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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## The Question of Tonnage Now Greatest Economic Problem of the Day

The Government Again Put on the Defensive in Commons—Score of Members Attack Policy of Ministry—Britain Has Difficult Task in Getting Sufficient Bottoms to Meet her Demands—Must Depend to Large Extent on Neutral Shipping—To Deal Unharshly With Them Would Be Folly as They Would Seek Other Ports Where Better Conditions Exist—Government Doing its Best in Interests of the Country

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Government again found itself on the defensive in the House of Commons to-day. Yesterday the subject was air raids. Today it was the control of merchant shipping. A score of members attacked the Government's method of dealing with the mercantile marine. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, replied to attacks explaining in much the same manner as was used yesterday in connection with the air defence criticisms. While the situation was admitted to be far from satisfactory, the Government was doing its utmost to make things better. Complaints by Members of Parliament were mainly in effect to the high freight rates, which were largely due to waste of tonnage caused by Government mismanagement. Runciman, in reply, said: "Shipping difficulties at the present time are due, not to mismanagement, but to our trying to pour a quart into a pint pot. This, and nothing else in

the general upward tendency in ocean freights is caused by the fact that the mercantile marine, which is limited in size, and has to carry out a task far greater than in times of peace. The shipping problem has become the greatest economic problem of the day. Where we had hundreds of ships before the war we must now do with 67 of which 24 are under neutral flags. You see we are dependent to an enormous extent on the services of neutral shipping. If we drive it away by any system of low maximum rates or similar device we shall starve. If we fix the maximum rates below the working level we shall drive neutral shipping to ports where higher rates are obtainable. There has been no laxity in the management or control on the part of the Government and the Board of Trade has made the largest possible use of expert advice. Lord Curzon's Committee has control of shipping to the fullest extent. In fact the control is now so wide and adequate that no British vessel can go anywhere or trade anywhere without permission of one kind or another. Certain steps are being taken to alleviate the difficulties of the shipping problem. The first necessity is to get rid of the congestion at our ports and measures are now under way to achieve this. Then there is the shipbuilding, in which respect the navy has been the greatest competitor to the mercantile marine. But the Admiralty has already permitted us to build 45 merchant ships, while the number of others which are under construction have now been classified as war ships. We also have done a little to make ends meet by restricting imports.

## Balfour Answers Government Critics Regarding Question of Gov't Handling of Shipping

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Britain has not refused to allow food to reach Poland, according to a statement made by Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question in the Commons to-day. The Foreign Secretary added that the Entente Allied Government had been approached with a request to permit food to be sent to Poland under neutral control, but that the Allies had replied they could not consider the question until various methods of speculation employed by the Central Powers expired; otherwise, he said, it would be merely to supply food to the Germans. Laurence Ginnel, Nationalist member of Parliament for the North Division of West Meath, made the allegation that pressure had been used by the Entente Allies to dissuade the Belgian Government from accepting from Germany an offer to re-establish the integrity of Belgium, restore her independence and fully compensate her for damages sustained. This brought a blunt answer from the Foreign Secretary, who said the statement made is entirely untrue. Sir Edward added he believed the statement of an offer being made to Belgium was also untrue.

ers could not complain of hardships, as rates were not only high, but preposterously, dangerously high. He denied that Britain was acting selfishly regarding tonnage, or making money out of her Allies, arguing that the country which was prepared to deprive its people of certain imported goods in the interests of an efficient working merchant service could not be accused of acting selfishly. Referring to waste, Balfour thought matters might be improved by giving a commercial training to admirals and generals, but that was a matter of a life time. It was not through any action of the transport department that there was a shortage in tonnage, he declared, and whatever might be said about the policy of a temporary governmental appropriation of the whole shipping strength of the country's mercantile marine, he hoped nothing would be said in criticism of the Navy in this connection.

## ECONOMY ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESS

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Government's Was Savings Committee issued the first of a series of appeals which will point out to the people of the country facts regarding the various forms of expenditure which would be checked as wasteful and absorbing labor that could be put to better use. The first appeal deals with the use of automobiles and motor-cycles for pleasure. If this form of selfish and thoughtless extravagance is stopped says the appeal, millions of pounds can be saved any many workers transferred to more useful channels. We appeal to all owners to consider earnestly whether the use of their cars can be justified by the question of public utility or real necessity. We cannot ask poorer classes to save as long as they see the well-to-do enjoying an expensive luxury.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Russian forces have reached Baiburt, according to an Athens despatch to The Daily News. Baiburt is 75 miles northwest of Erzerum on the road to Trelizond.

## Times Says It Was Inconceivable that America Could Stand For It

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Times to-day, says, concerning Germany's recent memorandum as to status of armed merchantmen after Feb. 29, England learns with gratification, but with no surprise, that America declines to recognize Germany's monstrous pretension to the right to sink armed merchantmen at sight, it was inconceivable that under any President America should acquiesce in such a policy. The article then proceeds to a general defence of President Wilson and declares that the British people fully understand and make allowance for grave difficulties besetting him and his administration.

## Floods Still Cause Anxiety In Holland

Amsterdam, Feb. 18.—The flood situation continues to cause the gravest anxiety although dykes at critical points have all held thus far. During the past 24 hours the water in several places has reached the highest stage the present winter. Inhabitants in districts around Amsterdam show signs of leaving, many who during the previous flood remained in their houses are now coming into Amsterdam. Farmers, laborers and soldiers are busy strengthening the weak spots. Queen Wilhelmina to-day travelled from Amsterdam to Alkmaar on an inspection trip.

## KAMERUN CONQUEST COMPLETE

LONDON, Feb. 18.—An official communication referring to operations in the Kamerun region in Africa was issued to-night. A telegram dated Feb. 16 from General Dobbell, French commander in the Kamerun, states he had received information from General Aylmerich that the French have closed the frontier up to Ngoa and all east thereof. Camp region column has a few miles to traverse close to a line from the sea. Active operations are now practically ended. The conquest of Kamerun is complete with the exception of an isolated position on Mora Hill. The German commander, Zimmerman, succeeded in making his escape into Spanish territory.

## Germany Expresses Regret for Sinking of Dutch Ship

The Hague, Feb. 18.—Germany has notified the Government that an investigation of the Artemis incident has established the fact that the Artemis was blameless, that the torpedoing of this vessel was a blunder on the part of the commander of the German torpedo boat. The German Government has disapproved of his action and taken the necessary measures. Germany expresses regret for the incident and tenders an apology and offers to pay an indemnity.

## FOUGHT TO A DRAW

New York, Feb. 18.—Sam Langford of Boston and Sam McVey of California fought ten rounds to a draw at Madison Square Garden here to-night.

## FALL OF ERZERUM EFFECTS GERMAN MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A despatch from London says that the capture of Erzerum by the Russians has caused a record-breaking slump in prices on the German market, according to despatches from Amsterdam to-day.

## Germany Anxious Hold Good Will of United States

Director of Hamburg-American Steamship Co. Says a Breach of Relations Between the Two Countries Would Have Serious Results

LONDON, Feb. 17.—An Amsterdam despatch says that the manager of one of the greatest German shipping companies, in an interview in the Bremen "Tagblatt," expresses the most pessimistic opinion concerning the effects of a possible breach in relations between Germany and the United States. This shipper, who, the despatch says, is believed to be Albert Allin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company is quoted as follows: A breach of Germany's relations with America would have a serious effect. All America's money and munitions would be at the disposal of the Entente Allies. We should have to take over the feeding of the Belgians, and America's attitude probably would induce other neutrals to attack us. All our ships would finally be interned in American ports. This would represent the taking away of enormous wealth from us. Our plight would be most difficult. When the war is over Germany will have to replenish her stocks of raw materials. Do not let us entertain any illusions with regard to Great Britain. She will continue commercial war for long after military operations are over. She will take away all our trade with South Africa and Australia, and it will take years for our passenger service to reach a condition anything like that which existed before the war."

## Sweden Asks States For Co-operation in Seeking Redress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Another Note from Sweden has been addressed to the State Department through its Minister, E. Kengen, appealing to the United States for co-operation with the Swedish Government and other neutral nations to maintain the preservation of rules of International Law concerning the protection of neutral commerce and navigation. Action is proposed particularly against Great Britain because of the detention of mail by that country and other aggressions against neutral trade which is regarded by Sweden as unwarranted. Secretary of State Lansing has informed the Minister, it is learned to-day, that he could not answer the Note until the controversy with Germany over the Lusitania case is settled.

## Russians Take 100,000 Men and 1,000 Guns in The Capture of Erzerum

Fighting Was Terrific and Turks Claim the Russians Lost 5000 Men—Italians Still Shelling Positions in Rombon Sector—Hitch in Negotiations Between Germany and Serbia—King Peter of Serbia is an Exile on Island in Aglian Sea—No Important Developments on Battle Line in France and Belgium—In East Galicia Hostilities Have Almost Ceased

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Estimates from Petrograd place the number of troops in the Turkish garrison at Erzerum, the capture of which has been announced, at 100,000 men. The guns numbered more than one thousand. But it has not yet been officially stated if all these troops and guns were taken by the Russians. That the fighting before the fortress fell was terrific is indicated by a Constantinople report, which although not announcing the capture of Erzerum, says the last two days before the communication was issued the Russians had lost five thousand men killed. Both Berlin and Paris report there have been no important developments on the battle line in France and Belgium.

shelling the positions taken from their recently by the Austrians on the Rombon sector. They also are keeping up their artillery actions against the bridgeheads at Tolmino and Gorizia. An infantry attack against Monte San Michele is reported by Vienna to have been repulsed.

There still remains a hitch in the negotiations between the United States and Germany over the sinking of the Lusitania. The State Department has announced the controversy is not susceptible to a settlement while Germany's memorandum regarding armed merchantmen remains inconsistent with the assurance previously given the American Government by Germany with regard to the sinking of vessels by submarines. King Peter of Serbia is at present a virtual exile on the Island of Euboea in the Aegean Sea. In a statement to an Associated Press correspondent he expresses great gratitude to the people of the United States for the relief work done by Americans among the sick, wounded and starving Serbian people. King Peter also took occasion to say that for those of the Serbian Allies who had remained faithful he had no reproach. "They came to our aid too late to save us," he said, "but they came."

That besides the one Zeppelin which took part in the recent raid on England, which was damaged by British gunfire and later lost at sea, there is good reason to believe another had been damaged and put out of action was the statement made in the Lords by Earl Kitchener, the British War Secretary.

On the Russian front there have been artillery engagements and isolated infantry actions at various points. In East Galicia the hostilities have almost ceased for the present. The Italians are still engaged in

## OFFICIAL

BRITISH LONDON, Feb. 18.—A British official statement issued to-night on the African campaign says: "The General officer commanding the British forces in East Africa states that on the 12th inst. a reconnaissance force was carried out against Salaita Hill to locate the enemy's position and ascertain his strength. The hill was found to be strongly held, the main German reserves were ascertained to be in the neighborhood. Our casualties amounted to 172 of whom 138 were from the Second South African Brigade, which had their first experience in bush fighting."

## Good Work of the Canadian Troops

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—"Not a solitary foot of our trenches is in the possession of the enemy. The Germans got into them at many points and are still there, but they are dead. This was the terse way in which Major-General Sir Sam Hughes described in the Commons this afternoon the result of the German offensive the past few days on the British-Canadian front. General Hughes said that while he had as yet received no official report, his information was that the Germans had attacked the British-Canadian lines east and south-east of Ypres, following a very heavy bombardment of two or three days. The Canadian troops, he said, did not seem to have suffered nearly as much as might have been expected from the severity of the bombardment. The casualty reports for the last three days showed less than ten killed and only about 30 or 40 wounded. The normal number of daily casualties which have been coming in recently were under normal conditions."

## REVOLT WAS FINANCED BY GERMAN AGENTS

Paris, Feb. 18.—The Paris Journal's correspondent at Tanarivo says that German agents financed and otherwise encouraged the native plot to overthrow the Government of Madagascar on December 31 last. The seat of the conspiracy was at Fianarantsoa and it was planned to poison the French officers and soldiers on New Year's Eve and either gain the native troops to the cause of the conspirators or obtain from them their military weapons.

## RUSSIAN.

Petrograd, Feb. 18.—(Official.)—On the Caucasian front it has been learned further that 25 more guns have been seized at Erzerum first line forts and that 39 officers and 1,413 Arab irregulars were made prisoners in the region of the fort taft 20 versts from Erzerum. Our troops occupy Erzerum fortress. Registration of prisoners and taking stock of booty is proceeding. Erzerum is on fire in many places.

## PLEADED NOT GUILTY

Yesterday in the Supreme Court in the matter of the King vs. Piercey for Arson the accused pleaded not guilty. Monday next, the 21st inst., was fixed for the hearing of the case, which will be tried before a special jury.

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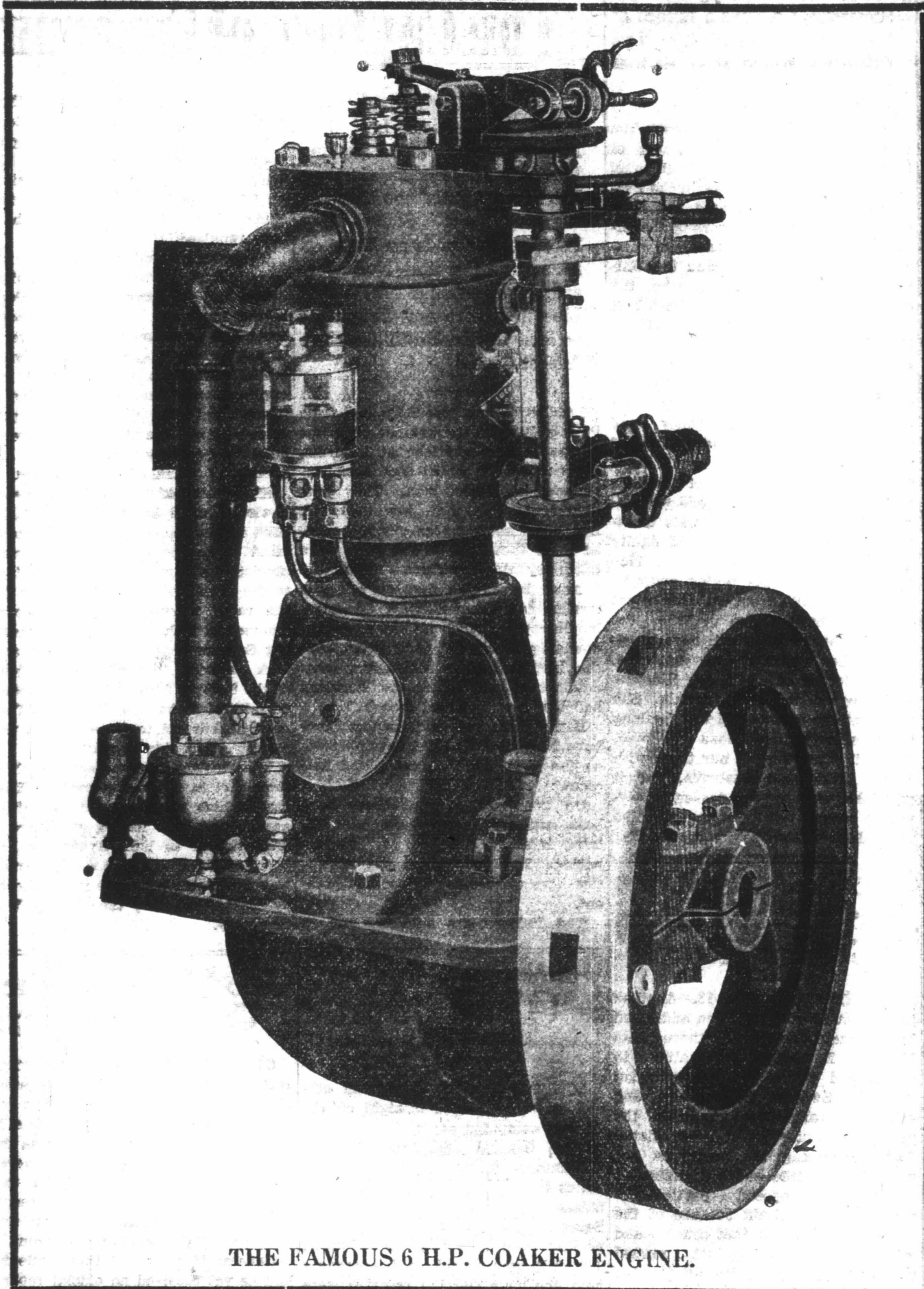
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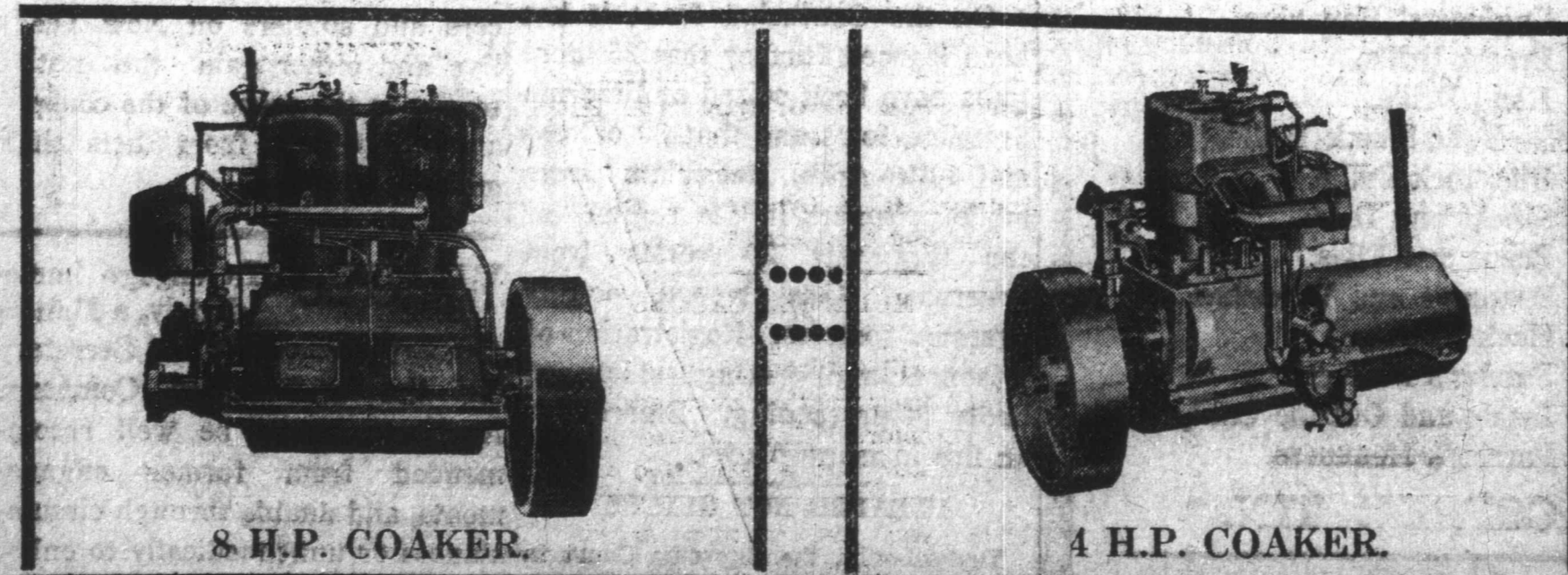
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## TRYING EXPERIENCE OF A CANADIAN LADY

Who Went to France to Seek Husband Wounded at the Battle of Ypres

To feel the ground tremble from the discharge of the heavy guns and to hear the distinct crack, crack of the machine guns, on the firing line in France or Belgium, has been the experience of very few Canadian women. Perhaps few women would care for such an experience, but, however, that may be, such was actually the experience of the wife of Major C. J. Mersereau, who is now visiting her mother, Mrs. Weldon, of this town.

Mrs. Mersereau's visit to within a few miles of the firing line occurred last May, and at the time she was searching for her husband who had been wounded very severely, and from whom she had not heard for several weeks. This is how it all happened:

Major Mersereau went to England with the first contingent, about a year ago, and a little later his wife and children followed. They all spent the winter in the old land. The Major did not cross over to France until April, in time to take part in the second battle of Ypres in which it will be remembered General French declared "The Canadians saved the situation." It was during this terrible fighting, which lasted several days, that Major Mersereau was wounded and left for dead on the field. He and another officer had despatches to deliver, but shortly after they started out on their important and perilous journey, a shrapnel shell burst near them. Both officers fell, but Mr. Mersereau was much more seriously wounded than his companion. The latter after a short time was able to proceed, and left the Major on the field, dead as he supposed. How long Major Mersereau lay there unconscious he will probably never know exactly but he finally regained consciousness and finding that he still had the use of his arms and legs, he started on again. A strange thing is that at this time, he found he could run, but when he tried to walk he was unable to keep his limbs working properly. He had been wounded in several places slightly, but the most serious wound was in the left side of the head, just above the ear. Here a piece of shrapnel had entered his brain, and that the wound did not result in his immediate death, seems little less than a miracle. After wandering around for some time he finally arrived at brigade headquarters, where the news of his death had already been received. He received temporary medical attention here, but was almost immediately sent on to a clearing hospital several miles distant. For about ten days he remained unconscious, and while the nurse fully realized the seriousness of the case, she was unable to communicate with Mrs. Mersereau, as she could not learn where his friends were staying.

At last she wrote care of a well-known London banking house, stating the facts of the case briefly. This letter did not reach Mrs. Mersereau for eight days. All this time she had been wondering why no word from her husband had reached her, and naturally became much worried. Upon receipt of the nurse's letter she immediately decided to cross over to France and find him, but to make her task difficult the nurse had not been permitted to state where the hospital was located; she had only given a certain number.

Mrs. Mersereau soon made the discovery that to decide to go to her husband was one thing, but to gain permission to do so was quite another. Immediately she ran up against all sorts of obstacles. She appealed to friends, among them Sir Max Alkins, who knew Major Mersereau personally when both were living at Chatham, N. B. Sir Max did everything possible to assist his old friend's wife at this time, and finally with the aid of other high placed friends, whom Sir Max got interested in her case, Mrs. Mersereau was able to secure her passports etc. and was soon on her way to France. She was able to persuade a lady friend to accompany her. They landed at Boulogne, but even then they had no idea where they wanted to go, as they were still ignorant of Major Mersereau's whereabouts.

After a good deal of telegraphing, the travellers satisfied themselves that the wounded man was at a hospital about 75 miles distant and only a few miles from the firing line.

Here another serious difficulty arose. The British official at Boulogne absolutely refused to permit them to proceed. He declared Sir John French had given strict orders to this effect, and that even if King George had given them permission, they would not be allowed to proceed. This was discouraging to say the least, but the ladies were not alto-

gether cast down. They determined not to give up. After considerable difficulty they secured an automobile and rode out to the Canadian hospital at Le Touquet, situated only a short distance from Boulogne. The head of this institution is Col. Shillington of Toronto. He heard Mrs. Mersereau's story and determined to help her. He accompanied her back to Boulogne and a telegram was sent to General French asking permission for Mrs. Mersereau and her friend to visit the former's husband. The General's reply was expected by morning but it did not arrive until evening. To their inexpressible joy the reply was favorable and shortly after seven o'clock that evening the little party set out in a fine car on their 75 mile journey north toward the firing line. They were frequently held up by officials who closely scrutinized their papers, but they were always permitted to proceed, and before midnight they arrived at their journey's end only to discover that Major Mersereau had been sent forward to another hospital about an hour before their arrival! To make the situation still worse the hospital authorities did not know where he had been taken! Speaking of the matter, Mrs. Mersereau declared that at this time she had felt very much discouraged. The strain had been very great and while she now knew her husband was still alive, yet she learned at the same time that his case was hopeless. There was nothing left for the little party to do, but to return to Boulogne and they did so the same night, arriving there about daylight. They had been told that it was just possible the Major would be sent to Boulogne, and they soon learned that a train with wounded had arrived about twenty minutes before. It did not take them very long to discover that what they had hardly dared to hope for had indeed been true. Major Mersereau had been brought in on this train and had been taken to a hospital and here in the early light of a May morning Mrs. Mersereau found her husband, bruised and battered, but still alive.

The next day the wounded man was operated on and a piece of shrapnel taken out of his brain. The operation was successful, but even the best doctors gave the wife little encouragement. They did not believe the officers would ever recover. However, he was soon moved to London together with thousands of other British wounded, and here he remained two or three months. Mrs. Mersereau visiting him daily and spending all the time she could with him. He received splendid treatment, and while he did not make rapid recovery his wife noticed a gradual and steady change for the better. A few weeks ago the Major and his wife landed at his old home on the North Shore where he received a most enthusiastic reception. He hopes to be able to return to the front next winter or early spring.

Speaking of the feeling towards Canadians in England, Mrs. Mersereau observed that before the Canadians distinguished themselves at Ypres, the English did not seem to think very much of our boys. They were generally referred to rather disdainfully as Colonials, the same as the natives of India, and other outlying possessions. But Mrs. Mersereau declares to-day the English people can hardly do enough for the Canadians. They are received everywhere enthusiastically. The part Canada is taking in this war will be a great advertisement for this country—Sackville Post.

Mrs. Mersereau, the lady mentioned above, is a sister of (Rev.) Mrs. A. Adams, Britannia, T.B. Her mother, Mrs. Weldon, of Sackville, N.B., is spending the winter with her daughter at Britannia. Mrs. (Rev.) Broughton, Freshwater, is another sister. After Mrs. Mersereau got her husband safely across the English Channel, and into the Royal Free Hospital, she was granted permission by the management, to assist in nursing her husband back to health, and accordingly took up quarters in the hospital.

Certain days are set apart for the visits of Royalty, and shortly after Mrs. Mersereau had taken up quarters in the hospital, a visit was announced from King George and Queen Mary. Learning from the attendant nurse, of Col. Mersereau's hair breath escapes, they inquired about the woman who had braved so much to find him, and when told that Mrs. Mersereau was in the next room they requested that she be sent for. She thus had the pleasure of shaking hands to her own King and Queen. Some weeks later she was presented to the Dowager

Queen and Princess Mary, during their visiting day. Colonel Mersereau is now convalescent at his home in St. John, N.B., except that his memory is a blank. He is every whit the soldier. Special lists contend that he will have to be ginned all over again as a boy does at school, because of the former impressions on the brain; the training will be rapid, or possibly a sudden shock might bring back his recollection.

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., FEB. 18th, 1916

CANADA IS MENACED

SINCE the destruction of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, followed by the blowing-up of a munition plant at Hespeler, Ontario, the Dominion authorities have redoubled their vigilance in making preparations for future eventualities. There seems to be a far-reaching plot to cripple Canadian activities; and the latest discoveries point to a plot to destroy the Canadian Canal system so as to prevent the transportation of wheat to the Allies when navigation opens.

Another important development is found in the statement of an American munition manufacturer who says that nearly one-third of the munition contracts entered into by the Allies with American manufacturers actually have been let to Germans under assumed names, and that the munitions have been stored away in places not yet discovered by Canadian Secret Service agents.

A raid has been planned upon Canadian territory evidently. According to a statement made by one who is conversant with the situation—the manager of a leading munition plant—not a single rifle contracted for by the Allies in 1915 was shipped to Europe prior to last November. What became of these rifles the Canadian authorities are bending their best efforts to learn, but so far it is admitted every effort to get reliable information has met with failure.

Extra guards have been placed along the Canals; and Secret Service agents and deputies are guarding the border line between Canada and the United States, and every newcomer across the border is closely watched.

It is known that within the last three months a number of German officers with falsified passports have been coming into the United States as Belgians and Scandinavians, being carried across by Scandinavian and Norwegian vessels. This will in a measure explain the reason why the "Ontaneda" was refused coal by the Admiralty. We have not learned the precise reason for this refusal; but we know that the Admiralty must have had sufficient reasons for refusing. This should make us cautious as to the future movements of so-called neutral vessels. That we have been over lax in the past

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS!

THE attitude of the F.P.U. on the great public question of the day is CLEARLY DEFINED IN THE PLATFORM ADOPTED AT THE BONAVISTA CONVENTION OF THE UNION LAST YEAR. The policy is outlined in the MOST PROGRESSIVE EVER ADOPTED IN THIS COUNTRY. It is remarkable for the absence of all "Wild Cat" schemes. It takes into consideration the most pressing needs of the Country and of the People and advocates Safe, Sane and Economical methods for meeting these needs.

FROM the direct way in which it (the F.P.U. position) enunciates popular needs, department failures and administrative necessities, it proves conclusively that COAKER, THE MAN CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR OUTLINING THIS F.P.U. POLICY, has given the question of the day the most careful thought and has BRAINS, COURAGE AND INITIATIVE ENOUGH TO EVOLVE A CURE FOR THE ILLS OF OUR BODY POLITICS.—MOSDELL, in The Fishermen's Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

GERMANIC CANT

ON the occasion of Wilhelm the Butcher's birthday, religious services were celebrated throughout the German Empire; and obsequious ministers sent His Imperial Majesty bushels of congratulations. In acknowledging some of these congratulatory messages, Wilhelm wrote:

"Trusting in God, in the determination of our heroic troops to win the victory, and in the self-sacrifice of the entire German nation, we can look forward with confidence to a victorious end of the bloodiest struggle in history. All hostile assaults will break to pieces upon the power of a clean conscience (it would need another washing!) with which Germany, together with her faithful allies, is waging war for existence, honor and liberty."

We wonder if Wilhelm had any bad evil dreams on the occasion and if visions of the slaughtered thousands of helpless women and suckling babes arose before his befuddled vision.

The Burgomaster of Berlin in a public speech on the occasion declared that peace under existing circumstances was out of the question, and he said:

"It is peculiar to this world war that whenever the enemy abandons an effort on account of defeat he claims an immortal place of honor in history. Whenever the Central Powers conquer new territory our enemies seek to explain it by our despondency and our weakness. Therefore our country does not talk of peace, does not earn for peace, but fights and works for peace."

The Berlin newspapers reminded the people that their Emperor had maintained peace for twenty-five years. "Now," they say, that war has come attempts are being made to present the Emperor in the false light of calumny." They express the hope that, as in the case of Abraham Lincoln, the truth will finally be recognized by the world.

The world has already recognized some very patent truths in connection with Wilhelm; and it will be a long time before humanity will recover from the stunning blows which his "blood and iron" campaign has dealt to civilization.

DRY ONTARIO AGENT CONFRONTED WITH GUN

London, Ont., Feb. 6.—Charles Small, a "dry Ontario" canvasser, reports that he and a co-worker were driven out of a Chesley Avenue home at the point of a revolver in the hands of the owner of the house, who is a bitter anti-temperance man. The Prohibition Committee have decided to take no action in the case.

Small goes without saying, and it is now an open secret that these neutrals have been the means of affording Germany a medium of getting supplies from the United States and other neutral countries

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

THE LOBSTER FISHERY

THE shortage in the lobster fishery for the past two or three years should cause our fishermen, especially those living along the South Coast, to consider if it is actually worth while to waste so much valuable time and money on what is now but a very precarious venture. This fishery has taken up a good deal of the fishermen's time which might have been more profitably employed in cod fishing, and there seems to be no doubt that a good deal of injury has been wrought to other fisheries by the large quantities of gear set and the continual hauling of traps. Then, the greatest of all our fisheries has been neglected. We have heard of fishermen who spent nearly a fortnight trying to gather up a case of lobsters, while in the same vicinity many fishermen had caught in the meanwhile from six to eight quintals of fish.

Too many people have been devoting their time to the lobster fishery, and with consequently slim results. Now that the former lobster grounds have been apparently fished out, we would strongly advise them to devote their attention to the more profitable cod. The outfit costs less, and the results are more certain.

There was much ado some two three years ago about replenishing our lobster areas; and the Government spent a good deal of money experimenting with lobster pounds. It was pointed out at the time that this *modus operandi* would have no practical results; and we now state briefly the reasons: (a) Lobster fry hatched out (if they were hatched at all) are in uncongenial and unnatural surroundings, and distant from suitable food, which occurs abundantly in the open sea; (b) shore fish are great destroyers of small shell fish such as newly hatched lobster fry; (c) the expense of operation is out of proportion to the benefits that accrue from it. There are other objections to this process, which we need not enumerate.

People do not seem to realize that the lobster differs from many other edible marine animals in important characters such as the following:—

1. Lobsters are not of rapid growth, and take from four to five years to reach mature breeding size.

2. The rate of reproduction is not as is often supposed, enormous, and does not compare with that of most sea fish. The lobster produces from 10,000 to 30,000 eggs instead of from 40,000 to 60,000 as in the case of the herring, or many millions as in the case of the codfish.

3. Not all the eggs of a lobster are matured or hatched at the same time, often only a few eggs

THE PASTURE BARS.

By H. Beers, in Yale Review.

TO-NIGHT beside the pasture bars

I heard the whippoorwill,  
While, one by one, the early stars  
Came out above the hill.

I heard the tinkle of the spring,  
I heard the cattle pass  
Slow through the dark, and lingering  
To crop the wayside grass.

O weary world of fret and strife,  
O noisy years and vain,  
What have you paid me for my life  
Since last along this lane.

A barefooted boy, I drove the cows  
In summer twilight still,  
And passed beneath the orchard boughs  
To list the whippoorwill?

Come, peace of God, that passeth  
all  
Our understanding's sight:  
Fall on me with the dews that fall,  
And with the falling night.

Among these native hills and plains,  
By these baptismal streams,  
Wash off the city's fever stains,  
Bring back my boyhood's dreams.

Beside the doors where life began  
Here let it find its close;  
And be its brief, remaining span  
All given to repose.

emerge at a time.

4. The growth of the adult lobster is not gradual as in most fish; but it suddenly increases from one size to the next by a rapid expansion in bulk. A 6-inch lobster at one step becomes 7½ inches; a 9-inch becomes 10½ inches; and a 11-inch becomes 12 inches, and so on. Each stage of growth being a time of helplessness and peril. The molting act is perilous; but the soft shell state which follows is no less perilous to safety.

5. Lobsters are local; they do not wander widely and are not migratory over long distances. A travelling lobster is an exception; hence a particular area can be cleaned out of its lobsters and they are not soon replaced or restored.

6. Most fishes drop or deposit their eggs; but the lobster carries them for a long period. Hence the destruction of a female lobster with eggs means many thousands of young killed. In other marine animals, as a rule, the female may be destroyed, but their eggs being laid or scattered survive, and keep up the supply. Not so with the lobster.

The age of a lobster may be known from its size. Thus a lobster from 1½ to 2 inches in length is one year old; from 4 to 5 inches in length, 2 years old; 10 inches in length, 4 years old; while a 16 inch lobster would be about 10 years old. The size of the lobster indicates the weight; thus a 6-inch lobster weighs about 5 and 1-3 ounces; a 10-inch lobster weighs just a little over 24 ounces; while a 12-inch lobster weighs 43, 3-4 ounces.

These details should be of interest to our fishermen; and they go to prove the precariousness of the lobster fishery. Once the lobster grounds have been fished out it will take many years to renew them, if they ever can be renewed.

We have been supinely careless in this direction as well as in many others; and this goes to prove the crying demand for some intelligent and capable Head of our Fishery Department.

Just what competency in this direction may effect, is evidenced in the case of Norway; and the Canadian Government is now devoting great attention to the protection of both its maritime and inland fisheries on similar lines. We should go and do likewise.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

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

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

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

FEBRUARY IS

SMITH O'BRIEN spoke from the steps of R.C. Cathedral on Irish National grievances, before 10,000 persons, and in the course of his remarks, said that among those around him he recognized a few of the informers in the past, 1850.

A fire broke out in a house on the Southside belonging to one John McGrath; two of the family, Mrs. McGrath and her son, were burnt to death, 1866.

Hon. James Cormack, merchant died, 1869.

Sealing steamer Walrus first arrived, 1870.

Lawrence Parker married Miss Furlong, 1873.

Walter Irwin, farmer, died, 1877.

Last meeting of first Municipal Council held, 1892.

French steamer Xacher lost off Tenerife, 100 lives lost, 1898.

Four hundred thousand miners strike in Great Britain for ten per cent. increase of wages, 1890.

First concert of Institute Musical Association in Methodist College Hall, 1890.

PRESS COMMENTS

Standing Invitation

Pittsburg Gazette-Times. The British fleet has invited the German navy to name the time and place for a battle. As the present place seems to suit the Germans, the time doesn't matter.

Canada After the War

New York Press.—Canada produces about three-quarters of the nickel used in the world. Refining that nickel has been regarded as impracticable in Canada, and so the crude metal has been sent away, chiefly to this country, for refinement. Now the Canadians are waking up to the possibility of keeping the industry at home. Why not pay a bonus to have it come there or impose an export tax on ores sent away for refinement? That is only one instance. But it indicates the new processes stirring in the Canadian

A man named Chafe injured by dynamite explosion near Brookings, 1890.

First concert of Institute Musical Association in Methodist College Hall, 1890.

mind. It is a good guess that the first generation after the war will see Canada make strides in population and industry, such as have never been dreamed in the past by this choicest colony of the British nation.

First Achieve Victory

London Times.—Our first duty is to fill all gaps, and our next duty is to provide for future wastage. When we have done what is required in these respects, then, and only then, we can begin to talk of stock of the situation, and it is a situation which will need constant revision and readjustment as time goes on. So long as the war lasts, there will always be a conflict between the rival claims of "Trade or Victory," to adopt a popular but not quite adequate expression. Our first task is to achieve victory for our trade will not be of much use to us without it, while half the financial apprehensions of which we hear so much would disappear if the government would only face them with resolution. The dominating factor is the imperative need for greater public and private economy in expenditure and this is a matter which the government have never yet taken seriously to hand.

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 With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.  
**Large Stock of Material always on hand.**  
**Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.**  
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**ELIMINATE YOUR PURCHASING TROUBLES**  
 BY visiting us when you are in town, by doing so it will benefit your business and sustain our reputation for Service, Quality and Reliability;— Besides, it will make satisfied, repeating customers of you, and best of all sworn patrons.  
 Troubles in your purchasing department hurt your entire business. The way to eliminate such a condition is to send your orders to us.  
**THE SUCCESS OF OUR BUSINESS IS BUILT ON QUALITY OF SERVICE, MATERIAL, AND PRICES**  
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 beg to announce that the Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co., Montreal, have established a branch in St. John's, and are prepared to fill orders promptly for all lines of Colonial and Cherrystone enamelware at lowest factory prices. Send for our Price List.  
**The Direct Agencies, Limited.**

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 Intended Steamship Sailings. 'Stephano'  
 FROM ST. JOHN'S: Stephano, February 19th.  
 FROM NEW YORK: Stephano, February 29th.  
 Passenger Tickets to New York, Halifax and Boston. Fares including Meals and Berths on Red Cross Steamers:  

|                        | First Class | Return  | Second Class |
|------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| To New York            | \$40.00     | \$70.00 | \$15.00      |
| To Halifax             | 20.00       | 35.00   | 9.00         |
| To Boston (Plant Line) | 29.00       | 51.00   | 18.00        |
| To Boston (D.A.R.)     | 30.00       | 51.00   | 18.00        |

 CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON:  
**PLANT LINE 11 P.M. TUESDAYS.**  
**DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY:** Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co. Line Wednesdays and Saturdays. Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.  
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**FAVOURS THE NEW RECRUITING MOVEMENT HAS SUGGESTIONS TO MAKE.**  
 (Editor Mail and Advocate)  
 Dear Sir.—It is pleasing to note that our Government are getting a grip on that they have at last decided to organize two Newfoundland Regiments of one thousand men each and maintain them at full strength to the end of the war. This is certainly a move in the right direction and should have been in operation months ago, but as the old saying goes: "Better late than never." To bring these regiments up to their full numbers and to provide drafts sufficient to keep them at full fighting strength will require one thousand men within the next month and an average of twenty-five per week to the end of the war.  
 To accomplish this great work it is necessary that the Government should immediately get a hustle on and appoint recruiting committees in all the principal outposts, and also open up recruiting stations at convenient places all over the country and have the campaign conducted by men, broad minded and honourable, whose very personality will appeal to the best blood of the country. This is one point I would advise the Government to be very careful in, as the young men who are likely to come forward are those who love liberty, freedom and fair play, who scorn and repel oppression and coercion, who would lay down their lives in defence of liberty and freedom.  
 No doubt we have thousands of young men in this country with the right stuff in them to make good soldiers, but these young men must be convinced that they have a cause and a country to fight for. They must have some idea that will inspire them with enthusiasm and infuse loyalty in their hearts. They must be satisfied within their inmost soul that they live as freemen, not as slaves in their own country; that they can enjoy the sound privileges of free citizenship as the Englishmen of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds or Lincolnshire, the Irishmen of Dublin, Cork, Kilkenny, Meath and Belfast; the Scotchmen of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Inverness, that they are not under the predominating influence of any particular part or section of their country men; that they are living in a country whose laws will not tolerate one section to dominate over a smaller or less numerous section; that they live under a constitution that will uphold the traditions of the Empire that will carefully guard and protect that freedom and liberty handed down to us by our forefathers, consecrated with the blood of bravest and most chivalrous men of the world, the English, Irish and Scotch.  
 These are the races we sprang from and it is the honour of those places we are called upon to preserve and the traditions of these countries we are called upon to uphold. You must clearly convince these young men that they are free men in a free country, that they are not to be coerced or dictated to by any party or section of the country, that they enjoy the same freedom of citizenship as their comrades of England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, or Australia, that no man or number of men will dare dictate to them what they must wear, eat or drink, or whether they should wear long or short beard.  
 The men competent and capable of upholding the honour of the Empire in this, her darkest hour, are the descendants of the true-born English, Irish and Scotch, the men who gave us an Empire that the sun never sets on, with the best laws and the freest institutions in the world. The true-born English man, the worthy ascendants of Cassibelaunas stand for freedom, liberty, honour, toleration and consistency, as against coercion, oppression, inconsistency and dishonour. I am proud to say that we have in this country thousands of worthy descendants of this noble race.  
 The true-born Irishman, the worthy ascendants of Neill of the Hostages, Malachi, and the brave Brian Boru. This race who suffered, endured and lived down oppression and coercion for over eight hundred years, are ever ready, as the greatest fighting race in the world to sacrifice all that is dear to them in defence of the British Empire and fulfil that pledge of honour given by their chosen representatives to the democracy of England in return for their long lost liberty. These brave men in this great war has made a name for themselves on every battlefield they stand and are fighting for the freedom of Ireland and the other small nationalities against invasion, confiscation and oppression, for social, religious and political liberty.  
 I am also proud to find that we also have in this country thousands of worthy ascendants of this brave noble and liberty-loving race. Men that have

lect. If I have any knowledge of the Irish Newfoundlanders it is that he is possessed of all these qualities and that he is as ready to see an insult offered to himself as one offered to a stranger and just as ready to resent it. The Scotch Newfoundlanders although numerically weaker than their cousins, the English and Irish, are nevertheless up to that high standard of efficiency which characterizes the men of the British Isles as the vast fighting blood of the world. These men are ever ready to rally around the flag in defence of Liberty and Freedom, providing they are safeguarded from the iron heel of oppression and coercion in their own native land. No better fighting combination than English, Irish and Scotch can be found. They are loyal, patriotic and enthusiastic and are ready at all times to lay down their lives in defence of Freedom and Liberty. The iron rod of oppression never aid or never will appeal to a true Briton.  
 PUBLIC OPINION.  
 St. John's, Feb. 16, 1916.

**John Redmond Saved Home Rule for Ireland And the Asquith Govt. from Defeat.**  
 LONDON, Feb. 13.—The inner history of the political crisis in England, over the application of compulsion to the single men who failed to enroll themselves for military service under Lord Derby's scheme may never be written. It certainly will not be written until the war is over, and then probably not in full. The public has a shrewd idea that for a few days the life of the Asquith ministry hung by a hair, but it does not know that the man on whose decision it depended most of all was John Redmond, the leader of the Irish party.  
 Mr. Redmond has been opposed to conscription for Ireland all along, and it was a foregone conclusion that whatever system was adopted for England, Scotland and Wales, compulsion would not be applied to Ireland. A bombshell was thrown into the ministry however, when Mr. Redmond informed the Prime Minister that he would not consent to the adoption of compulsion for England unless the Home Rule Bill were made effective immediately. In that case he was ready to give a binding guarantee that the first act of the Irish parliament would be to pass a compulsory act for Ireland.  
 The reason for the attitude of Mr. Redmond was his distrust of several of the leading Liberal politicians and more particularly of Mr. Lloyd-George who, it is claimed, has been endeavoring all along to force Mr. Asquith out of office and step into his shoes. Mr. Lloyd-George has never been particularly keen on Home Rule, and since the war his affiliations have been rather with the Tories than with the Liberals. Mr. Redmond knew that if a general election took place, as seemed likely, on the conscription issue, and Mr. Lloyd-George came to power there was every prospect of Home Rule being lost, while he knew that he could trust Mr. Asquith to keep his promise as long as he continued in power.  
**Home Rule Engagement Kept.**  
 There was a week of frenzied negotiation, at the end of which it became clear that only Mr. Asquith could carry the conscription measure in England and that, therefore, he could not be replaced. Mr. Redmond got a promise that whatever happened the Home Rule engagement would be kept at the end of the war. It is believed that he received this guarantee not only from Mr. Asquith, but from Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, representing the responsible element of the Tory party. This may also account for the renewal of activity against the government by Sir Edward Carson and his associates among the irreconcilable Ulsterites.  
 At any rate, Mr. Redmond withdrew his uncompromising opposition to the conscription bill, which passed its first reading by the overwhelming majority of 298. Mr. Redmond voted against it as a matter of form, and so did about fifty other Irish members, but the vote was not a party matter.  
**Redmond's Wisdom.**  
 Mr. Redmond has demonstrated his wisdom in declining Mr. Asquith's invitation to join the coalition government. Although not in the government he has been in the closest touch with it throughout the war, and his influence has been very great. He has assumed the position of a faithful ally and he has given every assistance in his power to recruiting in Ireland, which, in spite of the slanders of Sir Edward Carson and his friends, has really been very good. Under no circumstances could Ireland be expected to produce the same proportion of recruits as the rest of the United Kingdom, for emigration has taken a heavy toll of her young men. In addition to that the great majority of the Irish agriculturists are peasant pro-

pretors, working their own land, and are, therefore, unable to leave their farms in the way that agricultural laborers in England can leave their employment. They are also engaged in producing food for the whole kingdom, and are much more useful behind the plough than they would be in the trenches.  
**Better Than Wales.**  
 In spite of all this recruiting in Ireland has been much better than in Wales, which is an industrial country, and, therefore, able to supply a much larger proportion of recruits. Great play has been made with the activities of the Sinn Feiners and the other small groups of extremists who have done their best to hamper recruiting, but no one who knows anything of conditions and opinion in Ireland takes them seriously. Ireland as a whole is as keen on beating Germany as any part of the kingdom and her keenness has been increased by the German outrages in Belgium, whose connection with Ireland has always been very close, and particularly by the murder and persecution of Belgian priests and nuns. The Irish nuns from Ypres and other convents in Belgium have been among the most effective recruiting agents in Ireland, and the Roman Catholic clergy and hierarchy have done splendid work in seconding Mr. Redmond's efforts.  
**WILL NOT EXCLUDE NATIONALIST MEMBER**  
 QUEBEC, Feb. 16.—After considering the case of Col. Lavergne and interviewing him the directors of the Garrison Club have now decided not to exclude him from the club for his speech in the Legislature contending that Canada should not help England by sending troops to Europe to fight.

**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  
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 Mrs. Gosse—Plymouth Road.  
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 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. Ebbary—South Side.  
 Mrs. Downton—Fleming Street.  
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 Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill.  
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 Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.  
 Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.  
 Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.  
 A. McCoubrey—(tinmith) New Gower Street.  
 Mrs. Ryan—Casey Street.  
 Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.  
 Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.  
 P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.  
 Axtford's—South Side.  
 Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.  
 Miss Murphy—Water St. West.  
 Capt. Flint—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.  
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 It will agreeably surprise you, when you see the large number of yards that goes to the pound—it is the ideal fabric for making Children's Party and Summer Dresses, Women's Blouses, Tea-Aprons and many other articles of wearing apparel.  
 Then we have that mercerized pure-white Check Muslin, from the almost invisible—check to the quarter-inch check, that is admirably adapted for Women's and Children's wear.  
 Prices are low for the qualities. Come in today and see how much you'll get for twenty-five or thirty cents.  
 We also have a pure white fine scrimm by the pound, especially suitable for sash-curtains. Come early and get your share of these good values.  
**Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's.**

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 Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices  
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# GRAND FALLS SHOWS SPLENDID EXAMPLE

### Big Public Meeting Held at Paper Town Was Magnificent Success—Recruiting For Second Battalion Launched Midst Great Scenes of Patriotism—Grand Falls Will Have no Slackers

What was probably the first Recruiting Meeting towards the Second Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment took place at Grand Falls on the evening of February 15th.

The meeting, which was organized by the Grand Falls Patriotic Association, took place in the Town Hall, Mr. N. Pike, of H.M.S. Customs, in the unavoidable absence of Magistrate Fitzgerald, taking the chair. The Town Band and the Salvation Army Band were present in full force, and at intervals played in a spirited manner patriotic airs. The meeting was a large, representative, and enthusiastic one, and was evidence that the people of the Paper Town are fully alive to their duty as citizens of the Empire.

Seated on the platform around the Chairman were the following members of the Grand Falls Patriotic Association: Rev. W. Dunn, Adj. Brown (Salvation Army), and Messrs. Josiah Goodyear, Arthur O'Flynn, J. P. Nelson, and J. H. Balleny, Hon. Secy. In the audience were William Scott, Esq., Director of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., and W. W. Blackall, Esq., Superintendent of Education, a member of the Recruiting Committee of the Newfoundland Patriotic Association.

Mr. Pike opened proceedings shortly after eight o'clock by reading a telegram that had been received from the Recruiting Committee in St. John's. He dwelt briefly upon the cruelties of the Germans, giving a short account of the wicked murder of Miss Edith Cavell, and appealed to the young men of the town to come forward, not only to avenge the death of this Christian martyr, but also to crush the tyrant power that threatened to enthrall the peoples of the world.

Mr. Goodyear was next called upon to speak. Mr. Goodyear is the father of five stalwart soldiers of the King, and on rising was hailed with three very hearty cheers. In modest yet manly fashion he urged other families to do their part. He wished he were young enough to join his boys; and, while he would not go so far as to say that the young men who held back were cowards, he would certainly have to regard them as "slackers."

Mr. O'Flynn then spoke. With great emphasis he pointed to the Godless materialism of the Prussian horde, and bade his fellows follow the impulse that he felt sure was urging them to come forward and fight for the right.

Adj. Brown of the Salvation Army followed. As a member of the Salvation Army he did not hesitate to speak, for some 30,000 of their ranks at Home had joined His Majesty's forces, and were prepared to face death in defence of liberty and freedom. Let the young men of to-day prove themselves equal to the occasion, and not inferior to the man who won Waterloo and Trafalgar.

Mr. J. P. Nelson, a gentleman who has travelled much, testified to the immorality of the German and Austrian peoples, pointed out the dangers in the midst of which we lived, even here in Newfoundland should there not be men enough offering to crush the Kaiser's cruel press gangs. He gave a stirring call to young Newfoundlanders to go forward in the strength of that spirit that had made their forefathers of Devon, Cornwall and Dorset famous in years gone by.

The Rev. W. Dunn followed. In impressive and eloquent words, as well as with apt illustration, he

showed how little the German people, from the Kaiser down, understood how to "play the game." Their gospel was to "get there," no matter how. We were, therefore, fighting a ruthless and unchivalrous people. This made our task the greater and therefore the greater became the duty of every fit man to come to the rescue. On behalf of those who had already suffered and died, and on behalf of our homes and all we hold dear, he bade the young men of Grand Falls to "play the game" and rally to the flag.

At that point the Chairman invited Mr. Scott to come forward and say a few words of encouragement. With suppressed passion Mr. Scott pictured the horrors that would undoubtedly be perpetrated even in Newfoundland, were the Empire to appeal in vain for men to come forward and swell the ranks. There was nothing to fear from the cruel Huns if we all did our duty, but it was men that were wanted, and if these failed we must must contemplate the horrors of Belgium and Serbia near home.

Secretary Balleny, with the blood of Scotland tingling in his veins, and mindful of the great sacrifice the sons of Scotland have already made, dared the young men of the country to fail the Motherland.

The Chairman then called for recruits to come forward, and while this was going on Mr. Blackall, as a member of the Recruiting Committee, asked leave to address the audience. He expressed his delight at being present; explained that the Government wished to raise a Second Battalion for Newfoundland; undertook to report the meeting to Headquarters; urged fathers and mothers to encourage their sons to go forward, rather than discourage them, for, said he, "The sons of Newfoundland are not lacking in courage, rather were they full of daring and hope, and eager to go forward in the steps of the men who had shown such grit and pluck in the hill of Gallipoli." This was probably the first Recruiting Meeting, he stated, that had been held in the country on behalf of the Second Battalion, and he felt assured that the lead would be a good one—so good, indeed, that a special train would be required to take the crowd to St. John's.

The net result was a list of 52 recruits, which, added, to what had already been done in Grand Falls, brought the total up to 136. Indeed Grand Falls is doing well.

The writer is glad to learn that the Anglo-Nfld. Development Co., Ltd., have so far done exceedingly well for their employees. Every man who has gone forward has had the assurance that his job would be kept for him; that he would be welcomed back on his return; and that during his absence his Army pay would be supplemented sufficiently to maintain his wages.

How grand it would be if all large employers of labour through out the land would do this. It is surely their duty to do so. It is a contribution and a sacrifice that they could if they would make. It is stated that the undertaking on behalf of the Anglo-Nfld. Development Co., so far costs the Company for supplemental pay \$1,000 per month.

### SCH. 'GOLDIE BELLE' LOST.

Yesterday evening the Colonial Secretary had the following message from the Naval Department at Ottawa:

"Crew of wrecked schooner Goldie Belle, of St. John's, Newfoundland, has been picked up by S.S. Strathairly, proceeding to France, then to England. Now due at French port."

The schooner was a well-known local vessel owned by Capt. Pettis of English Hr., Fortune Bay, and was on her way to Europe, fish laden from St. Jacques.

## Patriotic Hockey at Prince's Rink

### Ladies Match Resulted in Win for Greens—The West End Won From East End in "Old Man's" Tussle

Last night there was a large attendance of people at the Prince's Rink for the Patriotic Hockey Games, amongst the many being present were His Excellency and Lady Davidson. The display of hockey was excellent and in the ladies match the Greens were the victors by two goals to 0. The line up was:

| Goal          | Reds            |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Jean Hayward  | Mary Ryan       |
| M. Mitchell   | Berth Bartlett  |
| C. Storey     | H. Anderson     |
| E. Hayward    | Elsie Crowdy    |
| Olive Hayward | L. Howley       |
| Jean Herder   | Renie Hutchings |

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## Notes From Catalina

CATALINA, Feb. 14.—The weather of late has been very changeable, yet the most of our men are contentally in the woods.

The schooner Annie E. Larder is now at Tompleman's wharf loaded with fish for across.

Mr. Joseph Sweet is building a smart looking motor boat, which he intends using at the fishery the coming summer.

Skipper Benjamin Perry is also building a motor boat for Mr. Ned Howell. This boat will be used in connection with Mr. Howell's factory.

Mr. J. G. Stone, M.H.A., arrived from Bonavista on Friday, being there a few days on business in connection with the F.P.U. store.

The Women's Patriotic Association held a tea in the Court House on Friday evening which was well patronized. The proceeds to go towards getting a supply of wool.

Several of our boys were away on a trouting excursion on Saturday and secured good catches. Friend Douglas White and Skipper Isaac Manuel being high liners.

The most of our Little Catalina builders are actively engaged in boat building. About twenty are now in course of construction, all of which are for St. John's fishermen.—Cor.

### ALCONDA LOADS PAPER.

The shipment of paper and pulp from Grand Falls mills by rail for the S.S. Alconda, amounting to about 4200 tons has all reached town, the freight being brought along in about 350 car loads. The Alconda will commence loading to-day and get away for London early next week.

### WE understand that the Congregational Ladies' Aid Society intend holding a Sociable on WEDNESDAY evening, March 1st. As these gatherings are very popular we would advise all who wish to spend a delightful evening to keep this date in mind. —Feb. 18, 22, 24, 31

### ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

### SHIPPING

The S.S. Durango left Liverpool yesterday afternoon for this port.

The Helen Stewart cleared for Bahia yesterday with 3638 qtls. fish shipped by the Smith Co., Ltd.

The S.S. Damore arrived at Halifax yesterday, she being unable to reach here owing to ice. Her freight from Liverpool for here will be discharged at Halifax.

The S.S. Oranada, which has been hung up in port for several weeks, is coaling at A. J. Harvey & Co.'s premises and should get away to New York this evening.

### ALCONDA'S CAPTAIN HAD EXCITING TIME

Last year when the war was only a few months old Capt. Mann, now of the Alconda, was in command of the S.S. Crawley. He ran several cargoes of coal out East for the Admiralty and had a very exciting experience in Peninsula Penang, in the Straits of Malacca. There was a Russian cruiser and about 30 tramp steamers in the harbor. The Crawley had coal for the British cruiser Hampshire, for which ship she waited.

One morning the wireless officer on the Russian told the commander that he had a message saying the Hampshire was coming to port. Sure enough, shortly afterwards, a cruiser steamed in, came to the Admiralty anchorage, bore up opposite the Russian and let drive at him a full broadside. When the smoke cleared away there was very little of the Russian ships left.

The "British" (?) cruiser was the German raider Emden and two shots from her went through the Crawley's stoke hold but did little damage. The Emden then "beat it" out of port and never fired a shot at the other ships in the harbor.

### DEATH

HUTCHINGS — Passed peacefully away on Thursday, Sarah, relict of the late Jonathan Hutchings, aged 41 years.

## St. Thamas' Men's Bible Class Meet

### Rev. Frank Smart of Heart's Content Gives Instructive Address on "How we Received the Bible"—Dr. Jones Will be the Next Speaker

St. Thomas' Men's Bible Class met as usual last evening in Canon Wood Hall, there being a large attendance. After the singing of a hymn and offering of prayers, Rev. Dr. Jones introduced the speaker of the evening, the Rev. Frank Smart, rector of Heart's Content, who delivered one of the most instructive addresses ever by the members of the Class had the privilege of listening to, on the subject "How we received the Bible." He showed how it was through men—workmen; but that there was a mind behind the workmen. He referred to the earliest ages, and showed how for three thousand years God spoke to man personally and through conscience; and then traced in great detail how the old testament became written. Referred to Jerome who translated the original writings into the Vulgate, which afterwards influenced the translations of Wycliffe, and which finally influenced the whole Anglo-Saxon versions. Wycliffe gave the completed Bible to the English church, and finally came the revised version about the year 1870, which was the work of scholars representing several branches of the Christian church.

In concluding he exhorted his hearers to make the best use possible of the Bible, which is the Word of God. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered the Rev. gentleman and was assured that he would be always welcomed at St. Thomas' Men's Bible Class.

Rev. Dr. Jones then expressed his sincere thanks to the Class for presenting him a few days ago with a splendid pair of fur gloves and cap, and assured them of his great appreciation of their kindness.

Before the Class closed it was its sad duty to pass a resolution of condolence to Mr. Thomas Lawrence and family, who have just been deprived of a loving wife and mother. Mr. Lawrence and his sons all being members of the Class. A copy of the resolution and a floral tribute will be forwarded from the Class to-day. Next Thursday night Rev. Dr. Jones will address the Class, the subject being "The teaching of Jesus concerning the State."

### OUR VOLUNTEERS

The volunteers had indoor drill yesterday and squads were instructed in the bayonet exercises by Sgt. Murrell, while others got their equipment. In the forenoon a route march was held and while on it the men were halted at the residence of Mrs. C. P. Ayre and given a liberal supply of refreshments, for which they felt very grateful indeed.

A squad of 18 Volunteers visited the South Side Range yesterday afternoon and did some good work with the rifle.

### KYLE'S PASSENGERS

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques last night bringing a very large mail and the following passengers—W. J. Greene, R. J. Marshall, John and Mrs. Gooden, W. Parsons, John and Mrs. Cole, Rev. J. McPhail, Rev. D. J. McDougall.

### VERY SATISFACTORY RETURNS

From a financial point of view the hockey games held last night for the W. P. A. Fund were very satisfactory. Fully \$250 was realized, \$140 for admission and over \$100 through the sale of teas &c. The ladies and gentlemen who conducted the games and provided refreshments deserve heartiest congratulations.

## NOTICE TO SHOPKEEPERS!

# FROZEN HERRING

Will be sold cheap next three days while discharging

LARGE GREEN BAY HERRING.

## SMITH CO. Ltd.

## Proceedings in Recount

Proceedings in the recount were somewhat delayed yesterday by absences in the Supreme Court. Box No. 1, Twillingate District, so numbered by Mr. Justice Johnson, was opened at 10 a.m. In addition to some 3,900 used and counted ballots, it contained 39 rejected and one spoilt ballot. Of the former, 17 had no mark whatever on them; ten were bad because of writing on their face; two were marked both yes and no; one was doubtful, and the other nine were reinstated by the Judge, four being affirmative votes and five negative.

When adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock last evening, 2,500 ballots had been checked out of the box. The tallying out will be finished about noon to-day. The the scrutiny and recount will proceed at the rate of about five hundred per hour. When completed, Port de Grave District will then be the only district to be recounted; and the Judge's certificate of the recount will probably be in the hands of the Colonial Secretary on Tuesday afternoon. There can be no doubt that it will certify that Prohibition has been carried.

### OUR THEATRES

#### THE NICKEL.

The great Charlie Chaplin comedy "Work", the greatest mirth provoking photo-play yet produced by the world's funniest comedian will be given at the Nickel theatre to-day and to-morrow. No one should miss this very funny picture. Another great feature for the week-end performance is "On the Battlefield with the Serbian Army." "The Coward" which is a three part Essanay drama which is one of the finest ever given in St. John's. "The Soul of a Vase" is a beautiful social drama. The children should all go to the great big bumper matinee to-morrow afternoon.

### THE CRESCENT.

"Light O'Love" is a great Selig feature and is the headliner at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. This great sea-drama is produced in two reels with a Selig all-star cast. "The Way Out" is a strong Western drama produced by the Biograph Company, featuring Claire McDowell and Harry Carey. An interesting mining story is told in the "Honour of the Camp," and a laughable Edison comedy is "Sleep Beautiful Sleep." Mr. Dave Parks, them an with the voice, sings a lively rag-time number "The Mississippi Cabaret." The usual big matinee will be given on Saturday, commencing at 2 o'clock. Send the children, the Crescent staff will take good care of them. The theatre is comfortably heated, clean and cosy.

To-morrow we will publish a letter from Mr. M. E. Condon on the subject of "Bait Fishes."

### LOCAL ITEMS

The police arrested four individuals last evening, all of whom were drunks or drunk and disorderlies.

Mr. J. H. Dee will deliver a lecture at the B.I.S. Club Rooms to-night, taking as his subject a "Treatise on our Fisheries."

The weather across country last night was about the mildest since the beginning of February. The temperature averaged 10 above zero, while here in the city it was 8 above.

### LEAGUE HOCKEY

#### To-Night's Players.

The line-up in to-night's hockey game will be:—

| St. Bon's    | Goal   | Feildians |
|--------------|--------|-----------|
| Hearn        | goal   | Strang    |
| N. Vinicombe | point  | Rendell   |
| Crawford     | cover  | Pearce    |
| Callahan     | rover  | Bennett   |
| Barnes       | centre | Winter    |
| Quinn        | right  | Budgen    |
| Kelly        | left   | White     |

### ARCHBISHOP ROCHE IN NEW YORK

Archbishop Edward Patrick Roche, 42 years old, of Newfoundland, said to be the youngest Roman Catholic Archbishop in the world, complained of the cold when he arrived from St. John's yesterday by the Red Cross Line steamer Stephano.

"We have lots of ice and snow all winter in Newfoundland, but we never feel the cold like this," the Archbishop said, as he stamped up and down the pier in Brooklyn to keep warm.—New York Times.

## Promises to be Interesting Case

### Sensational Developments Occur Yesterday Afternoon in Case Before Court—Mr. Hickman of Smith Co. Ltd. Becomes Involved in Case

The King vs. Roberts, et al, Barratry Yesterday at the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Horwood presiding, and with the following jury, Messrs. W. Casey, F. Wadden, T. McNab, Pen Crane, J. J. Connolly, Samuel Ryan, W. H. Hynes, William O'Day, H. Thomas, Stan. Rodger, J. Davis, and James Whealan, the case of the King vs. J. Roberts et al, for barratry, came up for hearing.

Mr. W. R. Howley, K.C., for the Crown, opened the case. He stated that the schooner Henry M. Stanley, Capt. Earl Burgess, one of the accused, was engaged August last to proceed to Labrador to load fish for foreign market from Job Roberts, before leaving, an insurance policy on the proposed cargo was applied for by Smith Co. Ltd. A cover note left blank, to which the shipper could attach the amount of fish put on board, went along with the open policy issued. Mr. Howley said that subsequent happenings, as alleged by the Crown, were that the Stanley after leaving her touch at various places along the Labrador, and ultimately arrived at Cape Harrison, where she began loading fish.

Some days later the schooner sailed for Ragged Harbour to complete her cargo, but owing to adverse winds, the schooner was again sailed back to Cape Harrison, but when making that harbor went ashore and soon after was burned to the water's edge. The statement of claim alleged that 2,176 quintals of fish were aboard which was insured at 25 shillings a quintal, but the Crown holds that this quantity of fish was not on board. Several of the accused, the Crown alleges, were given credit for more fish than they really shipped on the schooner, as would be sworn to by one of the crew named Baggis, who had volunteered evidence on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. C. Tessier was the first witness sworn, and examined by Howley, K.C. Witness was cross-examined by Higgins, B.L., and at 1 p.m. the Court took recess until 2.30 p.m.

After recess cross-examination of Mr. Tessier was resumed and had continued but a short while when an unexpected development occurred. Evidence was given by Mr. Tessier that he had written Roberts asking him for particulars of the cargo of the fish insured. The letter referred to was produced by counsel for the defence who drew attention to the fact that on the back thereof was another letter in lead pencil, which witness admitted to be an exact copy of Roberts' reply to him. The question was then sprung upon him as to whether the handwriting was not that of the agent for Smith Co. Ltd here, to which he was unable to give a definite reply. When asked if he would swear it was not Mr. Hickman's writing he said no. Howley, K.C., objected to further questions unless a definite allegation was made that Mr. Hickman had written the letter.

The Court then queried Mr. Higgins whether he was prepared to state that such was the fact and the latter replied that he had been so instructed by his client. Other evidence showed that quite recently Mr. Hickman had been paid \$9,000 by Mr. Tessier on account of the loss. In view of these new circumstances the Court held that an adjournment of the case should take place until the morning to permit the Crown officers an opportunity to decide what should be done in the matter, and accordingly the hearing was postponed till 10 o'clock this morning. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Howley got in touch with the Minister of Justice, a consultation was held, and the evidence examined. As a result a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Hickman and is now in the hands of the police. Mr. Hickman is in New York and failing his return here it will be necessary to apply for his extradition, and we were informed last night the necessary proceedings had already begun.—The News.

### MEIGLE AND KYLE LEAVE LOUISBURG

The steamers Meigle and Kyle left Louisburg yesterday together. The Kyle left the Meigle at 4.10 p.m., some 70 miles S.W. by S. of Channel Head, and did good work on the run. The Meigle was bound to Placentia, coal laden for the Reid Nfld. Co.

### FOR SALE—Or will Exchange

for some suitable article, 1 New Motor Boat, 17 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in., built of Mahogany and Cypress, polished brass fittings. Just the thing for a Doctor or Clergyman. Apply at this office, Feb. 15, 1916.