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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Balfour Outlines Work Performed By Navy Since War Started

He Asserted the Fleet is Stronger To-day Than at the Outbreak of War—He emphasized the Magnitude of the Task That Britain Had Taken Upon Herself—Balfour said the Nation Could Look With Satisfaction at the Manner in Which the Admiralty Had Carried Out its Work—Justifies Policy Adopted by Winston Churchill

LONDON, Mar. 7. Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the Commons this afternoon that the tonnage of the Navy had increased 1,000,000 since the outbreak of the war, while the strength of the air division of the navy had grown ten fold. He told the House that never before in Britain's history had there been so much naval construction as in the last fifteen months. He asserted that the Fleet was far stronger to-day than at the outbreak of the war, except as regards armoured cruisers. Many cruisers, which had been lost, had not been replaced. He emphasized the magnitude of the task that Britain had taken upon herself, since operations in the Mediterranean began, in transporting, feeding and supplying the forces there. Moreover, the appearance of the German submarines, not only in home waters, but in the Mediterranean, added to the responsibilities already undertaken.

He said that about 1,000,000 combatants, 1,000,000 horses, 2,500,000 tons of stores, and 27,000,000 gallons of oil for the British and their Allies had been transported. This task in the presence of hostile submarines, had thrown an enormous amount of work on the Admiralty, which could not have been foreseen at the outbreak of the war. The dangers experienced were new dangers. He felt that the Nation could look with satisfaction at the manner in which the Admiralty had carried out its vast work. Justice had not been done, Mr. Balfour continued, to the preparations made by the Committee of Imperial Defence and the Admiralty, for such a sudden emergency as arose in August, 1914. They had done all, and more than they had professed, in a manner that reflected the greatest praise on all concerned. The work of the Navy during the war had been splendid. His predecessor, Colonel Churchill, was completely justified when, reviewing the circumstances attending the outbreak of war, he claimed that the Fleet he had prepared was adequate for the great task of maintaining command of the seas.

After explaining that it was impossible to give details, and that he could deal only in a general manner with the way in which the Admiralty had discharged its responsibilities, Mr. Balfour said that the British Fleet had become an international work, and serving many nations. There was no truth, he continued, in the suggestion that the present Admiralty Board had halted the ship-building activities of its predecessor, whose policy in a general way was still being pursued. The Navy had expanded enormously since the outbreak of the war, Balfour said. In fair measure its growth was a fact. Its personnel was more than doubled within that period, and its tonnage, including auxiliary cruisers and ships under the White Ensign, had increased by 1,000,000.

Warm praise was given by the speaker to Colonel Churchill in connection with the establishment of the Naval Air Service. The growth in this branch of the service, he said, was even more remarkable than the increase in ships, the aerial service having expanded ten fold during the year. Balfour said that the Admiralty had procured a large and especially suitable tract of land for the purpose of training aerial pilots for the Navy. This work was under the command of Commodore Payne, who had rendered valuable service. He said the Navy always had an aerial service of its own.

Dealing with the relative values of the heavier and lighter than air machines, Balfour said it was extremely

desirable, from a naval point of view, to have lighter than air machines to supplement the efforts of the fleet by scouting. The greatest difficulty had been, he was speaking, not of Zeppelins, but of non-rigid airships, to erect suitable accommodations. With regard to shipbuilding, he said, at no time in our history has there been so much shipbuilding for war purposes as during the last 19 months. The real limit was imposed on us by labor difficulties. In dreadnought, battleships, dreadnought cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines and patrol boats there had been great augmentation, which has not suffered any check. The same held good, the First Lord declared, with respect to guns, stores, and munitions. In summing up his remarks, Balfour provoked laughter by saying there was a kind of Teutonic swaggar which he would not go within a thousand miles of, and that he desired to show nothing in the nature of over-confidence.

The First Lord said he had seen statements that Berlin was baffled on the occasion of the return of the German raider Moeve. This was the disguised steamer which had succeeded in sinking a number of merchantmen, eluding the British patrols and getting back to Germany by way of the north of Iceland. Doubtless the captain and officers of the Moeve displayed seamanlike qualities; Balfour continued, but he thought the British ought to draw the conclusion that if the enemy's capital was beflagged for such a feat, his standard of achievement was not a high one. Balfour said that, in his opinion, there was not the slightest justification for a certain pessimism which had reached him from various quarters. He acknowledged the most ambitious provisions would not preclude accident or disaster and granted that British naval obligations to Britain's Allies had tended to increase anxiety as to the efficiency of the Fleet.

The world, he added, had recognized that the British Fleet no longer was merely for the protection of Britain's own shores and commerce, but that upon the basis of the British Fleet, the entire Alliance depended. "I fail to understand," said the First Lord in conclusion, how anybody who was confident in August, September and October, 1914, could be anxious in 1915. He must be somewhat dispirited who is unable to face the future with serenity.

Wilson and House Confer on German Submarine Warfare

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.—President Wilson is deliberating with Colonel House regarding official opinion abroad as to Germany's submarine warfare and Britain's blockade of Germany.

Col. House, who had planned to return to New York, did not complete his report to the President, and probably will remain over until tomorrow.

Appendices to the last German Note contained instructions from the British Admiralty to captains of merchant ships, governing their attitude toward submarines, were not laid before the Cabinet because their translation into English had not been completed.

GENERAL VON LOTTERER IS KILLED IN ACTION

LONDON, Mar. 7.—Major General Von Lotterer, commanding the German artillery division at Verdun, is reported killed in action, says a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

EARL CURZON IS LAID UP

LONDON, March 8.—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Lord of the Privy Seal, is confined to his residence suffering from a fractured left elbow as the result of an accident.

Wilson Refuses Swedens Request to Move for Peace

LONDON, March 8.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent sends the following: "A despatch to the Politiken from Stockholm says it is stated in Swedish political circles that the Swedish Government on two separate occasions applied to the United States to obtain President Wilson's co-operation for concerted mediation towards peace. President Wilson, who, already at an early stage of the war had his offer rejected, the despatch adds, declined to join the movement, unless requested by the belligerents."

More Friction Now Between Greek-Bulgars

ATHENS, March 8.—Further friction has occurred between Greek and Bulgarian soldiers along the frontier. A Greek soldier, who inadvertently crossed the border, was made a prisoner by Bulgarians. The demand for his return to Greece not having been complied with, three additional regiments of Greek troops have been sent to-day to the district of Drama, 30 miles north-east of Seres.

THE DAY HAS BEEN QUIET

LONDON, March 8.—"The day has been quiet, except in the neighbourhood of Hohenzollern Redoubt, where the enemy made three unsuccessful attacks last night," says a British official statement issued to-night. This morning the enemy exploded a mine in the same place. We command the crater. There has been much activity with trench mortars, grenades and artillery fire between Hohenzollern Redoubt and Loos."

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FEEL CONFIDENT

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.—The House Rules Committee to-day, as agreed on, will bring into the House tomorrow a special rule for a four hours' debate on the McLemore resolution, warning Americans off armed ships of European belligerents. This action puts the much-discussed resolution into parliamentary position, where the administration leaders are confident they can kill it.

HUNS CAPTURE HILL NUMBER 265

PARIS, March 7.—The war office announces to-day a division of German troops advancing to the attack, has captured Hill Number 265.

Hun Attacks Increase at N.W. Verdun

PARIS, Mar. 7.—The Germans' infantry attacks have been greatly increased north-west of Verdun. Between Bethancourt and the Meuse the Germans made a gain in that important sector, getting a foothold in Corbeaux wood, which lies south-west of Cote de Loie. The official statement issued by the War Office to-night makes this admission, but declares that all other attacks in that neighbourhood were repulsed. The text of the statement reads:

"In Argonne region, at Avocourt, our special guns shelled a German aeroplane, which fell within our lines. The two aviators, who were wounded, were made prisoners. West of the Meuse the bombardment with big shells continued with great intensity in the course of the day, and the enemy multiplied his infantry actions between Bethancourt and the Meuse. These attacks were repulsed, except in the sector of Bois des Corbeaux, where the enemy was able to gain a foothold. East of the Meuse, following a violent artillery action in the region of Bois d'Hardaumont, the Germans succeeded in entering a redoubt, from which they were immediately ejected by our counter-attack. In Woivre the enemy occupied the village of Fresnes, after an engagement which cost him serious losses."

OFFICIAL BRITISH TELEGRAM TO GOVERNOR.

LONDON, March 7.—Following from the Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies:

"Large consignments woollen comforts furnished by the Women's Patriotic Association were despatched to Egypt and Avr on March 3. Full statement follows."

BONAR LAW.

Huns Make Little Gain in Verdun Region

PARIS, March 7.—Further progress has been made by the Germans in Verdun region on the west of the Meuse. The announcement was made here, semi-officially, to-day, that they had succeeded by means of a violent bombardment in pushing along the railroad in the neighbourhood of Benneville.

British Forces With French At Verdun

LONDON, March 7.—A despatch from Melbourne, published here to-day, states that Minister of Defence Pearce had announced that an Australian siege brigade was fighting at Verdun. This is the first statement printed here that British forces were operating with the French there.

MAKING PEACE PREPAREDNESS

LONDON, Mar. 7.—Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, announced in the Commons to-day that he was approaching the Premiers of Britain's self-governing Dominions with a view to arriving at some comprehensive scheme of land settlement in Britain, Canada, and Australia for the benefit of discharged soldiers and sailors.

Despise Germans for Their Cruelty

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—"I resent emphatically the constant imputation that the Turks and the Germans are alike. We are above the Germans—the civilized world ought to recognize this fact—and our culture is superior to the German kultur," writes Hadji Avnoulah Mahdi Bey in "The New Armenia," published in New York. He calls the article "The Jenebet (Polluted) Germans." He continues:

"People call us the tools of the Germans, but it is the Germans who are old tools. We needed a powerful European ally for the triumph of our Moslem religion, and Germany was anxious to give our purpose. They have served us in every capacity—they have furnished us with money, ammunition, aeroplanes, submarines, battleships—but, nevertheless, we despise them."

"Another mark of inferiority of the Germans to us is manifested in their cruelty towards their co-religionists. As long as the Germans are presumably Christians they have no right to murder the children of the Belgians and the French, to dishonor their women, or to bombard their cathedrals. No Mahometan would ever dishonor a Mahometan woman or intentionally destroy a mosque. Our Koran enjoins us to wage eternal war against 'goujours who say that God is Christ.' But Germany has no right to act as though she were Mahometan."

"We must keep our alliance with Germany until our aims are attained. Accompany the devil until you have crossed the bridge! When this war is over and Islam triumphs we will appreciate the meaning of the prayer that every pious Moslem has to repeat daily:

"Oh, Allah! destroy the ghouls, Thine enemies, the enemies of true religion. Oh, Allah! make their children orphans and defile their abodes; cause their feet to slip; give them and their women, their children and their relatives, their brothers and their friends, their possessions and their race, as booty to the Moslems!"

The S.S. Portia sails west Wednesday, taking a large freight.

BIG FIRE AT NIAGARA FALLS

NIAGARA Falls, N.Y.—A fire, following several explosions, late to-night practically destroyed the plant of the Niagara Electric Chemical Company, causing the death of one workman, and injury to several others.

The property loss is estimated at \$200,000.

PORTUGUESE SEIZE 4 MORE HUN SHIPS

LISBON, Mar. 7.—Four German steamers, which had taken refuge in the port of Lorenzo Marques, Portuguese East Africa, have been seized and the Portuguese flag hoisted on them. The crews of the vessels have been interned.

WELL ACQUAINTED.

"Do you know the nature of an 'Well' I ought to, sir. We've just moved, and my husband has been laying the carpets."

Churchill Wants Fisher Brought Back To the Admiralty

Churchill Created Some Stir by Asking Whether the Admiralty Was Keeping Shipbuilding Programme Which he and Previous Board Had Been Working—Fisher Says Churchill Must Be Brought Back to Admiralty Which Now Lacks Driving Power—Admiral Meux Answers Churchill and Hoped Churchill Would Stay in France

LONDON, March 8.—Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, said:

"I am sorry I must strike a jarring note, he said, not of reproach, or censure, or panic, but of warning that while Jellicoe commands the Grand Fleet, it will be manoeuvred in the presence of the enemy with the utmost professional skill. We must not believe that Germany will be content to allow her fleet to lie impotent in the derided Kiel Canal. We must assume that something has happened in the German naval yards and that Germany has completed her programme. If ours, too, has not been completed, solid reasons must be given to justify the postponement and delay. There must be no unconscious relaxation of efforts on the part of the Admiralty, for if a shortage of naval materiel occurs, it will give no change of future recovery."

Churchill created some stir by asking whether the Admiralty was keeping the shipbuilding programme time, which he and previous Board had been working. He declared there should be no limit to labor in connection with the British Fleet, vital units, which must be the first charge on British labor resources.

Lord Fisher, said Col. Churchill, must be brought back to the Admiralty, where there exists a lack of driving power and energy which cannot be allowed to continue, but the Admiralty would be vitalized an animated by recalling Lord Fisher. I desire to have placed on record that an attitude of pure strategic passivity

would not have been the attitude of my Board of Admiralty during 1916. Referring again to Lord Fisher, Col. Churchill continued: "When Prince Louis of Battenberg laid down the charge which he had executed so faithfully, I was certain there was only one man who could succeed him, and that was Lord Fisher. I made it plain that I would work with another First Sea Lord. The first six months of naval administration in this war will, in my opinion, rank as one of the most remarkable periods in the history of the Royal Navy. My mind is clear that we cannot afford to deprive ourselves or navy of the strongest and most vigorous forces available. No personal consideration must be allowed to stand between the country and those who serve it best."

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, who was elected to the vacancy caused by the elevation of Lord Charles Beresford to the peerage, declared, if the Admiralty adopted Col. Churchill's suggestion and brought back Lord Fisher, there would be general consternation throughout the navy. He added that Churchill was asking the First Sea Lord to commit hari-kari, and that he declared was the meaning of the intrigue. Admiral Meux wanted to know what had been going on between Churchill and Fisher, who had been at daggers drawn. He asserted that Col. Churchill himself states that while in the Admiralty he could not obtain proper guidance from Lord Fisher, then the First Sea Lord, and the Admiral desired to know whether that was the man they ought to bring back when the navy itself had not called for him.

Admiral Meux concluded by declaring that everybody wishes Col. Churchill success in France. He hoped he would stay there. After discussing a few minor questions relating to the navy, Ronald McNeill (Unionist), declared that if Churchill's speech remained unanswered, it would cause much disquietude in the country. The House then adjourned.

All Sang, "We Love Thee, Newfoundland" as the Troopship Passed the Shores of Terra Nova.

55th Battalion, C.E.F., B Company, Bramshott Camp, Lysbrook Hants, England.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Editor,—I hope you will allow me space in your widely read paper to say a few words of my trip to England.

We left Valcarier Camp on Oct. 21st, not knowing where we were going till we got in Quebec, and then the S.S. Corsican was waiting to take us over the herring pond. To my surprise after I had tea and when I came on deck, who did I meet but a company of Newfoundland boys on the same ship. You can just imagine how I felt to be home, as I called it, to be amongst so many I knew.

We had a pleasant trip all the way across, not a submarine was sighted. When we passed Newfoundland on Monday we all got together and sang "We love thee Newfoundland." Some perhaps saw it then for the last time, but if, by God's help, I should come out of this fight for freedom, Newfoundland for me. The boys were loud in praise of their officers. We used to have boat drill every day with life belts on, so as if anything should happen we would each know our places. We had two army chaplains, one for the Roman Catholics, Rev. Capt. Killoran; and one for the Protestants, Rev. Capt. Thompson. We used to have services twice daily. We also had three or four concerts, officers and men taking part.

We landed at Plymouth Nov. 9th, amidst loud applause of the citizens of the place. Plymouth band accompanied us to the station here. We

had to part from our Newfoundland boys, much to my sorrow.

When we arrived at Exeter we had free luncheon and fruit given by the Mayor and Committee. We are treated well everywhere by the English people. We had our six days' leave in London, which was quite exciting for us boys to visit one of the largest cities in the world.

I get The Mail and Advocate regularly from home and still delight in the manner which the Union have in dealing with things that are not right, making the poor down-trodden men of Newfoundland known into the light of things. I earnestly hope Mr. Coaker will continue to carry on his good work. If I could be home next election I would be able to cast my vote for right against wrong.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, you will publish this if it is not taking up too much of your esteemed paper. I must close by wishing your paper and the President every success in his good work. I am, your truly,

PTE. P. O'LEARY.
January 20, 1916

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE McLEMORE RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 276 to 142, tabled the McLemore resolution warning Americans off armed merchant ships of European belligerents.

Days for deeds are few, my brother, Then to-day fulfill your vow: If you mean to help another, Do not dream it—do it now.

Notice.

The Annual Meeting of Bay-de-Verde District Council of the F. P. U., will be held at Lower Island Cove on Thursday, March 9th.

All Councils will please take Notice and be represented at the Meeting.

A. G. HUDSON,
Chairman.
Lower Island Cove, Mar. 1, '16.

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100 Barrels BONELESS BEEF.

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FIGHTERS

FOR THE FLAG

The ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS

"We are judged by our deeds," says the motto of the Old Troughs, otherwise the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who in one sense of the words may be said to belong to anywhere excepting Dublin, although their record office is there. For until quite recent times they were an Indian regiment—they have nearly three hundred years of service—and they were originally called the Madras European Regiment.

In the days when Charles the First was King in Great Britain, the East India Company were striving to live up to their name and to make India their own land—an up-hill task, since in addition to disputes and opposition from the native princes, they had to wrest each inch of territory, each clause in the trading treaties, from the teeth of the Dutch and the French who were also established there.

Naturally the East India Company required an army, and a very tough and determined one at that, and in addition to its native troops it set about raising white regiments. The very first of these was that of Madras, hence this regiment which we call the Dublin Fusiliers to-day represents the oldest of all our Indian battalions besides being contemporary with our oldest British troops.

When Clive stood on his defence before the House of Commons, charged with looting—to use a modern word—his defence was: "When I recollect entering the Nabob's treasury at Murshidabad with heaps of gold and silver to the right and left and these crowned with jewels"—here he added an oath and violently struck his hand to his head—"at this moment do I stand astonished at my own moderation."

In which he was probably right. Whatever sins of robbery and misgovernment may be laid to the charge of the old East India Company and their soldiers, they governed as well, if not better, than any other Power of their time would have done.

With Clive into that gold-filled treasury; with Clive filling their pockets with royal booty; with Clive, cutting down all who stood in their way, roystering, swaggering, fighting, went the Madras European Regiment. Desperate deeds by the thousand they did, but for sheer picturesqueness few can equal that which ended the siege of Arcot, an important town held for a native prince by a strong garrison.

On the fall of Arcot almost the entire fortunes of the white population of Madras depended, and Clive had but a miserable force—two hundred Old Troughs, with three hundred Sepoys—all badly equipped and armed, while for officers he had only eight in all, of whom six had seen no active service, while four were actually merchants' clerks who had volunteered at his call but had not even given any military training whatsoever.

It was at the head of this "contemptible little army" that Clive marched against invincible Arcot. And Fortune justified the motto by favouring the brave, for when the fortress came in sight the brooding heat of the Indian day was torn by a terrific thunder-storm. In the face of the lightning the garrison cowered in terror.

The gods were abroad, they said, and no man might lift his head. Then a cry of wonder went up, for, peeping stealthily through the storm, they saw a band approaching, striding forward with pale, set faces that knew no fear though

the heavens crashed their loudest and earth rocked. "These are not mortal men," said the guard; "they are of God." And so the gates of Arcot opened and, without a shot being fired, Clive with his Madras Regiment swept as conquerors through its streets.

Wandewash, another name emblazoned on the banners of the Dublins, tells of a very different attack, made in the days when Clive was no more and Warren Hastings governed India in the Company's name. Hyder Ali, ruler of Mysore, swore to sweep the white conqueror from Madras, and gathered his men in a mighty mass for the great attack. News of his rising reached the city, but with curious blindness the authorities ignored all warnings, refusing to bestir themselves until the vanguard of the rajah was dashing down the mountain passes which commanded the presidency. To quote cold history:—

"The outer frontier posts, held by Sepoys, surrendered with but slight resistance, and his (the enemy's) onward progress was marked by fire and sword. From the summit of St. Thomas' Mount the people of Madras could see, on the horizon, columns of dark smoke ascend from burning villages. . . . On the 10th September the troops of Baillie were overwhelmed and cut to pieces. A similar fate would have befallen Munro had he not saved himself by a precipitate retreat, casting his artillery into the tanks and relinquishing baggage and stores. Thus only the walled towns remained to the English; all the open country was, or would



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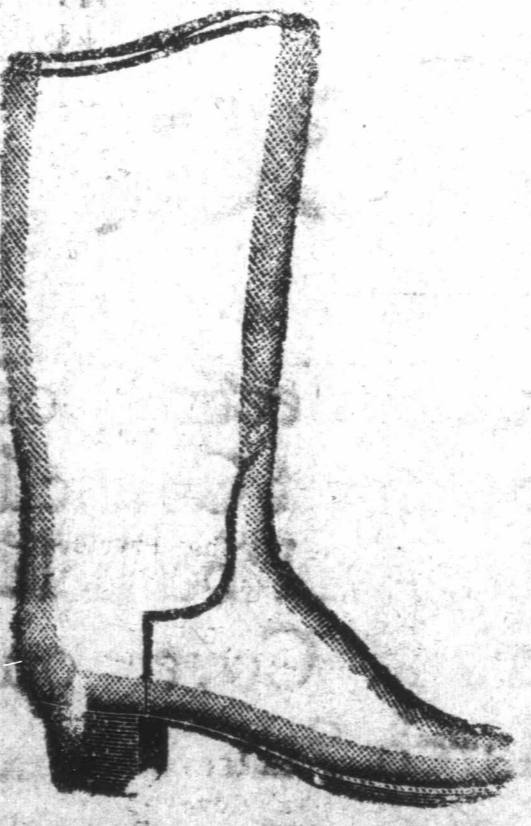
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be, Hyder's." Wandewash was one of the walled towns thus besieged, and to the relief of Wandewash the Madras Regiment rushed, saving the garrison with its women and children, and then swinging off to take a glorious part in the decisive engagement which put an end to Hyder Ali's hopes.

When Wellington was rising into fame in India, Tipoo, Hyder's successor as Rajah of Mysore, was the great enemy of the British, and presently the Madras Regiment was led into the heart of the enemy's country to the very walls of Seringapatam, the chief stronghold, where Tipoo and his men, at bay but confident, laughed at their approach. Even when a breach was made in the outer fortifications they laughed still.

"Seringapatam is invincible," they said. "These stranger men cannot reach our heights."

Their confidence seemed justified, for two and twenty thousand veteran troops formed the garrison, bastions and walls were of remarkable strength, and no less than two hundred and forty pieces of artillery were ready to thunder on the foe, all well found with ammunition. Against this the British general could only bring two thousand five hundred Europeans and two thousand native troops, a small enough force for such an undertaking.

Cold history becomes cold no longer when it tells of the struggle, the deed is so great it would thrill the baldest print:—

"On the British rushed, followed by their brave allies, through the deadly storm. In five minutes the river was crossed, in five more the beach was mounted. . . . A shout and the waving of the British flag upon its summit announced that the fortress was won, the capital of Mysore had fallen."

In the days of the Mutiny, Lucknow added to the honour of the regiment. Tradition tells us—on doubtful authority—that the pipers played "The Campbells are Coming" as they rushed to the relief, and if so it is certain the drums and fifes of the Madras Regiment shrilled and echoed to the strains of the "British Grenadiers," for that melody had been adopted as their regimental march, and to its music they helped to save Lucknow.

Perhaps the greatest compliment ever paid them was spoken by Nana Sahib, the fiend who was responsible for the horror of Cawnpore.

The Madras Regiment were with those who rushed into that silent compound, they saw the blood splashes low on the wall telling how women had crouched to receive their death blow at the hands of the butchers; they saw the well, choked to the top with bodies of those dead women, and heard how little children had run round and round the shaft, screaming for their mothers who had been cast within—and they heard how those children had died.

Then the Old Troughs set out upon the work of vengeance, and said Nana to his followers: "Above all, beware of those men in the blue caps, they fight like devils."

"The Blue Caps," became one of their nicknames after that, and when they are not in khaki they wear the blue cap still, though their official headdress is raccoon skin with blue and green plumes.

In 1868 the Old Troughs came home for the first time in their history and from then were transformed from the Madras European Regiment, to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. But change of name did not change their heroism; and the successors of the men who had fought under Clive and Wellington, distinguished themselves under Roberts in South Africa, just as they are winning fresh glory to-day in the great war.

Next: THE SCOTS GUARDS.

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100 GOOD LOGGERS

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Wages Average \$24 and Board.

GOOD MEN STAYING TO
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New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
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The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,

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

Some Interesting Facts About Copper--The Great Part it Has Played in World's History

Germany is now, apparently, engaged in a feverish search for copper, which to her, has become indeed one of the "precious metals." To supply her dire necessity, Belgian, and presumably also German, kitchens are being ransacked for copper cooking utensils, which are being thrown into the net to furnish the munitions of war. It is reported that every possible kind of substitute is being experimented with, but so far to no purpose.

This news is some indication of the stupendous part which the discovery of copper has played in the history of the world's civilization. For that event was ushered in the reign of the age of metals and the emancipation from the bondage of the Stone Age.

There is naturally much room for speculation as to the circumstances which led up to this tremendous event. Prof. Elliot Smith ventures to suggest that the earliest piece of metal was formed, accidentally, at the toll table of a proto-Egyptian abelle! At any rate, it is certain that the Egyptian women--and occasionally the men--used the crude copper ore, malachite, as the ingredient of a face-paint. And he suggests that one day a lump of this dropped into a charcoal fire, with the result that a bead of copper was formed. This, doubtless, led to the production of more beads, and from this by experiment seems to have spread from Egypt into Asia, and thence into Europe--though long ages afterwards, for stone tools continued to be used in Great Britain and northern Europe for about 2000 years after they had been discarded in Egypt. Egypt's nearest source of copper was Mount Sinai--whence she obtained her tin, is not known--while all this time both copper and tin lay unsuspected in English soil in abundance--a fact discovered in due course by the Phoenicians, who exploited the mineral fields of Britain as far back as 1500 B.C. And from this fact it is implied that the natives of these islands had already had their eyes opened to their great source of wealth, and the uses to which it could be put some two thousand years B.C.

That the use of copper was independently discovered by the natives of these islands is improbable. Fortunately, evidence is obtainable on this point from which a learned professor contemptuously called "old bones" in museums. These same "old bones" have been collected in large numbers from ancient burial-mounds or "barrows," in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland. These mounds are circular in form, and the skulls of the dead they contain are of the type known as "round" skulls, as distinct from the "long" skulls of the people of the Stone Age. That is to say, the people of the round skulls were an alien race; and they introduced the art of metal-working, for metal objects in the specimens of their tools, ornaments and weapons have been found in their tombs. These aliens were "wise men from the East," Armenoids, who brought with them this priceless knowledge.

The Holiday Programme at THE NICKEL.

"THE WATCHING EYE"
17th thrilling episode of that greatest of all serial stories.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."
"MABEL LOST AND WON."--A comedy riot of fun.

"THE RECEPTION". A drama by the American players.

"SANDS OF TIME"
a three-part Diamond special--a powerful social drama with a moral.

FRIDAY--THE FRUIT OF FOLLY--11TH OF THE "WHO PAYS" SERIES.

Performances Throughout the Lenten Season for the City Relief Fund.

From Our Soldier Boys

Letter Sent From Here Last May Reaches Destination On January 29th. Last.

Camp Suez, January 30, 1916.

Dear Mother--Received your two parcels o.k. was more than glad to hear from you and was also very thankful for the parcels. Well, mother, the cake was just as good as the day you packed it. You could hardly think it would keep good so long. Well, I suppose, it is very frosty home now, but it is just like summer over here. You could hardly believe it is so warm for winter months.

Well, mother, you said you never got a letter from me for a long while. I wrote every week, the letters must be on the way somewhere. I didn't get one from home the last three months but I'm sure there are some coming. I got one from you, dated in September, but I never got one since. I expect to get them all in a bunch now. I got one from you yesterday, that one was written in May, it was nearly ten months on the way.

We are having a rest here now. We are camping out, it is better than in barracks. It is a lot cooler. I was in hospital for a month. I wrote three letters to you while I was there. I hope you got them by this time. Well, mother, that was a fine pair of socks you sent me; they are the right thing for the trenches later on.

I was going to send a cablegram when I came here first, but we were a good while before we were paid, so I knew you would hear where we were and I gave it up. It costs quite a lot to send a cable message from home here. I think I have told you all for this time. Will write again soon. Remember me to father, and say me to all my friends. So good bye, from your loving son,
P.T.E. R. RYAN.

GARLAND GREENING WRITES HIS FATHER

No. 1506, 1st. Nfld Reg.,
Newton Park School,
Ayre,
Dec. 23rd, 1915

Dear Father--Just a few lines to say that I am well and enjoying myself fine. I received a letter from you this week, so I thought that I would write a few lines in answer. You will hear by mother's letter that I will be away soon. We may be in the Dardanelles before you get this letter. I hope that you keep well through the winter and keep in good spirits all along. Don't think that I am downhearted about going to the front. All my chums are going with me, or at least all except one, all the boys from home are going.

You said on your letter that it seemed like as if there is no bright side to this terrible conflict; well it often seem as if there is not, but there is one somewhere. I think that this war will soon be brought to an end. Hold on a bit till you see me coming home with a V.C., then you will be proud, won't you. Well, I don't care if I can get home myself without the V.C.

I am sending home some books that I have here, I didn't know what else to do with them, as I could not take them to the front with me, also my skates that I had here. Tell me he can use them if he wishes, if he can get a chance. I only got a chance to put them on once, there haven't been any ice since. One of the books that I am sending is one that Mrs. General Booth gave me. I am also sending a testament which the Pocket Testament League gave me.

I am also sending a box of leaves, Holly and other leaves, which I had given me. Some of them are from the mountains in Africa. I think I will close now with love to you all. From your loving son,
GARLAND GREENING

Where to Get THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:--

- Mayo's--Duckworth Street.
- Mrs. Gallivan--Duckworth St. East
- Mrs. Peckford--Foot Signal Hill Rd
- Mr. Gosse--Plymouth Road.
- Mrs. Kelly--King's Bridge Road.
- Mrs. Hayes--King's Bridge Road.
- Mrs. Brien--Colonial Street.
- James Whelan--Colonial Street.
- F. Fitzpatrick--Gower Street (top of Nunery Hill).
- Mrs. Organ--Military Road.
- Mr. Parsons--Catherine Street.
- Mr. E. Parsons--Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
- Mrs. Wadden--Pleasant Street.
- Mrs. Ebsary--South Side.
- Mrs. Doughton--Fleming Street.
- Mr. Fitzpatrick--Field Street.
- Miss E. Lawlor--Head of Long's Hill.
- Mrs. Bulger--Head of Carter's Hill
- M. A. Duffy--Cabot Street.
- M. J. James--Cookstown Road.
- Mr. Horwood--Barter's Hill.
- Popular Store--Casey Street.
- Mrs. Tobin--Casey Street.
- Mrs. Cummings--Head of Casey St.
- Mrs. Healey--Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.
- Mrs. Fortune--Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
- A. McCoubrey--(tinsmith) New Gower Street.
- Mrs. Joy--New Gower Street.
- Mr. Ryan--Casey Street.
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- P. J. Morgan--Pennywell Road.
- Axford's--South Side.
- Chas. Truscott--New Gower Street.
- Miss Murphy--Water St. West.
- Capt. Fleet--Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.
- Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street.
- Patrick Malone, Central Street.
- B. Jackman, 54 New Gower Street.
- Miss McCrindle, Duckworth St. East
- Miss Waddleton, Waldgrave St.

C. OF E. WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir--Please allow me space in your paper to say a few words concerning our sale of work.

The Church of England Women's Association held their tea and a sale of work on the 16th and 17th of February and realized the sum of \$14.19. We thank the people who came along with us, also those who gave us donations. Much thanks is due to the President, officers and members who are doing their work for the help of God's church. May the Lord prosper us that we may carry on our work.

Yours truly,
(Miss) LEAH CASSELL, Secretary.
Green Cove and
PIKE'S Arm, Feb. 21, 1916.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM REV. FRENCH

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir--I wish to acknowledge through the columns of your paper the sum of (\$10.15) ten dollars and fifteen cents, received from the people of Champney's West, for the purpose of assisting me in my loss caused by the burning of the parsonage. Sincerely yours,
ISAAC FRENCH,
Methodist Minister
Trinity West, March 2nd, 1916.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

Presents JACK DRUMEIR and LOUISE VALE in
"Man and His Master."
Story of a Labor Strike produced in 2 Reels by the Biograph Co.
"Dreamy Dud in the Swim."
A film of Cartoon Laughs.
"Scenes in and around Santa Fe."
A beautiful scenic picture.
"The Journey's End."
A Jungle Zoo Wild Animal Drama.
"Sophie and the Fakir."
An Essanay Comedy.

BARITONE SOLOIST DAVE PARKS Singing Classy Ballads and Popular Songs.

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

COMING:
"The Confession of Madame Barastoff."
A Russian Military Feature in 3 Reels.

SEALING CREWS

S.S. EAGLE and S.S. TERRA NOVA
will sign crews MONDAY, March 6th, and TUESDAY, MARCH 7th.
Will sail WEDNESDAY, March 8th, at 9 a.m.

S.S. FLORIZEL
Will sign crew THURSDAY, March 9th, and FRIDAY, March 10th.

BOWRING BROS., LTD.

COOPERS, ATTENTION!

We are Sole Agents for the BEST BARREL HEATER in the Country. We have them now ready for delivery.
R. CALLAHAN, Water St.

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.

ATTACKED TRAIN OF WAR SUPPLIES AT TACOMA

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 29--Attacking a Great Northern freight train loaded with automobiles and war supplies for shipment to Russia from Seattle in the Northern Pacific freight yard here today six or eight men cut the air hose between cars in five places and cut the train in four sections. The train crew fought them off and captured two who gave the names of Sam Rusky and John Ross, and their nationality as Austrians. They were held.

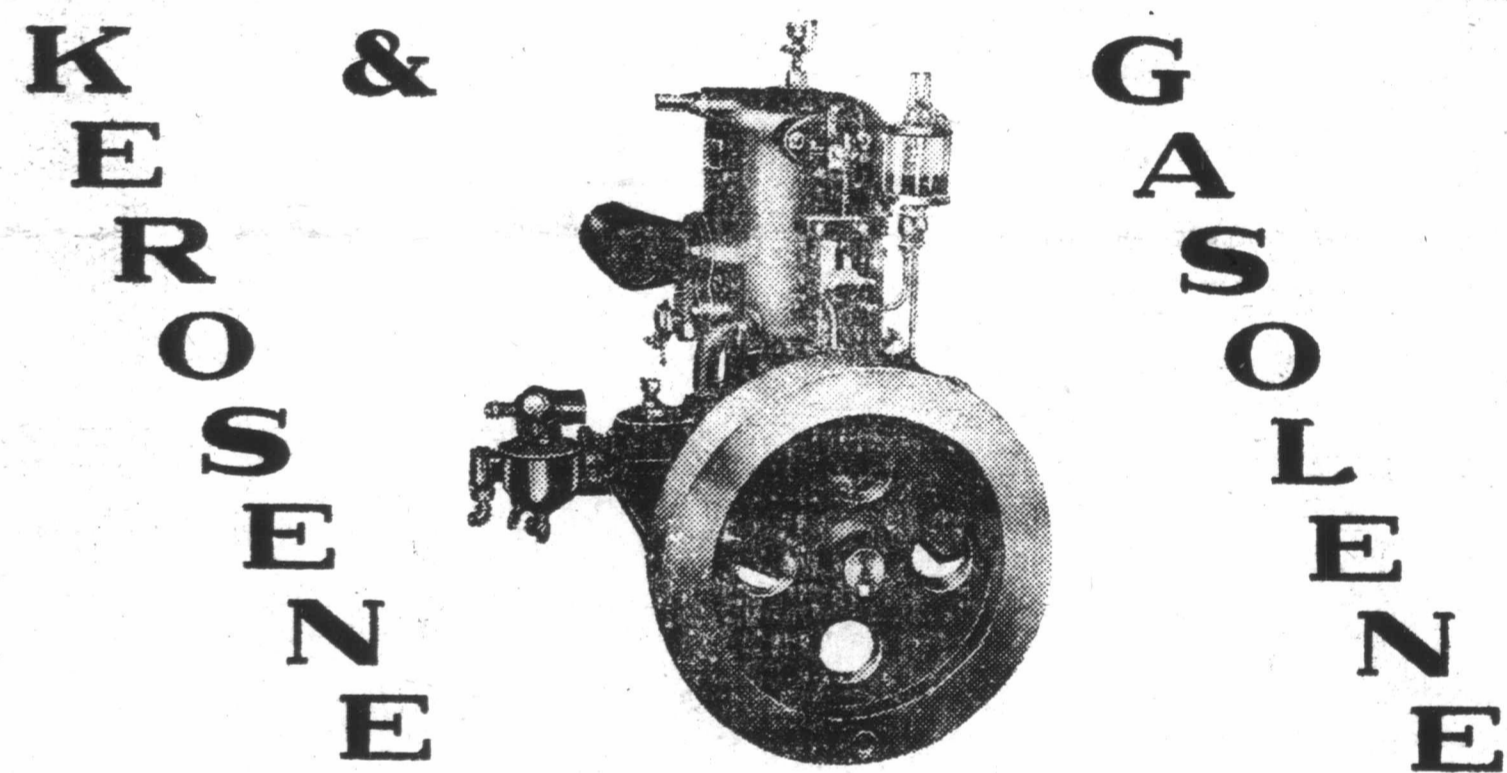
Great Northern officials said it was stated that the train carried supplies from the east intended for Russia.

"HAPPY OMEN FOR THE FATHERLAND"

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 29 (via London)--The Kielzerunk says a sensation has been caused by the stranding of a small dinghy, belonging to the German men cruiser Nurnberg, which was sunk in the battle with the British fleet off the Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914.

The newspaper suggests that the dinghy drifted from the Falkland Islands to Iceland, and thence homeward under southwesterly winds. It adds that the Germans regard the return of the boat a happy omen for the Fatherland.

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They Make Fishing a Pleasure.

The Big, Simple, Heavy-Duty ACADIA Engines are the best known Motor Engines in Newfoundland.

WHY?

Because when we sell an Acadia to a fisherman he has such good success and is so well satisfied that he tells all his friends and they in turn tell theirs, and the outcome is that once an Acadia Engine is sold in a settlement we obliterate competition.

Our factory is working day and night trying to get engines ahead for the Spring trade, and we would advise all intending purchasers to order at once to ensure early delivery.

Now is the Time and Here is the Place. Call, Write, or Wire.

ACADIA GAS ENGINE CO., Ltd.

250 Water Street, St. John's.

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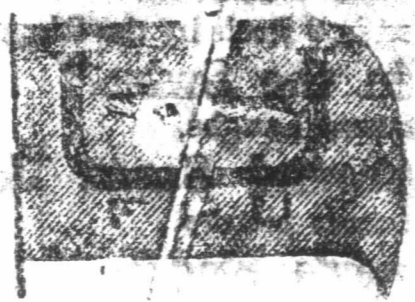
JUST IN

73 Brls PLATE BEEF
22 " PIGS' HEADS
100 Pails LARD,

At Import Prices.

J. J. ROSSITER,
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 8, 1916.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

WE ask what is being done with regard to making provision for our soldier lads who are returning from the scene of battle, maimed and wounded? We shout incessant hurrahs when they set forth to fight for King and Country. We feted them to their heart's content; but we seem to have forgotten that those who are returning need more than hurrahs and honorary membership in the clubs of the city.

Those who return will, in the majority of cases, if invalidated home, be unable to engage in active work, or such work as they were engaged in before enlistment; so we must wake up to the necessity of making provision for our brave lads who have done service for the Empire.

In the Canadian cities, there is a Soldier's Aid Commission; and recently there was a gathering of prominent citizens in Montreal to discuss the best means of providing for returned soldiers. Prominent educators were invited to attend the meeting, and several useful measures were suggested by such experts as Professor Sexton, Head of the Technical School in Halifax, and other well-known educators.

The work of this Commission is, as a Canadian exchange says, hardly less urgent and patriotic than that of the Militia Department. While the latter trains, equips and transports Canada's soldiers to the front, the Commission welcomes home the discharged soldier heroes, provides for their immediate needs, and does everything that is humanly possible to find employment for those who are able to work.

Fair words butter no parsnips; and we should awaken to the necessity of doing something for our boys who have been worsted in the fray. A Commission on lines similar to those recently organized in the Canadian cities should be organized here; and something of a substantial nature should be done.

There is no provision made as far as we know, even for convalescents. They cannot, and should not, be shunted off to an already crowded hospital; but some suitable Home should be provided for them. Failing the initiative of private citizens, we insist that it is the duty of the Government to

SEALERS' MEETING LAST NIGHT GREAT SUCCESS

PRESIDENT COAKER AND DR. LLOYD DELIVER ELOQUENT SPEECHES--MANY NORTHERN SEALING CAPTAINS PRESENT.

LAST night's sealers meeting held at the Mechanics' Hall was well attended, by the sealers, amongst those present being Captains George Barbour, Stanley Barbour, Kenneth Rideout, Isaac Squires, Kenneth Barbour and other Northern Captains. Messrs. Halfyard and Targett, M.H.A.'s, occupied seats on the platform.

Mr. Coaker opened the meeting and spoke for an hour, delivering probably the best speech he has ever delivered from a St. John's platform. He dealt with the price of fishery produce since the war opened showing that the war had not inflicted any financial loss on the fishermen up to the present, as splendid prices for fish and oil had been realized, while the price of provisions was hardly above normal.

He spoke at length about 1916 conditions and warned the audience that it must expect to feel the pinch far more severely during this year. Prices of fish would be fairly good if the war continued until early summer, but owing to transportation troubles, the price of salt, flour and many articles commonly used would advance in price.

Mr. Coaker reviewed conditions as they affected the fishing industry in a manner that enabled the meeting to grasp the whole situation and what he said will cause them to do considerable thinking while at the icefields. He spoke of future developments of the fisheries of Newfoundland and felt sure markets could be found for three times the quantity of fish now taken in Newfoundland. He wanted to see all the lobsters, turbot, and salmon exported in a fresh condition, and outlined a system of cold storage that would enable such to be done, as well as providing a constant supply of free bait for the fishermen throughout the Colony which would at least add \$1,000,000 worth of fish to the present annual catch.

From \$6 to \$7 prices would be paid for dry fish next season and \$5.50 for soft Labrador if the war continued; he thought cod oil would fetch high prices, from \$120 to \$140 per ton; salt would be from \$2.50 to \$3 per hhg.; seals would be \$5.50 per cwt., the first ship arriving demanded that figure or secured their own share and sold it to the highest bidder. The Trading Company may be able to buy any seals offering at \$5.50.

Mr. Coaker then appealed to the young men to respond to the call for soldiers to fight the Germans. His appeal was one of the most eloquent and stirring that St. John's has yet heard and his words were carefully listened to. He showed how disgraceful it

would be if Germany was not humbled; he said there could be no peace until that object was accomplished, that the cry was "men, and more men!" and Newfoundland would have to make a greater sacrifice than hitherto made, and must do her part to uphold the principles that has always made Britain great and respected.

Mr. Coaker declared that if the Germans did not give in, that the Colonial Governments may yet have to pass laws that would be considered compulsory in order to provide the men to win this war for any peace but one that would break military rule in Germany would be dishonorable and disgraceful for all time to the Empire, as Britain is now doing her very best and getting after slackers, it follows that if more men must be found, the Colonies and Dominions will have to produce still greater supplies of troops.

He showed that if there were any who felt dissatisfied with the Government ruling Newfoundland, that no blame could be placed on the King, or England, or the Constitution; none were to blame but the people who voted for the Government Party after a four years' experience that had opened the eyes of Northern men. He assured the Unionists that there was no power in the Colony strong enough now to injure the F.P.U., that it could overcome all outside attacks or opposition, and that the only power able to injure the F.P.U. was the members of it who if untrue could do it great injury. If all were loyal and faithful to the Union, all would be well, and in 1917 a Union Government would be elected that no power would be able to turn out for at least 25 years.

Mr. Coaker's address will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. Dr. Lloyd was then introduced and delivered an able address which occupied 40 minutes. He briefly reviewed the principles of Unionism, and what it was possible for it to accomplish. He strongly believed in the F.P.U.; he was convinced that it had conferred great benefits on the fishermen. He spoke favorably of Mr. Coaker's work and what he had accomplished.

Dr. Lloyd reviewed some of the important remarks made by Mr. Coaker concerning general fishery conditions and prospects and pointed out what a great change had come over the country, when fishermen were now afforded an opportunity to have their concerns and interests discussed as Mr. Coaker had done in his able speech. The Doctor's words were strong-

ly applauded, and the meeting felt that in Dr. Lloyd the F.P.U. possessed a great defender and admirer, and that Dr. Lloyd could be depended upon to do his part in devoting the political policy advocated by the F.P.U.

The learned Doctor then spoke of the war and what it would mean for the Empire if Germany won. He felt sure that Germany had put forward her fullest strength and must daily grow weaker and eventually give in. He pointed out what sort of political freedom the Germans enjoyed and contrasted it with our constitution.

Dr. Lloyd did a great service last night by showing the fishermen the difference between British and German rule and the liberty and freedom given to the masses by England and Germany; the contrast was so great that the meeting realized that German rule was no better than slavery for the masses. He appealed to the young men to do their duty to defend those liberties held so dear by all Britons.

The Doctor's address would prove very helpful to present recruiting if it could be published, and we trust he will see his way to prepare an address on the lines of last night's speech for publication.

The learned Doctor received a splendid ovation as he closed.

Mr. Coaker's closing remarks brought this splendid patriotic meeting of sealers to a close, and the audience joined heartily in singing the National Anthem.

The meetings of last night and Monday night are additional proofs of the strength of the F.P.U. and the determination of the Northern fishermen to stand by Coaker. That the Union will sweep away every political opposition opposing it at the next general election is a foregone conclusion. Many prominent planters and fishermen are daily being added to the supporters of the F.P.U. Several present last night were not favorable to the Union in 1913 but are today some of its strongest advocates.

We wish the sealers good luck, and a safe return to their homes with fairly good bills, and it is thought all will secure a share of this spring's whitecoats, for conditions are very favorable and there are plenty seals to give all fair trips.

The Neptune, Sam Blandford, Erik, Bloodhound, Terra Nova, Eagle and Sable Island will likely clear from Pool's Island on Saturday at 6 p.m., as it is usual to permit the steamers to depart on Saturdays when the date fixed by law for sailing come on Sunday.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

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U.T.C.

F.P.U.

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We are offering to the General Public some SPECIAL BIG VALUES at Extraordinary Low Prices. Look this List over and you will find something you need, and save your money. Watch "The Mail and Advocate" (the people's paper)

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They say a dollar saved is as good as a dollar earned. So by purchasing goods from the Union Trading Co's Store you increase your income.

Hardware Specials	Dry Goods	Sealers' Supplies
HAND SAWS 16 inch Blade. For Household use. Sale Price, 18c. each.	MEN'S COTTON TWEED PANTS Special Value. \$1.05	Green River Knives. Belt and Sheaths. Tin Tea Kettles. Tin Boats' Kettles. Small Tin Pans. Mixing Pans.
STAMPED MIXING PANS 10 Quart. . . . 18c. each 14 Quart. . . . 20c. each 17 Quart. . . . 22c. each	OVERALLS In Khaki Drill, Cotton Tweed and Denims.	Overalls. Wool Socks. Wool Mitts. Brown Blankets. Wadded Quilts.
STANDARD EGG BEATERS Extra Strong. Only 9c. each.	SPECIAL LINE MEN'S WOOL SOX. Sale Price 40c.	Raisins. Oatmeal. Tea, Coffee, Cocoa. Milk. Tobacco.
POTATO MASHERS Made of strong wire. 8c. each.	TOWELS SPECIALS In White and Blay Turkish. Sale Price, 14c. to 35c.	Large Tin TALCUM POWDER for 9c.
Job Line CLAW HAMMERS Only 16c. each Hammer.	BLUE CHAMBRAY SHIRTS. A Good Strong Working Shirt. Value 75c. For 55c.	25 Pair MEN'S JOB BOOTS. Good Boot to wear in rubbers. Sale Price \$2.10 up.
Job Line ENAMEL PANS 12c. each.	SPECIAL LINE CHILD VELVET HATS. 35c. each. See Window.	

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

Advertise in 'The Mail and Advocate' for Best Results

that they are being neglected. They have fought for us; and we should not fail in our duty towards them.

ONLY A DAD

ONLY a dad, with a tired face
Coming home from the daily
race,
Bringing little of gold or fame
To show how well he has played
the game.
But glad in his heart that his own
rejoice
To see him come and to hear his
voice.

Only a dad of a brood of four,
One of ten million men or more,
Plodding along in the daily strife,
Bearing the whips and scorns of
life

With never a whimper of pain or
hate
For the sake of those who at
home await.

Only a dad, neither rich nor proud,
Merely one of the surging crowd,
Toiling, striving, from day to day,
Facing whatever may come his
way,
Silent, whenever the harsh con-
demn,
And bearing it all for the love of
them.

Only a dad, but he gives his all
To smooth the way for his child-
ren small,
Doing, with courage stern and
grim,
The deeds that his father did for
him;
This is the line that for him I
pen.

Only a dad, but the best of men.
—Detroit Free Press.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA
INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

SMOKED FISH

PROFESSOR PRINCE, Head of the Canadian Fisheries Department, recently contributed to The Canadian Fisherman a very interesting article which has much in it which our fishermen might avail of. Our attempts in the smoked fish line have been, for the most part, failures. We get smoked salmon occasionally; but it is smoked as black as a lump of coal and is as hard as a stick. We have abundance of salmon; but our people have not learned the art of curing them properly.

Last season we discussed in this column the folly of importing smoked salmon. The imported article sold "like hot cakes" simply because it was attractive and toothsome. We have not seen any local Haddies on sale; but here too there is a possibility for some enterprising fish dealer to make a profitable investment. We have seen repeatedly advertisements of New York "Finnan Haddies"; but why we should import such a commodity seems almost beyond comprehension.

"Everybody knows," says Professor Prince, "of the famous finnan haddies of Scotland, the delicate salted and smoked haddock first prepared at Findon, Aber-

deenshire, and hence styled "Finnans," or "Finnaans" by most people. It is claimed by epicures that the best quality of these fish are still those which are produced in the North of Scotland; but it cannot be denied that in England, and in recent years in Canada, finnan haddies of great excellence, have been produced and placed on the market.

The Canadian finnan haddie, as put up recently under the direction of Miss Patterson, of Toronto University, during the summer of 1915, were declared to be equal to the Scotch product. Digby, Canada, and Halifax are now putting up an article which compares very favorably with the old country product. We ask, if such things be possible in the Province of Nova Scotia, why cannot we go and do likewise?"

The Scotch method of preparing finnan haddies is as follows:—The fish (which must be perfectly fresh) are gutted, the head removed, and the fish split down the back. An extra cut behind the backbone on the right hand side, is always made, exposing the thick muscles of the back, and facilitating the process of curing. The split fish are then placed in pickle for half an hour. They are then taken out and drained when they are ready for smoking. Rows of fish are hooked by the shoulders on sticks and placed in the smoker in tiers one above the other; and exposed to dense smoke for five or six hours.

The Canadian method is somewhat different:—

The fish are split on the belly; and no cuts are made along the backbone. The smoking is done by burning hardwood, usually beech or birch, and the smoke is not so dense as in the Scotch method. The fish are smoked for a much longer time, from fifteen to eighteen hours. The Scotch method is preferable, as there is less liability that the fish will go bad should they be kept for any length of time.

In the production of finnan haddie Miss Patterson tells us that there are at least seven important features requiring attention, namely, delicacy of flavor, saltiness, dryness, color, texture (flakey or friable), keeping quality, moisture, and absence of blood or offensive discoloration.

Very large quantities of Canadian haddies are found in the grocery stores throughout the Dominion. They are packed in a very attractive package, each packer displaying his own special mark. The packages weigh from 15 to 20 pounds. This alone is an attractive feature; and the fish are not so liable to go bad or heated in transport.

In smoking salmon our fishermen, first, give the salmon too much salt; and then the smoking process is by no means calculated to give the fish either an attractive color or flavor. The "Norwegian" salmon which have been offered for sale in our local markets are a most attractive fish. We could easily provide our own markets with smoked salmon, were we simply to follow a decent method of

curing it.

We outlined a process in this column some time ago; and were it followed there would be no need to import smoked salmon. The fish should be split on the belly side, slightly salted, or pickled; then dried, and smoked from two to three days. The smoke-house should be removed at least fifteen feet from the smoke box (fire place) as salmon will get soft in the smoking process if there is too much heat. The writer has smoked salmon of the highest possible flavor by using peat moss.

This can be procured nearly everywhere in the outtharbars; and we ask our readers just to try the experiment.

If fresh salmon cannot be procured, pickled salmon can be smoked by "watering it for at least 36 hours, allowing it to dry in the sun, if possible for part of a day, and then treated as the finnan haddie is in the smoking process." It will not, of course, be as toothsome as the fresh-smoked article; but it will be quite palatable, and will afford even those of epicurean tastes with a decent meal.

Miss Patterson is about to publish a report on the smoking experiments which she conducted at St. Andrews, New Brunswick recently; and when it is procurable, we hope to be able to give it in this column in extenso.

There is an ever-increasing market for smoked fish products; and even locally there should be a good demand for them.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Special Values in Stylish Tweed Suits for Men

WE have just opened a splendid lot of **MEN'S READYMADE SUITS**, that were especially selected for Spring Wear, in a handsome array of Neat, Dark Patterns.

It will pay you to examine them before you buy your next Suit—you'll be able to get the particular Weave, Design, Quality, Style and Fit, in the English, Canadian, or American cut, that will thoroughly please you, from our representative stock. Here are a few prices:—

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. A good weighty quality, correctly cut, in neat, dark patterns, splendid value, latest style. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. **Price a Suit \$8.00.**

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. A serviceable quality in dark, neat patterns, that for style, fit, finish and wear is hard to equal at the price. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. **Price a Suit \$9.00.**

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. Splendid English, Brown and Grey mixed tweed—the qualities that most Men like. Correct style, perfect-fitting, finished with a good quality of lining and inter-lining. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. **Price a Suit \$10.00.**

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. Excellent assortment in this bunch to select from. Here you'll find different weaves, in the finer grades of English and Scotch tweeds—in Browns, Greys, etc., in neat and dressy pin-stripes and the striped and checked shadow effects.

Special care taken by the makers to give a correct fit or lay to the collar and extra pains devoted to give a shoulder supremacy not usually found in readymade clothing.

You'll get splendid wear from these high-class suits and above all you are assured a perfect fit, correct style, best linings and inter-linings. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. **Prices a Suit \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00.**

MEN'S FINE TWILL SERGE SUITS in Dark Navy Blue—good quality, correct style—perfect-fitting and excellent finish. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. **Prices a Suit: \$10.50, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$16.00, \$18.00.**

Every item that goes to make a suit perfect is put into these Special Suits. Come in and examine them?

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

THE BRIDGEPORT Motor Engine

THE MOTOR THAT MOTES

SEND FOR Full Particulars and Specifications FROM THE Sole Agents,

JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.

Pinchard's Island F.P.U. Will Support Coaker to Secure a Fishermen's Government 1917

Pinchard's Island, Bonavista Bay, February 26, 1916 (Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir,—Kindly allow me space in your highly esteemed paper to put forward a few remarks re the doings of the F. P. U. members here and to show the public that we are not all sleeping but are alive to the principles of the Union and our noble President.

We held our annual parade here on the 22nd inst and it proved a decided success in spite of the many obstacles which we and the union in general have to contend with. The day being fine we assembled in the school room and from thence we proceeded to the Church where we listened to a most instructive address from the Rev. J. T. Hiscock. The subject of his discourse was "Love" from the text "A New Commandment I give unto you that ye love one another."

He spoke to impress upon his hearers that if we could not love our neighbors who we have seen, how can we love God whom we have not seen? After leaving the church we paraded around the Island and then back to the school room where we partook of the good things provided for us by the ladies. Tea being over all kinds of amusements were indulged in until late at night or the early hours of the morning, when all wended their way to their homes well pleased with the success of the day. A considerable sum of money was obtained which goes toward the erection of a Union hall.

We hold our weekly meetings here in a store belonging to Friend William Green, and on the 25th inst. we were favoured with a visit from our M.L.A., Mr. Robert Winsor accompanied by Friend Tobias Howell from Newtown. All were pleased to have them with us, and the meeting being opened our Chairman asked Mr. Winsor to address us; which he did in such forcible language as to give credit to the speaker. He defined the benefits, aims and objects of the F.P.U., saying at the same time, that while the Union has done miraculous work it could not stem the tide of persecution without loyalty and self-sacrifice, noting that if a thing is not worth a little sacrifice it is worth nothing. He urged the members to hold up their end of the plank and not to mind the persecution of the out-

side world, for said he, the time is coming and is not far hence when we will have to be union or non-union. Greater and more honorable deeds will be done when we get power at the next election, said the speaker.

Mr. Winsor said the Union is a great factor in making the fishermen independent, viz—by running their own business by taking shares in the companies of the F.P.U. He pointed out to us that it was our own fault if we did not derive benefit from the Union along the fishery and produce lines since President Coaker is unwilling in his efforts to warn people of every needful thing. Along these lines the speaker engaged the attention of his audience for over two hours, and after asking the members to take shares in the F.P.U. Companies he took his seat amid the applause of all present.

Friend Howell then addressed us and proved himself to be an able exponent of union principles. We are determined to stand by Coaker, our noble President, and may God give him strength to carry on the great work that he has begun. We are working amidst great difficulties but are determined to win. Wishing the Union and President Coaker every success.

Yours truly,
SAND BANK POND.

Glass Floats

Are made of heavy green glass and are almost unbreakable. They last longer than cork or wood, and are much more buoyant. Modern fishermen should use modern methods.

Write for price.
Robert Templeton,
St. John's.

J.J. St. John

BUY NOW
Prices Likely to Increase.

- FLOUR
- Windsor Patent.
- Five Roses.
- Verbena.
- Royal Household.
- Victor.
- Olivette.
- Pillsbury's Best.
- Daily Bread.

- Mixed & Black Oats.
- Whole and Cracked Corn.
- Corn Meal and Hominy Feed.
- Brand and Gluten Meal.

LOWEST PRICES.

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

Dealers! One Moment!

I HAVE the sole agency for Bear Brand Oil Clothing. The fishermen who wore that brand last summer will ask for it again. The material used is of the best, and the oiling is done by a new process. Bear Brand Oil Clothing will withstand an unusually great amount of chafing, and in every respect will be found A. 1. Call to see me when in town, or let me send you a sample.

JOHN B. ORR,
New Martin Bldg., St. John's.
mar3.w.th.f

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. E. M. Jackman left by last evening's express for New York.

The schr. L.H.B. will sail to-day for Alicante with codfish for G. M. Barr.

Two more of our policemen will leave at the end of the month to join the Volunteers. All honor to them.

Commissioner J. J. Mullaly left by last evening's express for Omaha, U.S.A.; for a protracted stay there.

Yesterday a case of diptheria was reported from Walsh's square. The patient, a girl, aged 11, was sent to hospital.

The motor boat "A. F. Goodridge" is now receiving a thorough overhaul to hull and engines and will begin the work of freighting in April.

Capt. English, Sr., who has been confined to his home for some weeks past suffering from a severe attack of lagrippe, is now on the mending hand.

It is expected that the S. S. San Onofre in tow of the S. S. San Gregoria should reach here to-day. Both ships were reported yesterday about 200 miles distant from Cape Race.

An unfortunate drunk, tumbling along Water Street last night, fell heavily on the ice and cut his face badly. It was thought his nose was broken and he was taken to the Police Station, where he was looked after.

Mr. Mark Downton of Pennywell Road, who was so badly burned about the hands while trying to quench the flames which attacked a little girl named Osbourne at her home recently, is still confined to his home and is being attended by a doctor.

INFORMATION WANTED AT CITY HALL

A few days ago a letter was received from Frans Franssens, a French non-commissioned officer who is now interned at Riga, Gassterland, Frieland, asking for information as to the whereabouts of his father, Pierre Ange Franssens, from Newfoundland. A brother of above named Michael is serving with the army around Belgium.

Weather and Ice Conditions

LaSalle—Wind N., weather fine, ice fight inshore, lakes in the offing, no report of seals.

Seal Cove—Wind N.W., weather fine and cold; bay full of ice; no seals seen.

Tilt Cove—N. W., strong, cold, bay clearing.

Nipper's Hr.—Strong N. W. winds all night, moderating this morning; bay clear.

Change Islands—Strong N. W. cold, with snow flurries.

Fogo—Wind N.W., good breeze, very cold and snow falling.

Greenspond—Strong breeze N. N. W., ice moving off.

Bonavista—Wind N.W., clear, cold. About four miles heavy slob on south of bay, outside that limit there is good deal of water to be seen. East of Cape conditions are good for steamers getting north.

Catalina—Wind N.N.W., fine weather, north side of bay clear of ice.

Codroy—Wind N. W., moderate, lots of ice, very little water to be seen.

Flower's Cove—N. W. winds, fair and cold, Straits still full of ice. (March 6th—From Quebec)

Heath Point—Cloudy N. E., light close packed ice everywhere.

Magdalen Islands—Clear N. W., no water in north side. Pleasant Bay clear of ice.

Cape Ray—Cloudy N. W., light packed inshore.

Flat Point—Clear W., light open everywhere.

Point Amour—Clear N. E. heavy close packed distant.

OBITUARY

CAPT. JAMES WILSON. Capt. James Wilson, one of our best known master mariners, passed away at his home, Cochrane Street, yesterday after a protracted illness, at the age of 68 years. Deceased was born in St. Austle, Cornwall, England, and came to this country in 1871 as mate of the brigantine Harriett, and for many years sailed from Bowring Bros. his last command being the brig. Imogene. Owing to ill-health, Capt. Wilson retired from sea-going, and of late years has been assistant Examiner of Masters and Mates for Newfoundland. A widow, two daughters and one son are left to mourn, to whom general sympathy is offered.

Excellent Concert Last Night

The College Hall Was Crowded to Hear 'Comrades' Glee Club—Financial Returns Are Very Satisfactory

The appreciation of their efforts in such a worthy cause as the assisting financially of the city orphanages, shown last night by the splendid attendance at the College Hall, must indeed have been gratifying to the members of the Comrades' Glee Club. The concert was one of unusual excellence and was thoroughly enjoyed, as evidenced by the applause with which each item was greeted. The part songs and choruses were splendidly given, particularly 'The Comrades' Song of Hope,' the rendition of which would have done credit to a much more aspiring musical body. In the individual numbers the performers, one and all, ably sustained their reputations, and the solos in the National Anthem were admirably rendered by Mrs. King and Miss Mare. To Mr. F. J. King, who acted as conductor, and to the Glee Club, congratulations are due on the providing of such a feast of music. The programme was:—

- Chorus, 'Ye Mariners of England;' Violin Solo, 'Balladen Polonaise' Miss Johnson; Quartet, 'Cheer Up, Companions,' Messrs F. Seymour, W. H. Peters, J. A. Young and C. J. Fox; Songs (a), 'Black Roses,' (b) 'Unmindful of the Roses,' (c) 'Birthday Song' Mrs. King; Duet, 'The Lord is a Man of War,' Messrs F. Ruggles and F. J. King; Chorus, 'March of the Men of Harlech,' Interval of five minutes. Chorus, 'The Comrades' Song of Hope;' Song, 'I Wept, Beloved in My Dreams,' Miss Mare; Quartet, 'The Lass That Loves a Sailor,' Messrs J. W. Dewling, H. Taylor, Ruggles, and F. Bradshaw; Recitation, 'The Uncle,' Rev. W. H. Thomas; Quartet, 'A Capstan Chorus,' Messrs F. Cornick, R. Bogan, C. Howlett and C. J. Fox; Song, 'I Live For You,' Mr. Arthur Williams; Chorus, 'Rule Britannia.'

GOD SAVE THE KING

DESTRUCTION AT LAWN

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier had the following message Monday evening: "At Lawn on Saturday and Sunday the storm was very heavy with high tide and caused great destruction. Grant's rear store containing two traps and other stuff, Ambrose Lamb's storage, with flour and coal, all completely lost. Other stages and flakes were wrecked and five dories broken up."

MORE DESTRUCTION REPORTED

Mr. C. C. Pitman of Lamaline wired the following message yesterday to the Marine and Fisheries Department:—"Great destruction of fishery property along the coast in Sunday's gale. Two dwelling houses at Mick's Cove were completely destroyed with sea and a store at Lord's Cove containing codtraps, etc., demolished."

SHE BURNT HIS PANTS

Last night Detective Sgt. Byrne made an arrest for theft, the accused being a domestic with Mr. Joseph Felich who lives on Bond Street. During the past 48 hours Mr. Felich found that he could not locate a pants which he generally wore and in the pockets of which he had \$60.00 in cash. He searched his house but could get no trace of it and then decided to call the police to his aid. The officers set to work and after some time found that the pants had been burnt by somebody in the house. The buttons were found in the ashes vim and Mr. Felich recognized them as those that were in the pants. Suspicion fell on the servant who was arrested under warrant last night.

SEALING NOTES.

The steamers Terra Nova and Eagle sailed at 9 a.m. for Westleyville to clear for the seal fishery.

The Bloodhound will sail to-day for Pool's Island likely and will leave there Saturday for the voyage.

The Erik sails to-day for Pool's Island to sail thence for the seal fishery Saturday.

The Sam Blandford and Neptune sailed this morning to Bonavista Bay to clear for the seal fishery.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 4.30 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—E. F. Wilkie, W. H. Collins, Dr. R. E. Estel, Dr. Leon Izgur, R. G. Angel, J. C. Dunning, J. A. Pumphrey, C. A. White, E. W. Long, Capt. J. Petties, Miss A. Griffin, Dr. J. G. Knowlton, G. Selars.

CLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MARCH 8

DR. CARSON introduced Bill to establish town council, 1834. John Kent gave notice of first License Bill, 1834.

Dr. Kielly, M.H.A., died, 1855. A sham battle in the city, between Volunteers and Regulars, took place to-day at the Long Bridge. It was a most exciting encounter, and the whole city was present. During the same evening, in the House, Mr. Bennett humorously alluded to the fight by asking Major Renouf for a list of the killed, wounded and missing, 1866.

Robert Walsh, Harbor Grace, died suddenly here, 1881.

Governor McCallum visited seal steaming, followed by sealers' parade to Prince of Wales' Rink, where the Governor addressed the men, 1899.

Henry Ward Beecher died, 1887.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

Letters received in the City yesterday from St. Mary's Bay say that much damage was done Saturday and Sunday by the high tide and sea caused by the storm. At St. Vincent's Mr. John Gibbons' store was carried away with a stock of salt in it, as well as a lot of fishing gear. His stage and flakes were also swept away. The storm and succeeding sea was far worse than that which caused the loss of the Southern Cross. In some parts of St. Mary's Bay there never was seen such a terrible sea.

FOUND THE BOOTS.

Monday the Mail and Advocate exclusively referred to a theft from Martin Feltham, of the Neptune, who had a new pair of skin boots valued at \$6.00 taken from his berth. Yesterday Sgt. Mackey and Const. Whalen located the thief on the Erik, found the boots, and brought the prisoner to the lock-up.

ANOTHER SCHOONER LOST, CREW SAVED

The Fisheries Department, Monday, had the following message from St. Pierre: "Schooner Montana of St. John's, is a total loss in St. Pierre Roads on March 4th; crew saved and proceeding to Lamaline on March 5th for St. John's. All papers lost from vessel."

DIANA ARRIVES AT ST. LAWRENCE.

Mrs. Thos. Lynch yesterday had a message from her son Max Pike, wireless operator on the Diana, saying that the ship had arrived at St. Lawrence, all well, and was to leave last night for Channel. She had the full force of the big storms of Saturday and Sunday.

The schr. Salandra, which went ashore at Trepassy and was refloated, lost her anchors and will come on here with her fish cargo, which she landed at St. Jacques. She sustained no damage.

OUR VOLUNTEERS

The volunteers had indoor exercises yesterday forenoon and then a route march through the city. Some 150 were present in the parade and the lads were much admired as they marched down Water Street. Rifle practice was participated in at the Southside Range in the afternoon, and at the Highlanders' Armory at night.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Job left by the express yesterday on a short visit to the United States.

Passionist Fathers who will preach a mission at the Cathedral and St. Patrick's in this city will leave for here by the Stephano sailing from New York to-morrow.

The S.S. Prospero sailed West at 10 a.m. to-day taking as passengers: H. Gibbons, W. Matthews, S. Hearn, C. Tobin, Miss Gibbons, A. B. Orr and 10 steerage.

Masses were celebrated at the Cathedral and St. Patrick's at 7.30 and 8.30 a.m. Blessed ashes were distributed to the faithful after each mass. The Lenten Devotions begin to-night at 7.30 with Rosary Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

News Withheld From this Paper

Monday evening the Marine and Fisheries Department had a message from St. Pierre as to the loss of the schr. 'Montana.' Our reporter being unable to get to the Marine and Fisheries office yesterday as he generally does 'phoned the Department for any news that might be around and was told that there was absolutely nothing there. Yet we see that this message was in since Monday evening.

Now this low down, mean, sneakish treatment is not good enough and 'The Mail and Advocate' doesn't intend to stand for it. We have just as much right to the public news going through Government office as the most hide bound Government journal, and we intend to get it or know the reason why.

We would ask the Deputy or whoever is in charge of the M. & F. Office at present to enquire as to why the information as to the 'Montana' was withheld from this paper. Whether the denial of information came from someone in authority or some under-strapper fearful of giving information we don't know, but we intend to see to it in future that this paper is given ordinary decent treatment at the hands of government officials, whom we as well as the taxpayers are keeping in their comfortable jobs and who are likely to forget occasionally that they are the servants not the masters of the public.

W.P.A.

List of subscribers to W. P. A. Fund of Westleyville Branch, including Brookfield and Pound Cove.

- Capt. E. Bishop \$10.00, Mrs. Geo. Hann 10.00, Mrs. W. C. Winsor 5.00, Mrs. Jesse Winsor 5.00, Mrs. Jesse Winsor 5.00, Dr. G. F. Bowden 5.00, Mr. Dunlop 5.00, Capt. J. Kean 5.00, Mrs. George Yetman 2.00, Mrs. Capt. Winsor 2.00, Mrs. Robert Winsor 2.00, Capt. Edgar Hann 2.00, Mrs. A. B. Blackwood 2.00, Mr. Ellis Kean 2.00, Capt. Nathan Kean 2.00, Mrs. Peter Mullett 2.20, Mrs. Noah Bishop 2.00, Mrs. Geo. Howse 2.00, Miss Emma Winsor 1.00, Mrs. Arthur Carter 1.00, Mrs. George Bishop 1.00, Mrs. Samuel Roberts 1.00, Mrs. Eli Roberts 1.00, Mrs. Samuel Tiller 1.00, Mrs. James Bishop, Jr. 1.00, Mrs. James Bishop, Sr. 1.00, Mrs. William Bishop 1.00, Mrs. William Wicks 1.00, Mrs. John C. Bishop 1.00, Mrs. Sidney Hill 1.00, Mr. James Wicks 1.00, Mrs. E. Moore 1.00, Mrs. Caleb Winsor 1.00, Mr. E. B. Sainsbury, Sr. 1.00, Mrs. William Tiller, Sr. 1.00, Miss Elmo Tiller 1.00, Miss Lizzie Winsor 1.00, Mr. John Winsor 1.00, Mr. Martin Bishop 1.00, Mrs. Fred Yetman 1.00, Miss E. F. M. Parsons 1.00, Mr. Edward Gaulton 1.00, Mr. Henry Gaulton 1.00, Mr. Peter Blackwood 1.00, Capt. Edwin Kean 1.00, Mrs. Peter Hann 1.00, Master Lloyd George Hann 1.00, Mr. H. Moores 1.00, Mr. C. Curran 1.00, Royal Orange Lodge 5.00, F. P. U. Association 2.00, Sums under \$1.00 76.22, \$181.92, N. WINSOR, Pres., L. WINSOR, Treas.

In Aid of the Sick and Wounded and of our Soldiers and Sailors at the Front.

- Kelligrews—17 prs. socks, 10 rifle covers, 2 pillow slips, Spout Cove to Adams Cove—34 prs socks, 2 prs. mitts, 6 pillow slips, Sound Island, Placentia Bay—12 prs. socks, Port de Grave—3 prs. mitts, Catalina—37 prs. socks, 1 pr. mitts, New Bonaventure—19 prs. socks, Unmarked parcel broken—4 shirts, Bauline—35 prs. socks, Unmarked—18 prs. socks, Manuels—30 prs. socks, Smith's Sound—24 prs. socks, Musgrave Town—15 prs. socks, Coward Isld., Flat Island—25 prs. socks, 1 pr. mitts, Exploits—40 prs. socks, Mrs. J. E. and G. Blundon—3 prs. socks, Mrs. K. Ryan, Placentia—1 pair socks, Mrs. Ryan, Bell Isle—1 scarf, old linen, Nippers Harbour—Sprs. socks,

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL

A charming programme has been arranged for the Nickel theatre to-day which is certain to attract large audiences. The principal feature is the "New Exploits of Elaine." To-day's episode is most thrilling and is even better than last week's. Hundreds of citizens, young and old, are now interested in this brilliant story and are anxious to see to-day's chapter. There is a beautiful three-part social drama entitled "The Sands of Time." This is a dainty story which is sure to please all. The comedy is a keystone "Mabel won and Lost." By attending the Nickel to-day the public will be helping to swell the funds of our two charitable societies as the Nickel receipts during Lent will be given to them.

THE CRESCENT

The Crescent Picture Palace is showing "Man and his Master" to-day. This great feature is produced in two reels by the Biograph Company. It depicts the troubles caused by a strike. Louise Vale as the millowner's daughter and Jack Dumeir as the foreman are supported by a strong cast. "Dreamy Dud in the Swim" is a film of comic cartoons. "The Journey's End" is a fine jungle zoo, wild animal drama. "Scenes in and around a Santa Fe" is a film of beautiful and interesting scenes. "Sophie and the Faker" is a very funny Essanay comedy. "The Confession of Madame Barastoff" a great three reel Russian military feature is coming to the Crescent.

Charleston Shows Its Patriotism

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—Kindly allow me space in your much read paper to make a few remarks. First I must say, eight of our brave boys have gone forth to do their duty for King and Country. The first was Edgar Quinton, R.N.R., who is on active service; the others have joined since. A Fry is also on service. H. P. Matthews, L. J. Matthews, H. Prince and C. Prince are training in England. The others, William Fry, and Albert Taylor, are volunteers and are training at Ayr, Scotland. During the past two months A. Taylor has been promoted to rank of Corporal. If every little place responded to the call as good as Charleston for their population, England should feel proud of her sons. We were unable to hold a concert this year owing to our boys being away. We held one in 1914, of which the proceeds went towards the Patriotic Fund. The man have started to build a school here, which is badly needed. We hope to see it ready for use before long. The C.E.W.A. have not been working of late owing to not having a suitable place to hold their annual sale of work. In conclusion we can only hope that this terrible war will soon be at an end and that our brave boys will return safely home. May God bless and help them in all dangers. This is the prayer of one interested, Charleston, Feb. 9, 1916. COM.

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR TRADING WITH ENEMY.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Three officials of the London branch of the Pownes Glove Company, an American concern, to-day pleaded guilty to the charge of trading with alien enemies of Great Britain. W. F. Ridden was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. E. F. Ridden was sentenced to serve four months and W. G. Ridden to pay a fine of \$2,500. The Riddens were charged with entering into contracts with a German concern and attempting to evade provisions of the Alien Trading Act by providing for payments after the war.

Petleys, Smith's Sound—20 prs. socks.

- Green's Harbour—92 prs. socks, Salvage and Bishop's Hr.—19 prs. socks, Arnold's Cove—25 prs. socks, Gander Bay—15 prs. socks, Greenspond—10 prs. socks, Lethbridge—4 prs. socks, Unmarked brin parcel—24 shirts, and sample, Fortune Bay—18 shirts, 15 razors, socks, Heart's Content—84 prs. socks, 1 pr. mitts, 24 shirts, old linen, Long Pond—50 prs. socks, Harbor Breton—22 shirts, 42 prs. socks, 16 prs. mitts, Package received in December from Harbor Breton—19 handkerchiefs, 1 night shirt, 21 prs. socks, ANNIE H. HAYWARD, Convener, Packing and Shipping Committee.

Citizens, Attention! Read and Digest

Some few weeks ago at a regular week-end meeting of our self-elected Civic Board some questions were asked relative to Mr. Longley and the new pipes supplied the City.—We herewith reproduce the questions and answers with some comment thereon.—Are you satisfied Mr. Gosling has protected your interests? Are you willing to allow him force his new charter on you without your knowing what it is?

Q. How many water pipes, and what sizes, were condemned from shipments of 1915.

A. In an average condition. What an answer to the above question. We doubt very much if it is satisfactory to the enquirer and must certainly say it is not so to the average taxpayer who can only regard it as idiotic.

Q. Who, or what firm of engineers inspected said pipes before they were shipped?

A. None. This answer, if true, shows a glaring lack of business ability on the part of the board, and we feel sure none of the members, had they purchased these pipes for their own private use would have accepted them without an Inspector's Certificate.

Apart from this, how can Chairman Gosling reconcile the above answer with the one he gave Commiss. Morris at the regular weekly meeting last year. Mr. Morris did not think the City would save anything and would be pleased if it came out even in the transaction when Mr. Longley was paid his commission, etc. He hoped the balance would not be on the wrong side. Mr. Gosling's reply was to the effect that Mr. Longley was acting in the capacity of Agent for the City and would inspect the Pipes, etc., for which he would be paid. At which meeting was Mr. Gosling quoting facts? Granting his words to Mr. Morris to be correct, the question arises, did Mr. Longley do the work he was paid to do, namely inspect the water pipes? On the whole it appears to us in the face of these verifiable answers, that Mr. Longley was instructed to inspect the pipes but omitted doing so, and his Dear Friend was trying to cover this omission with flimsy excuses.

Q. What Commission did the Board pay Mr. Longley for the purchase of said pipes?

A. The amount paid Mr. Longley for services were included for his purchase of the pipes.

Just so, but doesn't it strike the ordinary man in the street that \$50.00 per day (which we understand is the salary Mr. Longley was drawing while in the employ of the City) was rather a little too much for acting as agent to purchase \$35,000 worth of pipes?

Q. Has the Purchasing Department power to buy without consulting the Board?

A. No. To our mind this is the first intelligent answer to these questions and goes to prove there is no such office as Purchasing Department. Why should the Board try and blindfold the citizens of St. John's with such tommyrot.

Q. Will local agents have an opportunity to quote or tender for imported requirements for civic use.

A. Yes. What are we to infer from this? Will all future requirements be put to Public Tender and advertised for, which undoubtedly they should be and said tenders opened in presence of at least three members of the Board at the date appointed. If our memory serves us right we haven't seen tenders asked for since the present board appointed themselves to take care of civic affairs. Is this honest towards our local business men?

Q. Is Mr. Longley acting as Purchasing Agent for the Board at New York and if said Mr. Longley has a free hand to suggest et ceteras for the water supply of the City.

A. Not in any way. Look at the above answer given by Chairman Gosling to Mr. Morris, that lie is named. Longley is their Agent. Salvage and Bishop's Hr.—19 prs. socks, A. Read the Act. We notice the Act gives the City power to do so, but it is up to every Insurance Company and Taxpayer to make full enquiries into such an action on the part of the present board, as it is constituted this is a most serious matter. Perhaps the learned oracle of the 'Star' Office will be able to explain all this away for his Simon Pure friend—Gosling.

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TURKS GIVE VENT TO HISTORIC SPITE

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The news agency despatch from Athens to-day says:—

"Turkish authorities for some unaccountable reason set fire to town of Vourla, on the Gulf of Smyrna, largely inhabited by Greeks, according to despatches received here to-day.

Greek residents had been warned several days in advance and were taken off by Greek ships. The town was completely destroyed.

SALVATION BANDS COMPOSED OF WOMEN

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—Salvation Army bands, composed of women, will soon be a common sight in Canadian cities. Over 300 of their male musicians have joined bands in the various overseas contingents and more than 3,000 members of the Salvation Army have enlisted in the ranks. Kingston will have one of the first women bands, according to announcement here.

Mr. A. Salter has received word this a.m. that the Bell Island curlers had left there for this City early this morning. Games will be played between the visitors and City teams during the afternoon and night. All visitors will be welcomed.

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A. WILSON, Secretary. mar7,4i