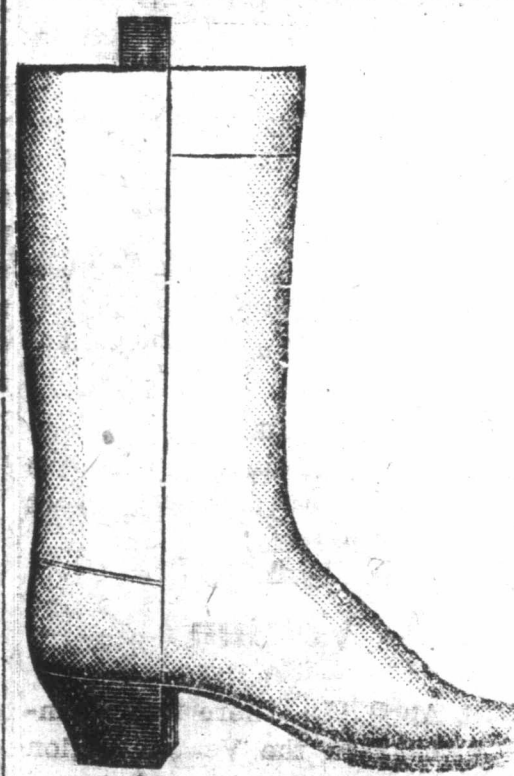
The TEA with strength and flavor is **ECLIPSE**, which we sell at **45c. lb.**

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

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THE undersigned, who holds Newfoundland Patent No. 209 on COVERS FOR MOTOR BOATS AND OTHER BOATS, is now prepared to license the use of same to fishermen and others requiring it. This covering can be put on a Boat in about two or three minutes and removed in less time. When on Boat no water can enter it, not even rain, except a small space at stern reserved for steersman.

All its attachments are specially adapted so they will not interfere in any way with trawling or any other work a boat might be used for. The covering can be made by any Motor Boat owner.

A salesman will be on the road shortly with a model showing how covering is made and worked, from whom a license can be obtained for its use. This man will also visit the Northern Districts soon as navigation opens. For further particulars as to cost, etc., write or call on

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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

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

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

English Industry is Now Really Mobilized

Work in Birmingham Runs Seven Days a Week—3,000 Women in One Employ—Wear Caps and Khaki Overalls—All Are Faithful and Efficient Laborers—Earn Good Money and Are Quite Happy With Their Lot.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., April 11.—Birmingham, the capital and the nerve centre of the Midlands, is working for the war with a purpose and strenuousness which no great modern city could ever before have devoted to a single aim.

Factories are in active service day and night, including Sundays. Twelve hours solid labor each day is the common lot of Birmingham men and Birmingham women. Boys and girls from 14 years of age and upward are lending a hand. No able-bodied person needs to be out of work an hour.

Shells for the British forces, shells for the Russians, rifle ammunition, rifles themselves, ships' mountings, aeroplane parts, military motors, tools to make the great ships and guns, all these things and a hundred others are availing out of Birmingham from Sunday morning till Saturday night. The scheme goes forward as a whole. Flaws and hindrances are quickly removed. No confusion exists.

An examination of the munition-producing work of Birmingham today brings home the cleverness of the organization which Mr. Lloyd-George has set up not only here in Birmingham but over the whole country.

A committee of local business men, armed with a knowledge of local conditions and of the capacities of local firms, receives orders from the Government and then gives out contracts for that material to firms large and small throughout its area.

It ransacks the district for people who can do the work. Side by side with the committee in an area is a highly efficient band of officials from Mr. Lloyd-George's department, who have an office of their own and who (criticize, advise, and build up) all kinds of directions, and who bring to the whole area the invigorating and determined spirit of the Minister.

First there is the secretary, a live man who constitutes the eyes of the office, then an engineer with a staff, after that a labor officer with assistants, and finally a naval officer, together with War Office representatives. They smooth out difficulties, prevent overlapping, give help to manufacturers, and are constantly searching out for fresh ideas to increase munitions, to make munitions more effective.

The Munitions Office wherever it may be, knows not red tape.

Any person who has a practical idea worked out for a new bomb, a new way to steer aeroplanes, a fresh method of combatting gas attacks, or any other idea, will get a quick and sympathetic reception.

If there is anything in the idea it will be transmitted at once to London, and within 24 hours will be under examination by experts. That is an indication of the spirit which pervades each munition office. By means of the labor officer, attention is immediately given to complaints from workmen about employers, and where they have grievances or are refusing

to work there is a prompt visit to the factory, where a little adjustment generally sets things going again.

Then there are the engineers. These have a census of every metal working lathe or other piece of engineering machinery possessed by firms or private individuals in every town or village throughout the area, and the census is made by day by day centered on getting the maximum output from every piece of the machinery they have listed.

Battalions of Girls in Khaki.

I shall not forget my first impression obtained from a raised corridor at the end of one of these new factories, 2,000 girls in khaki overalls, side by side, in long lines, at work on lathes, shell-making.

Many of these young women had never worked in a factory before. They included shop girls, dressmakers, warehouse girls, domestic servants and clerks, together with a large number who had not previously emerged from the home circle for any kind of wage earning at all. Some were no more than 16 years of age; the majority were in the twenties, cheery and intelligent they all looked.

They wore what appeared to be loose bathing caps of khaki to confine the hair, and these caps in combination with their khaki overalls, gave a touch of neatness, almost of smartness to the factory.

Each one had a lathe and very deftly she handled it. Into a holder went a nugget of aluminum, and the girls would bring to bear on it first one instrument, then another, and then a third from an armory central hub, and, lo! in a few seconds there was the white and shining centrepiece that forms the nose of the shell.

"What do these girls earn?" I asked. It was explained that, when they come to the factory without knowledge, they are put on to watch and learn for a few days, and they get day rates amounting, perhaps, to £1 a week. Within a fortnight they will be handling a lathe for themselves on piece rates, and in two or three weeks they are earning £2 a week. In a month, if they are apt, they are drawing £2 10s to £3 a week of seven

THE NICKEL---BIG WEEK-END BILL!

"HAZARDS OF HELEN,"

of renowned interest.
To-day's episode, "THE RUNAWAY BOX-CAR," something of interest and fascination.

"THE LORELEI MADONNA"

A drama in three parts, in which ambition is realized, is a story that will please.

"BOYS WILL BE BOYS."—A comedy-drama by the S. "CAUGHT IN THE PARK."—By the Keystone Company, is another comedy that will tickle you to almost death.

Performances Throughout the LENTEN SEASON for the City RELIEF Fund.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

A HAM AND BUD COMEDY TO-DAY. "THE SMUGGLER'S WARD."

An exciting Sea Story produced in 2 Reels by the Biograph Company, the cast includes Hector V. Sarno, Gretchen Hartman and Alan Hale.

"THE CANCELLED MORTGAGE."

A Western Drama featuring Claire McDowell.

"HEARST SELIG NEWS."

A Reel of Pictorial News including interesting War incidents.

"THE MERRY MOVING MEN."

A Ham and Bud Comedy with Lloyd V. Hamilton, the funniest man in the movies.

Good Music and Effects.

A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.
Extra Pictures at the Big Saturday Matinee.

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

Squires & Winter,

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.

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

A List of Useful Articles

Always needed, but seldom obtainable at such Very Low Prices.

An excellent opportunity of saving about 50 per cent. off regular prices.

Savings for Ladies

WHITE LAWN JABOTS. Regular 20c. 10c value; each.
WHITE and PARIS NET JABOTS. Regular 25c. value; each. 15c
WHITE and CREAM LACE COLLARS, many beautiful designs. Regular 20c. 15c and 25c. value; each.
FANCY COLORED SILK COLLARS, various styles. Regular 25 cents and 30 15c value; each.

Extra Special!

LADIES' CREAM SERGE COATS
35c each.

Ladies' One Piece Dresses
Made from All Wool Serge. Colors: Navy and Saxe Blue. Regular \$4.50 value. **\$3.00** Now.

Ladies' White Lawn Dresses
Prettily Embroidered; Long and Short Sleeves. Value \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Sale Price \$1.60 to \$3.00.

Ladies' Costumes

In Tweed and Corduroys; several leading colors. Formerly sold at \$5.00.
For \$2.50.

Footwear Specials

Ladies' Black Dongola Laced Boots. Regular \$2.10 value. **\$1.90 pair.**
Ladies' Black Dongola Buttoned Boots. **\$1.95 pair.**

Savings for Men

SUIT BARGAINS
150 AMERICAN TWEED SUITS
Made from good materials by Union workmen, ensuring a well finished suit; sizes 30in. to 36in.
Prices \$2.50 to \$4.50.
Less than HALF the former price.

Men's Tweed Coat Specials,
\$1.50 to \$3.00.

Men's Tweed Vest Specials,
40c. to 75c.

Boys' Tweed Vests,
30c. Each.

Men's Collar Special
Two styles; medium height. Regular 10c 15c. value. Now.

Shirt Specials

MEN'S BLUE CHAMBRAY SHIRTS; full size, double stitched all through. **55c** Each.
MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS; double collar attached. Each. **75c**
MEN'S HEAVY BLACK SATEEN SHIRTS. Each. **85c**

Footwear Specials

Little Gents' Box Calf Boots. **\$1.40 pair.**
Men's Kid Blucher Boots. **\$2.40 pair.**
Men's Vic Kid Blucher Boots. **\$2.80 pair.**

Fishermen's Union Trading Co'y.

We have a limited quantity of
CHOICE PARTRIDGE BERRIES.
Selling cheap to clear 1915 stock.
SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

"ANCHOR" BRAND
CANS
in 1 lb. and 1-2 lb.
Solder, Flux and Linings.
Wholesale and Retail.
Robert Templeton,
333 Water Street.
St. John's.

The Fishermen of Newfoundland

have helped to build up the largest Ready Made Clothing business in the Colony.

BECAUSE they know where to find value. They compel their suppliers to stock our goods because the store **Must Cater to the Customer.** Our well known brands are: American, Fitreform, Truefit, Stylenfit, Progress.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Newfoundland Clothing Co Limited.



IMPORTANT NOTICE!

THE following information is published so that the friends and relatives of the members of the Newfoundland Regiment may address their letters in accordance with the following directions:

Always put the regimental number, full name, rank and Company (if known) of the addressee.

1. If the addressee is understood to be at the Depot in Scotland the letters and parcels should be addressed as follows:

(No.) _____ (Rank) _____ (Name) _____
Company _____
Newfoundland Regiment,
Newton-on-Ayr, Scotland.

2. If the addressee is understood to be on active service:

(No.) _____ (Rank) _____ (Name) _____
Company _____
1st Newfoundland Regiment,
British Expeditionary Force,
c/o Newfoundland Pay and Record Office,
58 Victoria Street,
London, S.W., England.

3. If the addressee understood to have been invalided to Great Britain and is in Hospital:

(No.) _____ (Rank) _____ (Name) _____
c/o Newfoundland Contingent,
Pay and Record Office,
58 Victoria Street,
London, S.W., England.

If in doubt of the whereabouts of a member of the Regiment, use same address as above, No. 3. Never address a letter in care of the War Office or in care of the G.P.O., London.

With regard to Parcels, they should be carefully packed and bear a Customs declaration specifying contents. The outer cover should be of strong linen, calico, canvas or other textile, (water-proofed), and must be securely sewn up. Packing in cardboard or paper is not sufficient.

(a) The address must be written in bold letters on the covering in ink or indelible pencil and not on a label, whether tied or pasted on.

(b) Wooden or metal boxes with square corners should not be sent unless well-padded, as such boxes are liable to damage other parcels in transit.

(c) No perishable articles may be sent, and anything likely to become soft or sticky, such as chocolate or sweets, must be packed in tins well fastened down. Bottles, pudding basins, and the like are prohibited and will not be accepted for transmission.

(d) Cigarettes and Tobacco should be packed in tin boxes, soldered to make them airtight, and these should then be placed in wooden boxes, otherwise they are liable to be spoilt by damp.

Parcels must not exceed 11 lbs. in weight.

Any further information may be had on application at the Post Office.

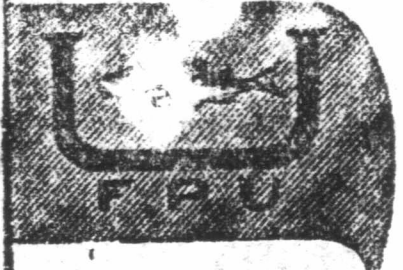
H. J. B. WOODS,

Postmaster-General.

ap13,2w,eod

IN STORE:
 Absolutely
The Best
FELL'S
NAPHTHA SOAP.
 Try a few Boxes.
J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



"(To Every Man His Own.)"

The Mail and Advocate
 Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.
 Editor and Business Manager: **JOHN J. ST. JOHN.**

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 15, 1916.

A LIBEL ACTION

DR. LLOYD has been instructed by the Union Trading Company and Mr. Coaker to institute an action for libel against The Daily News arising through statements contained in a letter signed "Observer" published in to-day's News.

RELEVANCY

THE omniscient editor of The Daily News seems to have become quite worried over the activities of the Liberal-Union Party during the session now in progress. He feels aggrieved seemingly that Dr. Lloyd should have accepted the leadership of the party in succession to Judge Kent, and he is angry with the Opposition generally because they will not condone the iniquities of gentlemen on the Government benches. We have not such a wide educational purview possibly as the editor of The News, or at least we have no claims to such a superabundance of academic knowledge, yet we flatter ourselves that in the matter of brains, brawn and initiative we have a considerable lead over the gentleman who edits the organ of the dominant party in the Assembly.

Possibly we have misunderstood the duties and obligations of a representative of the people! But we have always been under the impression that the duties of a member of the House of Assembly do not consist in participating in the boodle performance which has lately become so characteristic of certain individuals on the Government side of the House, nor in conniving at systematic frittering away of the country's resources. The representative of a District has duties to perform, not only towards the electors who have entrusted him with the responsibility of their direct needs, but to the country at large.

The attitude of the Opposition has been systematic attention to public interests as well as the direct interests of their constituencies. If such things be considered "irrelevant," we do not find such a meaning in our lexicon. The Revenue is being wasted in such diverse ways, that we can hardly find time to specify them. Franchises are granted to huge corporations without discrimination. Public utilities such as Postal Telegraphs and Customs are so flagrantly mismanaged that even the very stones cry out to demand rectification. The Opposition are turning the searchlight on these abuses; and then, the hireling press grows wrathful with us. Fie! Fie, Brother. Kindly look up the meaning of the word again, and let us hear from you. We may then go into detail about certain little transactions which we have not yet aired; and the subsidized organs will feel like asking somebody to "turn off the light."

POLITICAL CHANGES

IT is generally understood that Mr. C. Emerson will soon receive the important appointment of Registrar of the Supreme Court, which position has been left open for him for a year. The Judges of the Supreme Court should not tolerate anything like political conveniences of the party in power respecting appointments in connection with the Supreme Court. Mr. Emerson has long sought this position and it will prove a lucrative one, as it is considered equally as good financially as the salary of the Chief Justice.

Mr. S. D. Blandford is slated for the Sheriff's position; Mr. Carter is an old man and is anxious to retire from active service. Mr. Blandford's name has been connected with this position since the general elections. His appointment as Sheriff would be popular, as he has very few enemies and is generally courteous and obliging. Mr. Frank Morris—the Premier's brother—will receive the vacant position at the Central Court, at an increased salary; the salary voted for this position is inadequate if a suitable man is to be appointed. The position is an important one and requires the constant attention of the holder; it ought to carry as good a salary as that paid the present Judges of the Supreme Court. The appointment of Mr. Frank Morris would be generally endorsed by the citizens of St. John's. The office has been treated as a football during the past twelve months, and as a result much harm has been done to the community. There should be no further delay in the appointment of a Magistrate.

The promotion of Mr. Kent to the Supreme Court Bench and the withdrawal of Mr. Morine will permit the Government to reduce its supporters in the House, as no bye-elections will take place; therefore, there is now no valid reason for keeping Charlie and Frank any longer out in the cold, and as the Government's day of power is drawing near its end, it is only right and proper that Sidney be also tucked in from the zero weather which will abound for those unfortunate enough to be out in the cold after the next elections.

Many rumors are floating around in reference to the Premier's action in selling his splendid residence to Eric Bowring, and many are looking for the Premier's retirement from public life in Newfoundland and his promotion to the Governorship of a Crown Colony. Probably such will happen in due course, as Sir Edward stands well with the Imperial Government and would make as good a Governor for a Crown Colony as many that fill such positions.

All have given up any thought of again seeing a Government composed of the present party ruling this Colony. It is but natural therefore that as many as possible will get in out of the cold in order to prevent the people from giving them the cold shoulder at the coming election.

Another member of the House who has sat on the Speaker's left since 1909 is looking for the position in the Customs House left vacant by Mr. McCormick's death, and there are other Government members who hope shortly to shelter themselves from the cold ere the Liberal-Union Government takes charge.

Mr. Robinson is also casting longing eyes at the Postmaster General's job soon to be vacated by Mr. Woods. It is now said that Mr. Goodison is looking with anxious eyes towards the Postmaster Generalship. And why not?

BELGIUM'S UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT

THE editor of "Independence Belge," the mouthpiece of Belgium in London, in an interview cabled to the American press recently, says at its conclusion:—"Germany has compelled Belgium, through the 'Societe Generale' to give assurance that the tribute which has been levied upon the hapless nation (\$240,000,000) will be paid, and has taken home Belgium's wealthiest men as hostages. She will find that Belgium will exact full retribution for this when the day of reckoning is at hand."

Thanks to the noble generosity of America (including ourselves) the Belgians left in the conquered territory are being fed. England's hospitality enabled 200,000 Belgian refugees to find home and occupation there. Nearly every one of the Belgians in England is working either in munition fac-

ories at pay averaging \$10 a week, or has work in households for relief work at substantial pay. Belgium has 160,000 men on the firing line in the small strip of her country which has not been invaded. These men are going to hold the line, with the help of the Allies, until the day of peace, unless in the meantime they happily succeed in driving the enemy out. The outlook is not hopeless for Belgium. With unconquerable spirit she will stick to the battle, no matter what alluring offers may come from Germany. With other belligerents, Belgium believes in her heart that the war must not end until Germany is beaten down. Europe is unsafe until Prussianism is crushed, and Belgium is in the fight to help do it.

The tax levied by the Huns upon the Belgian people is a contravention of Articles 46 and 52 of the Hague Convention. It is actually veritable spoliation.

A JUST WAR

WHEN Campbell wrote "Hohenlinden" the war clouds rolled thunderously over a section which to-day sees the "furious Frank" and "fery Hun" engaged in deadly combat, he little dreamed that a British-Franco-Russian Alliance would in future days be fighting for the preservation of civilization against the remnants of the Holy Roman Empire; yet the whirligig of time has brought this about. The Yser now flows bloody with the gore of thousands of victims of Hunnish blood-lust. But yet, War has its compensations, though they may be achieved by satanic means. To illustrate our meaning we give extracts from two eminent representatives of the Church militant—a Roman Catholic Archbishop, and a former non-Communist Minister which have lately appeared in current periodicals:—

WAR—ITS PHILOSOPHY
 By Archbishop Ireland

"War, we readily confess, is terrible. No government, no people should view it with light-heartedness. A needless war we abhor; yet more so, an unjust war. But at times there is the necessary war—necessary in order that RUIN and DISHONOR be averted from the nation; and when the necessary war confronts us, we accept it without hesitation, whatever the miseries, the sacrifices implied in its exigencies. The individual, indeed, has his value; but above that of the individual is the value of the family, and above that of the family and the individual is the nation. Without the nation the individual and the family have no security of life or of property, no hope of peace or of progress. When the issue at stake is the social collectively, the nation, sacrifice of life or property must at once be made to save its inviolability of WARFARE and HONOR.

Silenced be the tongue that tells of peace, as the sole blessing to be coveted, and invokes upon the nation submission at all costs. We hear too much of this peace, which is sought else than the destruction of the nation, and with this destruction, too, of what it pretends to uphold as 'paramount importance, the family and the individual. Let not the teachings of holy religion be made an argument in favor of peace at all costs. Peace is the ideal put forward by religion. If the teachings of religion were the universal practice among men and nations, universal peace would reign; there would be no injustice to be rectified, no passion to be suppressed, no wrong to be righted. But until the ideal human world is a reality, until the moral millennium has come into form and fact, at times peace must give way to war.

When the invader threatened the freedom of the people of Israel and Antiochus levelled to ashes, their hearthstones and their altars, Judas Maccabeus cried out to his fellow-countrymen: "Let us arise, and go out against our enemies, if we may be able to fight against them," and when counselled by timid friends to take to flight, he said: "God forbid that we should do this thing and flee away from them; but if our time be come, let us die manfully for our brethren, and let us not stain our glory." The leader of the people of God was no advocate of peace at all costs. He marched to battle; he died for his country; and for ages his name has been held in veneration.

It is the great apostle Paul who wrote: "For He (the Prince) beareth not the sword in vain. For He is God's minister, an avenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." This is war—war waged in the name of Almighty God—against the evil doer, who menaces the individual, the family, or

the nation itself. The Almighty is the God of peace, when peace is worthy of man; but the Almighty also, is the God of Armies, when war is necessary.

Peace at all costs! In our municipal administrations shall we for the sake of peace dismiss police guards, close court-rooms and prisons? Why, then, in national affairs, for the sake of peace break up our army and our navy or so reduce them frailty that the nation be impotent to defend its righteous prerogatives."—Brooklyn Tablet.

SPIRITUAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR
 By Rev. R. J. Campbell of the City Temple, London

"Taken on the whole, we have been living for wrong values and are now paying the price. Men tend to become like their pursuits, and the ordinary man of the western world had become so enwrapped in considerations of material good as to be gradually rendering himself incapable of imagining or desiring any other kind of good.

For the moment it would seem the nations are wistfully taking account of the eternal once more. Ours is not the only country that is feeling it. Last night in a French restaurant I picked up a copy of the Echo de Paris—one of the best-known daily newspapers in France. In the most conspicuous position on the front page I found an article beginning thus: 'Sometimes one hears the question asked, do you really believe that after the war France will be changed? Assuredly I believe, and indeed she is changed already.' The article reproduces a letter from a French soldier, written from the trenches to some friend or preceptor—perhaps a priest. Here is a paragraph from it: 'I have lived without faith. I was raised without religion. I am not baptized. I have recourse to you to guide me and help me apply a remedy to this disorder. I believe it is my duty as a man and as a Frenchman to serve.'

As to our own soldiers I can but describe them as I found them. The psychological atmosphere was very remarkable, especially in the case of men who had been in the trenches. There was an intensity, an eagerness to hear, a reverence and responsiveness not usual, I should imagine, among the same class at home.

What those brave fellows wanted was to hear and ask about supersensuous realities, about God, the soul, and the life to come. Life takes on a new perspective for those who are looking death in the face day after day and doing it not for themselves but for the land they love and a cause still greater."—The British Weekly.

THE WORLD WIDE FLAG

By ED. J. M. HITCHCOCK
 UNIONVILLE

ST. GEORGE for merry England; St. Andrew's for the Scots! St. Patrick for the Emerald Isle! These guard historic spots Of memory in our Motherland, The land that gave us birth, And now the old flag proudly floats, Encircling all the earth. O'er Canada's fair domain it waves And India's foreign strand; O'er Australasia's islands far, And Africa's sunny land, We'll never let the old flag fall On land or on the sea, While English, Scotch and Irish hearts Uphold the crosses three, O, glorious flag of Britain! The emblem of the free, Red, White and Blue, these colors true, Guardian of Liberty, We'll rally to the Union Jack From all the o'ersea lands, And show our Empire's mighty strength By the deeds of our soldier bands; For we'll never stay till the foe is down, In Berlin our flag we'll raise, And English, Scotch and Irish all Join in a song of praise, Then peace will reign o'er the war-worn world, And our British colors brave Will proudly float for the cause of Right The cause that we fought to save.

Some men marry to get a cook, and then kick about the cooking. Other men marry to get a beauty, and kick at her dressmaking bills.

Yesterday at the House

The House met at 3.15 p.m. yesterday and proved to be another very brief session. A few bills were rail- roaded through their different stages, and as nothing was continued in either to provoke controversy there was very little debate.

MR. STONE presented a petition from the residents of New Perlican, South Side of Trinity Bay, asking for the extension of the railway down that shore.

Mr. Stone, as on former occasions, strongly supported the prayer of the petitions and expressed the hope that the Government would see their way clear to grant the request of the people from Heart's Content down the Coast.

Mr. Stone also presented a petition from Elliston on the subject of a road. MR. GRIMES presented an important petition from the residents of Cupids and adjacent places in reference to the mail service, also asking that two fast steamers be placed on the Labrador route.

Also that a readjustment of the Mail and Marconi Service be made so that the fishermen and planters on that coast may be afforded better facilities in carrying on their business. One of the remedies suggested is the erection of smaller Marconi Stations along the Coast so as to connect with the present large stations.

Mr. Grimes explained the inconvenience and loss which is suffered by the fishermen on Labrador by the dislocation of the mail system, and pleaded with the Government to give this urgent matter their immediate attention, as every facility possible should be afforded the fishermen and traders on that Coast.

The petition was referred to the Department to which it related, and it is hoped that the Government will grapple with this important matter at once.

MR. HICKMAN presented a petition from the residents of Spout Cove and adjacent settlements, District of Bay de Verde, asking that a flag station be placed in that section on the railway line to accommodate the people of these places, as there is now no station in the vicinity.

DR. LLOYD presented a petition from Hant's Hr. and other near-by settlements, asking that a magistrate be appointed for that place.

MR. STONE ably supported the prayer of the petition.

Petitions were also presented by Mr. Piccott and Mr. Currie on various public matters.

The Shipping and Herring Fishery Bills passed the 3rd reading, and was sent to Legislative Council for concurrence.

Supply was deferred until Monday. The Inflammable Substance Bill, also the Bill to Amend the Patents Act, and others, passed the Committee Stage; and the Bill respecting certain retiring allowance, received its second reading.

The report of the Select Committee on the Sealing Bill was submitted and further consideration of same was deferred until Monday.

The House then adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yesterday morning the volunteers were engaged at squad drill and the non-coms class was given instruction in trench warfare by Lieut. O'Grady. A swimming parade was held at the Seaman's Institute under command of Inst. Hussey and squads visited the Southside Range for rifle practice. The afternoon was spent by the men at section drill in the Armoury. Two names, those of Levi Benson, Hickman's Hr. T. B.; Samuel Butt, Hickman's Hr. T. B.; were added to the roll making the number 3422. This afternoon the men will receive their fortnightly pay.

APRIL 76

Thomas C. Duder born in St. John's, 1850.
 Fire at Mahon's the block-makers, in Mahon's Lane, near Seaman's Home, 1861.
 John Blundon, merchant tailor, died, 1865.
 Thomas J. Chambers, wine merchant, closed business, 1875.
 Fire in Musgrave Terrace destroyed two houses, 1878.
 Mrs. Thomas M. Molloy died, 1899.

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.
 The Daily issue of THE MAIL AND AVOCADTE will be forwarded to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until December 31st next for the sum of **ONE DOLLAR.**
 The Weekly issue will be forwarded to any address from now until December 31st next for the small sum of **THIRTY CENTS.**

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

APRIL 15
BISHOP O'DONNELL, first Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland, died in Waterford, 1811.
 The schr. — Capt. Bradbury of Torbay, lost and all hands at the ice, 1830.
 Capt. William Dwyer, of Tilton Harbor, rescued two famishing men from Wadhams Islands, 1831.
 First seals sold by weight from brig, John and Rachel, Capt. Ned Purcell, owned by Wm. Walsh (Beach), 1842.
 Dr. McKenzie born in P.E. Isld., 1852.
 David Sclater opened business, 1857.
 First ladies employed in dry goods stores in St. John's—at Thomas & Co.'s, 1863.
 Brig, Hecla, Capt. P. Kelly, burnt off Baccalieu; no lives lost, 1873.
 Religious dispute as to where Chas. Sparrowshot should be buried; two coffins sent to his late home; buried in Belvedere, 1875.
 Samuel Walsh, shipwright, smothered in diving suit, while under water working at steamer Esquimaux, 1882.
 Peter Brennan, bone-setter, died, 1887.
 George B. Harris opened business, 1898.
 Father Damien (leper martyr) died, 1889.
 Poor Asylum burnt, 1891.
 Richard B. Holden, ex-Assembly clerk, died at Gold Cure Institute, 1895.
 Bavarian Beer Depot burnt, 1888.
 John Kavanagh (Hearn & Co.) died, 1898.
 William Mallowney, painter, died, 1888.
 Steamer Gaspecia arrived at Trepassy, after being four months jammed in ice in the Gulf, in tow of steamer Kite, 1899.
 Samuel F. Foote admitted to Bar, 1899.

THE FOGOTA HERE

S.S. Fogota arrived in port last night from Halifax, with a full cargo of freight, having towed the S. S. Parley to the N. S. port a few days ago, after the latter had been adrift at sea for some time. The Fogota after learning that the Parley was helpless left Lousburg to assist her, and pick her up in rather quick time, the position of the Parley then being about 250 miles from Halifax. Hawsers were placed on board and after five days the Fogota reached Halifax with her tow. The Lady Sybil in the meantime had been sent to assist the Fogota, but the latter ship with the Parley reached Halifax without sighting the Sybil. The Parley was in ballast when her propeller got out of order, and wireless to Cape Race for assistance. The charge for towage is said has been put at \$80,000 by the Fogota's owners.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 12.15 this morning with the following passengers—Capt. Patterson, A. C. Belbin, A. Pike, F. Prond, J. Hipditch, E. Carey, E. Kelly, W. Tibbs, W. Adey, L. Cleary, T. P. Ryan, L. B. Shears, Miss S. S. Coughlan, A. Hynes, C. Young, C. Hinlan, L. Barrett, J. Hinlan, Miss F. Hierschfield.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
WATER STREET STORES DEPT.
 The well-known Headquarters for Motor Engines Motor Boats, Motor Supplies, Gasoline and Motor Oils.
 Our Columbia Cells and Multiple Batteries give results unheard of before.
 Call or send for Quotations.
Reid Newfoundland Co.

Meet Your Friends at Anderson's

Fine Furnishings for Fastidious Men.

**WE HAVE
Your Cap**

And you have been looking for it all over town.

The latest in
ENGLISH, CANADIAN
—AND—
AMERICAN STYLES.

PRICES UP TO
\$1.20

**OUR STORE IS
The Capital of
Scarfdom.**

You Mr. Dressy young or old man will soon be selecting your

TIE FOR EASTER.

We are showing some unique designs in
New Wide End Ties
AT NARROW PRICES.

Ladies'!

**A Whirlwind Bargain
in
New Embroidered
and
Lace Collars.**

All different designs, but all one price,
17c.

Come now and get the pick of the bunch.
SEE OUR WEST WINDOW.
We have a full line of others from **12 to 85c**

**TO-MORROW
The Collar Hit of
to-day.**

Here it is:
The CORLISS COON COLLAR.

A style for every taste. Don't get out of shape; can't get out of popularity. It is so far ahead of anything else in the shape of a Collar that we can rightly call it to-morrow.
GET IT TO-DAY.

**ANOTHER
Anderson "Coupe"
for Men.**

The latest creations in
WHITE PLEATED FRONT SHIRTS
—AND—

NEAT STRIPED SHIRTS,
with **Double, Single or Stiff Cuffs;** but all **Stylish, Seasonable, and AT PRICES THAT FIT EVERY POCKET BOOK.**
OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN.

Mother!

Bring your Little Tots to our store and suit them to one of our dozens of Job

**Spring and Summer
Bonnets.**

Their little eyes will sparkle with delight when they see them. There is something different about every Bonnet. Prices: **45c and \$1.00.**

ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Amounts Spent on Account of General Contingencies.

COST OF REPAIRS AND FURNISHINGS TO OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN ST. JOHN'S.	
Furnishings	\$1,570.19
Customs Building, St. John's	613.12
Repairs to Clocks and attendance	298.33
Repairs to Dept. Bldg.	1,140.32
Postal Dept., repairs	3,796.08
Cable Tower	233.66
Repairs to Fever Hospital	20.32
Bishop & Sons, hardware	20.32
W. R. Cook, put in bell and battery	26.35
P. Hanley, glazing, etc.	5.60
M. & E. Kennedy, carpentry, masonry, etc.	795.89
McGrath Bros., painting enamel	1,293.26
Moore & Co., plumbing	214.62
R. Maher Blowers, stoves, labor	40.30
J. J. Mullaly, picketts, etc.	2.10
Pay Roll, gen. repairs	41.00
Reid N. Co., wire, shares, etc.	44.97
W. & G. Rendell, lumber	12.53

G. C. Snow, making screens	10.20	Lloyd's Register	16.06
Frank Walsh, grazing	2.50	Lougham & Co., sundries	34.51
	\$2,509.94	Meenan & Co.,	7.80
		Methodist Greeting, advert.	35.00
		Martin Hardware, sundries	28.30
		P. J. Neyler,	10.00
		J. H. Nichols,	97.50
		A. T. J. Association,	12.00
		Office Specialty Co.,	4.99
		M. J. O'Mara,	223.23
		Post Office,	9.60
		Robert Power, entries	10.80
		Power & Power, advertising	10.60
		"Plaindealer,"	261.20
		Postal Tele. Messages	475.37
		Pre. Association, sundries	25.20
		Royal Stores,	8.75
		P. Smith,	9.00
		Frank Seymour,	10.70
		"Star" Pub. Co.,	22.50
		Geo. Snow,	5.50
		"Evening Telegram,"	136.25
		"Trade Review,"	1.00
		"Trinity Enterprise,"	51.75
		"Twillingate Sun,"	11.70
		"Miner" Pub. Co.,	3.00
		West Union Code Co.,	32.20
		Whitehead Norris & Co.,	281.62
		Year Books,	174.90
		Total	\$6,829.77

THE MEN'S MISSION

Last night St. Patrick's Church was again filled with men, including the Navy and Military Contingents who are doing the Mission. A very eloquent and touching sermon was preached by the venerable Father Robert on the Passion of Christ. Tonight the services will be similar to those of preceding nights and to-morrow night the mission will close with the administration of the Papal Blessing. The Fathers are very much pleased with the large attendances at the services and at the earnestness, decorum and devotion of the people.

The Neptune is loading oil at Job Bros. & Co. for New York, and should sail next week.

Capt. W. Bartlett of the Viking reports being on the Norwegian sealers fishing in the Gulf, but what success, if any, has been the ships' is not stated. The Gulf boats are now after the old seals and the prospects are good for their capturing fair trips of these. The Diana and Seal have between 4,000 and 5,000 each, the Viking between 6,000 and 7,000 and the Ranger between two and three thousand.

FUEL AND LIGHT OUTPORT BLDGS

Anglo N. D. Co., coal, water, lighting	\$787.93
James Cron, bulbs	4.20
C. & A. Dawe, coal and cartage	53.55
United Tower Elec. Co., light, etc.	345.68
S. C. Goodyear, kindling	2.25
M. A. Gardner, wood	8.50
H. Grace Coal Co., coal	612.30
J. Ross, brooms	1.95
E. Simmonds, wood	2.20
	\$1,818.61

COL. SECY. CONTINGENCIES.

A. N. Telegraph Co., telegrams, etc.	\$171.36
"Annual Review," sub.	4.35
R. Avery, service	8.21
"Adelphian," advertising	10.00
Geo. Brocklehurst, service	45.00
Miss Bulley, postage and stamps	60.16
F. Brocklehurst, services	145.96
Geo. Buckhanan,	30.00
Burke & Laurie, advertising	7.50
"Bell Island Miner,"	18.25
C.C.C. Cadets	55.00
R. J. Coleman, sundries	4.75
W. R. Cook,	17.00
W. J. Carew,	3.00
Miss G. Costello, service	125.00
Office contingencies	397.87
H. Carter, sundries	7.85
Dicks & Co.,	114.80
"Daily Star" Co.,	12.00
"Daily News,"	463.68
M. A. Devine,	122.75
J. Dooley,	7.00
Edward Doyle,	50.72
Diocesan Magazine	40.00
Levi Diamond,	3.20
F. J. Duley,	3.00
J. Evans,	75.00
Miss English,	10.00
"Guardian,"	55.45
S. E. Garland,	169.00
Gray & Goodland,	2.00
William Green,	20.00
Hanna L. Heeley, services	32.50
"Evening Herald," sundries	204.50
Holloway Studio,	2.25
Pierce Johnson,	107.62
Herbert Jones,	1.00
King's Printer, print & gaz.	2,501.46

Looking Forward.
Miss Plain—"Ma says I'm too young to marry."
Miss Pert—"Well, you won't be by the time you get a proposal."

Another WELL KNOWN FIRM Appreciates

"DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES."

McMurdo & Co., have recently installed one of our Dayton Moneyweight Scales, in their shipping department.

No guess work at McMurdo's. Nothing but absolute accuracy will be tolerated.

"Almost enough" or "a little too much" won't do at McMurdo's.

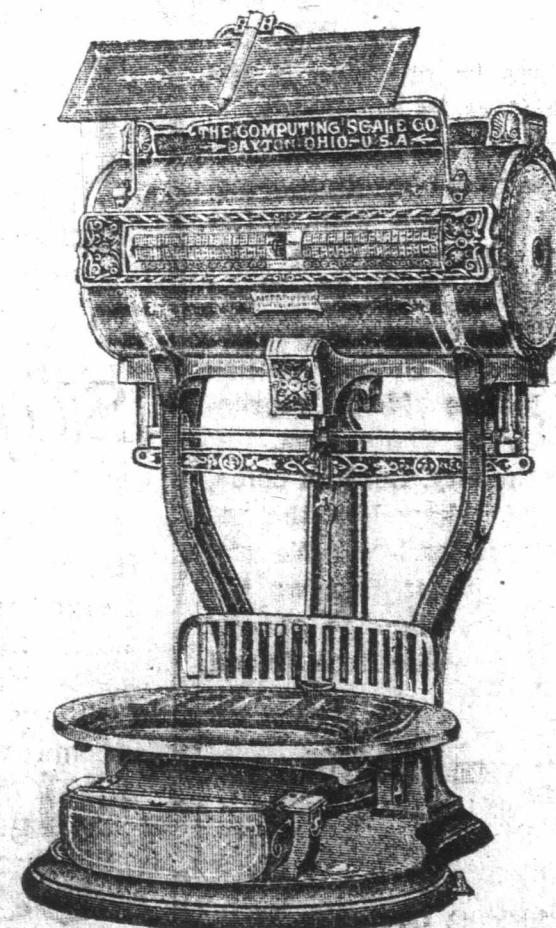
Some Merchants get along with any old thing in the way of fixtures, because it is cheap, and think they are saving money.

McMurdo's know better, and insist on the latest and most up to date, equipment, providing of course it is accurate and durable.

A cheap Scale is the most expensive thing in your store, it costs you a little every time you use it. Instead of saving money by its use, you are throwing away money.

If you don't believe it inquire at McMurdo's.

Dayton's Moneyweight Scales are sold and guaranteed by



Nfld. Specialty Co., Agents
Renouf Building, St. John's

MIXED OATS!

400 Bags arrived.

100 Bags HOMINY.

200 Boxes CALIFORNIA RAISINS.

100 Bags SCOTCH POTATOES.

500 Rolls ROOFING FELT.

BURRELL'S LINSEED OIL,
Casks and Drums.

50 Cases PURITY MILK.

'Phone 647.

STEER BROS.

Laborers Want Hon. M.P. Gibbs To Lead Labor Combination

All City Unions Anxious For Mr. Gibbs to Enter the Political Arena as Leader of a Labour Party—Everywhere the Expression is Heard "He is the Man"—Has Proven Himself the Real Friend of the Working Men of St. John's

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—During the last few weeks we have heard many political rumours; but of all them the one that concerns the working man most is that which refers to the Hon. M. P. Gibbs leading a labor combination. Yes! This concerns all working men, and we speak in the loudest voice; let him come! Let him come! He is the ideal labor representative. He is the man that stood by the working men of St. John's in all their battles for a living wage. He is the man that gave his time and his brilliant talents to help at all times organized labour in the grand victories gained. He is the man—when others threw cold water on our endeavours in the way of seeking better remuneration for our labor—gave us ungrudgingly his strongest support.

Yes! He is the man who helped us to plan the battles which gained for us the many points, which made our conditions what they are to-day. He is the man, if opportunity offers, that will carry St. John's against all political combinations. Look what happened before. Need we recall it? Yes! Just to remind you that the working men of St. John's are behind Hon. M. P. Gibbs. It is only of recent date during the Mayorality election in 1906, when Hon. M. P. Gibbs was called out by the working men of St. John's to be their candidate. Look how they supported him. We saw the strong forces that were arrayed against him. We saw that he had very few of the political leaders with him. We saw the Press, that weapon of power, it had very little support for him. Come to sum it all up, he had to face terrible odds. Well, what happened is well known, he won the election! Why did he win? The answer is simply because he had the great army of working men with him. They believed him. They respected him, and they demonstrated their regard for him in the most practical form, by voting for him. He was the workmen's friend and they stood by him.

Now, to-day, we have the same old guard ready to get into harness to work in the cause that would be of interest to them and their families. The friendship existing between the Unions and M. P. G. is everywhere recognized. It is seen most clearly when occasions arise that call forth for an expression of opinion. There we see it in all its fullness, radiating its feelings of good fellowship. How plainly this characteristic was in evidence when it was first rumoured that the Hon. M. P. Gibbs was about to lead a combined Labor Party. Their good will for their friend compelled them to make this rumour the principal topic of their conversations. It was said that he would clean up everything before him if he ran as Leader. The common expression of "He is the Man" is heard on all lips. The Union boys feel that at least they have now a chance to prove that they are as true as ever to their old friend. In all their conversations no dissenting voice is heard, which makes one feel that the rumour develops into a fact that a wave of popularity for Gibbs will take place unequalled in power by anything in the past political history of St. John's.

No matter where you go, nor to whom you speak, when discussing Hon. M. P. Gibbs' name with a Labour Party, you always hear it said, "He is the Man! Yes, He is the Man! The members of the Unions realize that he would be the ideal representative, not only of themselves, but of all classes in the city. Let him come, we will once again show him the respect which we have for him. We will make clear by our votes that we believe him to be what he has always proven himself to be—The Real Friend of the Working Man." Yours, etc., ONE OF THE OLD GUARD. St. John's, April 14, 1916.

Dr. Jones lectures for the Oddfellows on April 26th at Grenfell Hall. A special programme of unusual interest is being arranged by the Committee in charge.

WANTED—A Man competent to operate a large Hot Head Engine. To a reliable qualified man good wages will be paid. Apply by letter to "A.B.C.," this office.—ap14

WANTED TO BUY RAW FUR. Highest price paid. Send your catch along or write for Price List. W. G. WHITEHOUSE, Photographer, Springdale.—ap7,6i

Civic Commission Weekly Meeting

Quite a Few Complaints Are Lodged by Citizens—Impounder Dessert After the Board's Scap—Many Inquiries Ordered to be Made

The regular weekly meeting of the Civic Commission was held last night, the Chairman Mr. Gosling presiding. Mr. C. P. Ayre wrote as to a fence and gutter needing attention. Referred to Engineer. Mr. Lamb's complaint as to a motor at Trask's being a nuisance to him will be looked into. A letter of Mr. J. P. Blackwood as to a piece of land on Circular Road will be made the subject of an enquiry. P. C. O'Driscoll wrote he had an upset price for a house corner of Carter's Hill and Theatre Hill and asked if city wanted the same.

The Board is not in a position to deal with the matter at present. Solicitor L. E. Emerson wrote on behalf of A. Dessert for payment of money attached by the Court arising out of the action Earl vs. Dessert. Referred to the Solicitor. A complaint about a dilapidated forge on Barter's Hill was made by Mr. Taylor. Referred to Engineer for report. F. Penney, Beaumont Street, asked for removal of garbage. Enquiry ordered. John Ryan was given again the job of Timekeeper for the season. Plan of addition to Mrs. Simmonds house, Pennywell Road was approved. Several tenders were read to supply quarry spawls to the east and west end roads.

Decided to award to J. Hearn and G. Somers the contract for the East End—1000 tons each, provided they give a guarantee to deliver when required, as by tender, at 70 cents per ton. Chas. Lester, W. Lester and T. Linegar were awarded the contract for the West end. All at 80 cents. The Solicitor was written to stop Namon Sparks from building on Barter's Road. The City Engineer reported on several matters relating to roads, pipe laying, etc. The Public Works Department will be asked why oil was allowed to be thrown near the Boulevard. As regards a report of two city houses being uninhabitable the matter will be brought under the notice of the owners. The transaction of routine work closed the meeting.

All men who have been invalided from the Newfoundland Regiment and returned here with good conduct discharges, are asked to assemble at the C.L.B. Armoury at 8.15 on Monday next to proceed to the Railway Station and participate in the reception to be accorded those who have returned from active service.

We are asked to again draw the attention of the Civic Commission to the condition of Patrick Street referred by us yesterday. It is much used by people going to St. Patrick's and Wesley Churches, and for decency's sake should get some attention.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

CHURCH SERVICES

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month; and at 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—Holy Communion on the third Sunday in each month at noon; every other Sunday at 8 a.m.; Holy Communion on Saints' days at 7.30 p.m.; Children Service, 3.45 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30 p.m. ST. THOMAS'S—To-morrow morning at 11 there will be the regular service of Intercession for our Sailors and Soldiers, when the Sermon will be preached by Rev. C. A. Moulton. At the evening service, the Rector, Rev. Dr. Jones, will preach the eight and last of the course of sermons on "What Men Live By," the subject being, "The God Whom We Worship." All are welcome to these services.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi.—1st. Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; 2nd. Sunday in month, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; 3rd. Sunday in month, Evensong at 6.30 p.m.; 4th Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; Evensong at 3.30 p.m. on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month. Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. PARISH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, ST. JOHN'S WEST.

Sundays—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday in each month at noon. Fridays—Evensong and Sermon at 7.45 p.m. Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. Public Catechizing—The Third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m. Sunday School—At 2.30 p.m. in the Parish Hall.

Young Women's Bible Class—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. in the Parish Room. The Holy Communion with special intercessions on behalf of the War is celebrated on the first Wednesday in each month at 10.30 a.m.

Brookfield School Chapel—Evening—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m. St. Matthew's Church, The Goules, Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Asylum for the Poor Holy Communion—The first Sunday Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

METHODIST. Gower St.—11 and 6.30. Rev. D. B. Hemmion. George St.—11 and 6.30. Rev. N. M. Guy. Cochrane St.—11 and 6.30. Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh. Wesley—11 and 6.30. Rev. H. Royle. Presbyterian—11 and 6.30. Rev. J. S. Sutherland. Congregational—11 and 6.30. Rev. W. H. Thomas.

GEORGE ST CHURCH—To-morrow morning the Pastor, Rev. N. M. Guy will occupy the pulpit. A special sermon will be preached to the Methodist volunteers of the Army and Navy Subject: "The meaning and message of the conflict." At this service the Roll of Honor of George Street Church will be read.

WESLEY—An invitation is given to all to attend Wesley on Sunday; especially to those who have no particular Church home. Subject for Sunday evening: "Is Man a Machine?" ADVENTIST—The subject Sunday Sunday night at the S. D. A. Church, Cookstown Road, will be, "Sound Doctrine." All welcome. D. J. C. Barrett, Evangelist.

The Volunteers will hold a Church parade to-morrow and will be one of the largest held here, there being now about 350 men in training.

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

Are Receiving Royal Reception

Our Returning Heroes Greeted With Outbursts of Enthusiasm Along the Railway Line—Stations Gaily Decorated and Every Attention Shown Them

Last night, when the Kyle arrived at Channel, that place, as well as Port aux Basques, was en fete and our boys returning from the front, and who arrived over in the Kyle, were given a most warm-hearted and cordial reception. It was accorded them on behalf of the two places mentioned and the whole populace of the S. W. coast. The express train waiting there for them was profusely decorated with bunting and lanterns and torches were set around the steamer piers, brilliantly illuminating them. The people turned out en masse, as well as the crews of the ten bankers there and the men of the schooners fishing from the port, and when the ship came along to her berth, the whistles of the locomotives and steamers, the ringing of bells and cheering of the people made a joyous din. Magistrate Squerry gave an address of welcome, followed by Mr. C. T. James, who read an address of welcome from the wharf on behalf of Channel, Port aux Basques and the S. W. Coast. Dr. Patterson replying eloquently on behalf of the returning soldiers and sailors. Resounding cheers were given at its conclusion by the people on shore and the soldiers and sailors on the ship, for King and Empire.

Then a Committee of the ladies comprising the Daughters of the Empire and Women's Patriotic Association boarded the ship and in the saloon presented soldiers and sailors alike with cigarettes and chocolates, and shook hands with each returning lad. Miss Smart presided at the piano, and played some patriotic airs. The men fell in two deep on the wharf later and were addressed by Rev. H. J. Reid, who fluently and with some emotion referred to their noble efforts in the good cause, and demonstrated that they would be an encouraging example to our young men. Rev. Mr. Mercer also welcomed them in a hearty manner and when the train pulled out the people cheered lustily and the Kyle and engines blew their whistles until she was out of sight. The train left Spruce Brook at 11.40 a.m. to-day.

A demonstration was also made at St. George's, where Magistrate Macdonnell addressed the boys, giving them in his truly Celtic style a very hearty welcome. Dr. Paterson replying to the audience, and given a hearty vote of thanks. Mr. Harris and Magistrate Fitzgerald also spoke; both speeches were well received. Good recruiting results are expected from this meeting. The W. P. A. held a committee meeting afterwards and arranged a programme for a public welcome to the returning soldiers on to-day's express, which will be carried out at the railway station on arrival of the train. The W. P. A. of Grand Falls have taken similar action in this respect. Six recruits at Grand Falls yesterday, three others here awaiting train for St. John's.

H. F. FITZGERALD. VOLUNTEERS and recruits, under Capt. Montgomery and Lieut. O'Grady paraded to-day all the men of the contingent turning out. Large numbers of recruits, without uniform, were also there, and as the men stepped along Water Street they were much admired.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

St. John's Municipal Board Notice to Ratepayers

The Collectors will call at the following localities during next week:

EAST END Monday, 17th inst.—Gower Street, both sides, Pilot's and Gill Sts. Tuesday, 18th—Duckworth Street, both sides, Signal Hill Road and Temperance Street.

WEST END Monday, 17th—New Gower Street, both sides. Tuesday, 18th—Hamilton Street, Hamilton Avenue, Power St. Wednesday, 19th—Alexander St., Patrick St., Leslie St., Macklin Place, Angel Place.

Thursday, 20th—Springdale St., John St., Dunford St. Saturday, 21st—Pleasant St., Beaumont St., Brazil's Field.

By order, JNO. L. SLATTERY, Secy.-Treasurer. ap15,li

Our Lobster Fishery; Some Changes Suggested

HIS LEGS WERE BROKEN. The man hurt at Bell Island Thursday and to whom we referred yesterday was not Hearn, but Cole, an adopted son of Mr. Martin Hearn. He was working in the deeps when he was caught and terribly crushed between 2 ore cars. One of his hips were broken and the other leg at the knee, while he was badly hurt internally. He was brought to Hospital here today in the ambulance.

REID CO.'S STEAMER REPORT. Glencoe left Belleoram at 6.20 p.m. yesterday, going West. Home for Merasheen route, left Placentia 10.40 p.m. yesterday. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 11.05 p.m. yesterday; arrived at North Sydney at 7 a.m. yesterday and sailed at 2 p.m. I. C.R. arrived at 8.30; sailed at 2.30 a.m. to-day. Sagona to leave North Sydney this a.m.

TRAIN REPORT. Thursday's No. 1 left Curling at 8 a.m. No. 2 left Port aux Basques at 1.15 a.m. with 7 cars; left Robinson's at 7.45 a.m. Lieut. W. Herder of the Highlanders is now assistant instructor with the volunteers in training here. He has three brothers on active service, and though Will cannot go forward himself is performing his share of the work indispensible to the cause which we all have at heart.

Recruiting Meeting at Bishop's Falls. PRIVATE FRAMPTON WELL RECEIVED. Bishop's Falls, To-day. Dr. Lloyd—Secretary Recruiting Committee. A public patriotic meeting was held in Albert Hall, last night. Very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, the hall being nearly filled. On the platform were Private Frampton, Mr. Harris, Dr. Smith, Mr. Colbourne and Magistrate Fitzgerald. Private Frampton introduced by the Magistrate, and gave a graphic account of his experiences at the front and elsewhere, where he was repeatedly applauded by the audience, and given a hearty vote of thanks. Mr. Harris and Magistrate Fitzgerald also spoke; both speeches were well received. Good recruiting results are expected from this meeting. The W. P. A. held a committee meeting afterwards and arranged a programme for a public welcome to the returning soldiers on to-day's express, which will be carried out at the railway station on arrival of the train. The W. P. A. of Grand Falls have taken similar action in this respect. Six recruits at Grand Falls yesterday, three others here awaiting train for St. John's.

H. F. FITZGERALD. PACKER THINKS WE SHOULD PUT UP Lobsters in 1/2 lb. Tins and Thereby Reach the American Market—The 1/2 lb. Can Would Cost More But the Returns Would Pay the Fishermen For His Extra Labour—1/2 lb. Tins Would Find Larger Market

Dear Sir,—It will be to the interest of lobster fishermen to consider the conditions of the world's markets, and by catering to the demands of the consumer we can reach: endeavour in some measure to replace the markets that have become closed to us. About 80 per cent of our pack of tinned lobsters, used to go to Germany. When war was declared in August 1914 lobsters were selling freely at \$25.00 per case. Almost immediately the price fell to \$12.00 per case, and continued at about this figure until late in 1915; when thanks to the efforts of the exporters, the bulk of the 1914 pack, and of the 6,000 cases packed in 1915 were disposed of largely in U. S. A., where hitherto we had only sold a few cases. France in 1915 took only 100 cases of Newfoundland lobsters. Tinned lobsters are a luxury, and as such meet with very little demand from Great Britain, and her allies. What little these countries use they will require in small size tins. A person fond of lobsters trying to economize might be induced to buy a half lb tin at 11—when they would not be tempted with 1 lb tin at 19. Canadian lobsters are packed in quarters and halves and one pound. The half lb. size being the most used. The American market has been supplied with Canadian lobsters, and consequently, they are accustomed to, and familiar with half lb. cans. With these countries all offering a better market for half lb. tins of lobsters than for one lb. it would seem wise to be in a position to cater to the popular demand. This can only be done by the individual fisherman packing in half pound cans. It is true that the smaller cans cost more but the increased returns for the finished product will more than repay the fisherman for his extra outlay. By packing in half pound cans the price is likely to be kept at a better figure than if the whole pack (as is usual) is put up in one pound cans. We may expect the average price to be about \$13.00 per case which would realize a total of \$130,000.00. If the same quantity was 5,000 cases in pound cans, and five thousand in half pound cans we might expect to get \$15.00 per case for the pounds, and \$16.00 for the halves, or a total of \$155,000. The extra cost for packing in half pound cans would not exceed five thousand dollars, showing a clear gain to the Colony of \$20,000.

As most of the lobsters have been put up in one pound cans the can makers do not make pound cans unless they have been ordered in advance. For this reason we would advise fishermen intending to use half pound cans to order them at once, so that the cans may be made up for them. We think it would be wise for all lobsters packed in Fortune Bay (except those near Garnish, which are of a larger run) to be put up in half pound cans. Most of those packed in St. Barbe, and Placentia Bay, would better be put up in half pound cans also. When the French were fishing these coasts they used half pound cans very largely. Lobsters packed in Conception Bay, and north of this are larger than those caught on the West Coast, and we consider would be best in one pound cans. Both French, and U. S. A. government regulations require the net weight of the contents, and the name of the country of origin be put on the cans. This is best done by having a plate inserted in the die which cuts out the covers which will raise the words on the cover of the can. Some of the can makers are turning out these covers which meet all requirements of the various governments, and we recommend their use.

PACKER. St. John's, April 1, 1916. OBITUARY. MR. HARRY FORWARD. It is with feelings of sincerest regret we chronicle the death of a well-known native of this city but for years past a resident of New York, in the person of Mr. Harry Forward, Harry was the youngest son of the late John Forward, sailmaker of King's Road, and for several years past had been traveling salesman for the Crandall Packing Co. of New York, the members of which firm held him in high esteem. He was reckoned as one of their best representatives and covered in a business capacity the Maritime Provinces, and included in his itinerary his native Newfoundland land of which he was a patriotic son. Deceased was in his 43rd year and leaves a widow and two children to mourn him. Mr. Forward had hosts of friends in St. John's, amongst whom the writer was numbered, who will learn of his passing with feelings of profound sorrow. To his family The Mail and Advocate extends sincerest sympathy.

DEATHS.

DAWE.—Suddenly, this morning, Henry Charles Dawe, a native of Port de Grave, aged 69 years. Deceased leaves a wife 2 sons and 2 daughters to mourn him. The funeral takes place at 8 a.m. Monday, to the Railway Station. Interment at Port de Grave.

LADIES' COSTUMES! Very Newest and Up-to-date Styles, just to hand in all the Leading Shades, Price \$8.50. LADIES' NAVY COSTUMES, \$8.50, 10.50, 12.00. LADIES' BLACK COSTUMES, \$8.50, 10.50, 12.00. Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.