

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1915.

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WILD SCENES IN THE REICHSTAG

Socialist, George Ledebour, Assails Military Administration: Says They Are Not Up-To-Date

Burning of Russian Villages Denounced as Acts of Barbarism

London, March 22.—Wild scenes occurred in the German Reichstag on Saturday during the second reading of the budget...

This statement resulted in renewed disturbance, cries "Finish." Deputies springing from their seats and excitedly shouting for order...

PLAYED CRICKET IN ST. JOHN'S

Admiral Carden mentioned in despatches, who is playing the war game in the Dardanelles today, played cricket in St. John's.

In the Dardanelles Unfavorable Weather Prevents Operations

London, March 22.—The Admiralty to-night made the following announcement: Unfavorable weather interrupted operations in the Dardanelles and as seaplane reconnaissances have not been possible...

CAPT. OF BAYANO SHOUTED "GOOD LUCK TO YOU, BOYS"

Thrilling Recital of Last Moments on Torpedoed Vessel by Lieut. Guy, One of the Survivors—Captain of the Rescue Ship Balmerino Took Raft With Survivors for a German Submarine

Ayr, Scotland, Mar. 15.—Heart-rending tales of the last awful moments aboard the auxiliary cruiser Bayano before she dived to the bottom in St. Patrick's Channel...

KITCHENER TAKES FIRM STAND

Liverpool, March 22.—"If this appeal has no effect I shall have to consider steps that will have to be taken to ensure what is required at Liverpool being done"

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIPS MAKE RAID ON PARIS

Missiles also Dropped on Compeigne, Ribecourt, etc.—Paris Exhibits More Curiosity Than Fear—Not Much Damage Done

Paris, March 22.—Zeppelin airships raided Paris early this morning and dropped a dozen bombs, but the damage done unimportant.

Italy Calls Out Her Reserves

Zepplins Drop Bombs on Paris—Considerable Damage Done at Asnieres

Rome, March 21.—Italian reserve officers of all classes will be recalled to the colors to-day, to serve until December.

CAIRNTORR SUNK OFF BEACHY HEAD CREW ESCAPED

London, March 22.—The British steamer Cairntorr was reported torpedoed this afternoon off Beachy Head in the English Channel and sank according to the Central News despatch from Eastbourne.

Germans and Austrians Leaving Italy

Rome, March 22.—German and Austrian Ambassadors have ordered subjects of those countries to leave Italy at once.

Sixty-Four Survive Of the Bouvet

Paris, March 20.—Only 64 members of the crew of the French battleship Bouvet escaped death when the warship was sunk.

Fifty-Two Men Killed on Inflexible

Athens, March 20.—Fifty-two men, including several officers, were killed on the British battleship Inflexible in Thursday's battle with the Dardanelles forts.

The French Capture Trenches

Make Some Advances and Repulse Counter-Attacks—Heavy Shelling by Germans, Also Heavy Losses

Paris, via St. Pierre, March 20.—At Notre Dame de Lorette we captured trenches communicating from the height taken yesterday towards Ablain village.

ADMIRAL CARDEN NOT KILLED

London, March 21.—The Naval Censor says there is absolutely no truth in the report that Vice-Admiral Carden was killed or wounded in the Dardanelles.

Relative Inaction Both Battle Fronts

London, March 20.—Relative inaction prevails along both battle fronts in Europe which again seem to have relapsed into the condition of siege warfare which prevailed during the winter.

SPANISH SHIP WITH IRON ORE FOR GERMANY CAPTURED BY BRITISH

London, March 21.—A Spanish ship, laden with iron ore, proceeded to a German port, has been captured by a British cruiser off the Goodwin Sands.

Russian Offensive in Carpathians Resulted in Failure—Germans Still Bombarding Ossowetz—No Important Action on Western Front

London, March 21.—Relative inaction prevails along both battle fronts in Europe which again seem to have relapsed into the condition of siege warfare which prevailed during the winter.

FORT DESTROYED

London, March 21.—A despatch from Tenedos says that the fort of Kild Bahr has been destroyed.

300 SPANIARDS LOST IN A STORM

Algeciras, Spain, March 22.—Four sailing vessels with Spanish dock laborers on board have been lost in a furious storm.

Americans Drowned in the Bosphorus

Constantinople, March 22.—Commander William F. Bricker of the United States converted yacht Scorpion and three sailors were drowned while attempting to reach their vessel with a row boat.

Colonel Farquhar Killed in Action

Ottawa, March 22.—Colonel Francis Douglas Farquhar, D.S.O., Commander of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Infantry, late Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, has been killed in action at the front.

German Steamer Attempts To Sail Without Clearance

San Juan, March 22.—German merchant steamer Odenwald which attempted to leave port without obtaining clearance papers was stopped as she was passing across her bows from a maxim.

Strained Relations Italy and Austria

London, March 22.—Relations between Italy and Austria are believed to have reached an acute stage.

Significant Move

Rome, March 22.—The military authorities have caused to be distributed to Italian soldiers the identification cards or badges which are worn customarily during active campaign.

Contraband List Grows Apace

London, March 18.—The British government, it was announced to-day, has added the following articles to the absolute contraband list:

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon) Moderate to fresh North East to North West winds.

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WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon) Moderate to fresh North East to North West winds.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Remnants of Tweed

By the Pound at
Removal Sale Prices

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

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

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

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

Removal Sale Price a pound \$1.00.

Splendid pieces amongst this lot suitable for making garments for sturdy school boys.

We also have a special lot of Union tweeds, in Men's Suit Lengths, in a variety of neat dark patterns. Regular a pound 90c.

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

Housekeepers!

NOW that work is slack with Painters and Paper-hangers, get a hustle on, and have your House Papered at once. Do not lose any time in getting your choice of our

CANADIAN

"JOB" ROOM PAPERS and BORDERS TO MATCH

Regular Price 25c. to 45c.

Job Price 15c to 25c

Also CURTAIN NETS and CURTAIN MUSLIN
All Reduced

NICHOLLE, INK PEN & CHAFE

Limited.
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,
Halifax, N.S.

Write For Our Low Prices

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

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

LETTERS OF INTEREST

From Mail and Advocate Readers.

NO CONFIDENCE IN BOWRING OR MUNN

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir—As regards the Bowring and Munn outrage, I would say that the fishermen should never again place confidence in such men. They have again placed Kean master of a steamer. Surely Munn and Bowring do not think that Newfoundlanders are so forgetful as to forget Kean's criminal act of 1914, when so many of our noble men died on the ice-foe.

Men of Newfoundland, consider for one moment the suffering of our brethren on that awful night of March 31 and April 1 last. Then ask yourself the question: Was Abraham Kean fit to go Master of a sealing steamer again? I say no, and so does every right-thinking man in the country. Let us all work together in this matter and turn him down. If all the sealing captains were like Kean, Bowring's business would not be kept up very long.

Let us show Munn and Bowring that Kean will not be allowed to escape his just deserts. Let Bowring's search Newfoundland and see if they cannot find men who know how to handle a vessel and how to treat their fellow creatures like men.

W.H.S.

Stanhope, Mar. 8, 1915.

A CONSTANT READER

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir—I am a constant reader of the Mail and Advocate, but I very seldom see anything in it from or about this place. Its not because the union men here are cold unionists; for they are all together the contrary, which some of the outport friends would see if they were to come to this ancient settlement and see what have been done with the Union store since it has been started.

I tell you Mr. Editor that the "Apple Merchant Graballs" are pulling in their horns since this Union store has been started, and it has been hinted that one of them said it was just as well for him to leave this place now.

I say it is too and the sooner they all pack their "doodle bags" and get the better. Last summer when the union store closed it was great for the grab-balls. They said that that would be the end of all the union stores and the union too. Now sir, who got the best fun, the Union men or the grab-balls? I will answer that question for you and say its the Union men, they laughed last, and they will laugh loudest.

Well Sir, there is great sale made of the Mail and Advocate here now. You want to be on time to get a paper (its not so with other papers.) Crowds of people are waiting every day for the mail to come, and then every minute is an hour to the people.

I have often went there and have had the door pushed in my face when trying to get in for our mail, and by no one else but those lookers on, who of course were plotting against the Union folks. I bought a paper the other day that was so black from lying down under Postmaster's feet and against the stove. I could scarcely read it. But we believe the time is near at hand when we shall be better accommodated. If some of the money Kaiser Morris spends on his picnic tours was put towards a post office we would get our mail in better condition than we do now.

We are proud of the stand you have taken in Bowring-Kean business. The Union men here are at your back and voo to Kean if they got him in their clutches. You got an instance of what the Port de Grave men would do when they tried to stop you from going through Bay Roberts. Go ahead Mr. Coaker you will be sure to come on top.

We had some molasses from the Union and later we had some from a grab-all merchant and the union molasses came on top, for it was no trouble to know one from the other, the union molasses was so much better.

What I said before I repeat it: "Go ahead Mr. Coaker we are at your back and you will be sure to come on top." Thinking I have taken up too much of your valuable space I will close.

A UNION MAN'S SON.
Port de Grave, March 11th, 1915.

UNION PARADE AT WOODS' HR.

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir—Please allow me space in your esteemed paper to make a few remarks on our first F. P. U. parade which we held on the 10th of February. We had with us the Chairman and seven friends from Frenchman's Cove council, and the Deputy and six friends from Lark Hr. and a few friends from Penguin Arm council. We left the C. of E. school and went west to the other end of the harbour and then took the ice and travelled to the east end of the Island where we received a grand reception, hunting guns and fog horns greeted us on the arrival. On the East End we met an old fisherman 88 years old, Joseph Perry, and he gave us a grand address.

We proceeded to our destination and sang God Save the King on return to the hall. The ladies had supper provided for us there and we enjoyed it heartily. An address was given by the Chairman of this council on behalf of Frenchmen's Cove, and Lark Hr. and Penguin Arm councils. Our friends and ladies enjoyed themselves in dancing.

We had an old lady with us aged 78 years. She walked three miles to be present at our entertainment. John and Earnest Barnes sang the F. P. U. We had a splendid address from the Deputy of Frenchmen's Cove on the excellent way in which they were treated by the ladies of this council.

Remember Mr. Editor it is all F. P. U. women as well as men in this harbour. We then gave cheers for the F. P. U. and the President. Thanking you for your space Mr. Editor, and with three cheers for Mr. Coaker and the F. P. U.

Yours,
JOHN C. ROURKE,
Chairman.
Woods Hr., Bay of Islands, March 3rd, 1915.

GREECE DIVIDED INTO TWO CAMPS ON WAR QUESTION

Rome, via Paris, March 8.—Special despatches to Italian newspapers from Athens describe the situation in Greece as grave. Correspondents are of the opinion that the intervention of Greece on the side of the Allies already has been agreed upon and that the crisis which now is apparent is artificial, having been arranged to make it easier for King Constantine to decide against Germany, to which he has felt under some obligations for family and political reasons. The influence of Germany is supposed to have been responsible in a considerable measure for Greece obtaining possession of Kavala and Saloniki on the Aegean Sea at the end of the Balkan War.

London, March 8.—Special despatches received from Athens by the morning papers express doubt whether M. Zaimis will be able to form a stable Government for Greece. He is Governor of the National Bank of Greece, and is not definitely attached to either party.

The despatches assert that popular opinion seems to incline in favor of the policy of M. Venizelos, and the correspondents express the belief that under these circumstances Venizelos will prevail and that the crisis will subside as rapidly as it arose. It is further asserted that for three days Athens daily has been expecting a declaration of war, the factor which changed the situation being the Allies attack on the Dardanelles.

"The Zaimis partisans," says The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent, "favor a neutral attitude with a flavor of benevolent interest in the Triple Entente. Their policy, in fact, is that of sitting on the fence. The temper of the people seems to desire a simpler and more decided action. Their feelings naturally are somewhat confused at seeing even a temporary difference of opinion between two such national heroes as the King and Venizelos, the joint architects of the present prosperity of Greece."

Athens, via London, March 8.—The Journal Paris, which is regarded as a Venizelos organ, gives the following account of the crisis in Greece: "During the second sitting of the Crown Council, Premier Venizelos proposed that only one division of

OBITUARY

JONAS WATKINS

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir—Kindly grant me space in your esteemed paper to record the death of my uncle, Jonas Watkins, one of the heroes of the "Clan MacNaughton." He was a loyal member of the L.O.A. and also of the F.P.U. When the call for volunteers came he was one of the first to answer the call of his King and Country. His tragic death has cast a gloom on our settlement.

He leaves a mother, father, brother, and four sisters to mourn the loss of a good and true son, a fond brother and companion. To his parents and relatives I extend my sincere sympathy.

DELILA BARNES,
Summertort, N.D.B.,
Mar. 9, 1915.

LEANDER PRITCHETT

Dear Sir,—I wish, through the columns of your widely-read paper, to record the death of one of our best-known residents in the person of Mr. Thos. Leander Pritchett. Deceased, while hunting on Feb. 20, had the misfortune to get his left arm shot away by the exploding of his gun. All that medical aid could do was done for him in the Hospital at St. John's, on March 1 he passed away. The news of his death cast a great gloom over our harbor. The deceased was well-known and highly respected, and was one of the type of men too quickly passing from our midst.

His funeral was the largest seen here. Interment was in the C. of E. cemetery. To his bereaved relatives we extend our sincere sympathy.

A FRIEND,
Middle Brook, Mar. 8, 1915.

FORGING AHEAD!

That is the position of The Mail and Advocate, as each issue sees a larger sale. What about that WANT ADVT!

GREECE DIVIDED INTO TWO CAMPS ON WAR QUESTION

"M. Venizelos then pointed out the danger to which Greece was exposed by the threatening descent of the Austro-German forces on the Balkans, adding that since no guarantee has been offered by Austria or Germany that they would respect Greek interests, Greece was obliged to join the allies, who had given such a promise. He said he was convinced that on the allies winning not only were the present possessions of Greece guaranteed, but further advantage to her interests would accrue. To this N. Theotokis (former Premier and Minister of War), answered:

"I formerly advocated a pro-German policy, but now recognize that that policy seems obsolete and against public opinion."

"M. Rallis (a former Premier), then addressed the King, as follows:

"Your majesty knows well that I am an opponent of M. Venizelos. On this occasion, however, I am fully of his opinion and heartily congratulate him on the policy he wishes the country to pursue."

"M. Venizelos further stated his belief that Bulgaria was read to join the allies in an attack on Constantinople. The King, nevertheless, announced that taking into consideration the present international position,

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50 Children's Coats \$1.00
Men's \$2.20 Hats \$1.20
4000 Pieces Roompaper 12½c.
300 Ladies Blouses 72c.

And many other seasonable goods at prices that will clean them out.

ROBERT TEMPLETON.

333 Water Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED
MILK.



Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

COAKER ENGINE CAN'T BE BEATEN SAYS FISHERMAN.

Mr. W. F. Coaker, M.I.A.

Dear Sir,—Just a few lines concerning the Coaker Engine that I purchased from the U. T. Co. this spring. I have used this engine all the summer without any trouble or difficulty; it really works like a clock.

We had our traps twelve miles from the schooner and that engine used to go there twice a day for a month, making its forty-eight miles a day back and forth, and used to tow another trap boat with her, which made a difference of about seven miles in forty-eight, so she actually ran fifty-five miles per day while at Belle Isle.

At Mugford's Harbor she averaged about thirty-five miles a day from the 14th of August to the 10th of September. I would not change this engine for any other six horse power engine on the market, either for speed or simplicity of operation. I passed motors this summer up to nine horse power. I haven't seen one to go with her this summer.

I advise all who want a good strong and reliable engine not to refuse the Coaker Engine, for she is certainly the best on the market.

ELIAS KEAN.

DO IT NOW!

Its no use waiting till somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in The Mail and Advocate.

HELP THE POOR!

We hold 100 barrels of good
Partridge Berries
In air-tight packages, which we will deliver for
\$4.00 per barrel

We undertake to hand over to the Salvation Army funds for relieving destitution in St. John's half the proceeds of sales.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

A NEW MAP OF EUROPE

Britannicus—"English Review."

Judged by whatever test one chooses to apply, whether of numbers, reserves of men and wealth, or capacity to sustain a drawn-out industrial and financial crisis, the enterprise on which Germany has embarked seems doomed to failure. None the less, it would be the very height of folly to imagine that anything less than the utmost strength of which all and each of the Allies are capable will suffice for her overthrow. They are not to realize that in this war all of the Kaiser's subjects are as united and as passionately convinced of the justice of their cause as we are ourselves, or who conceive that the hardy German spirit has lost anything of devotion and self-sacrifice, or who delude themselves with the idea that victory is essential to the maintenance of the enemy's fighting power. To all Germans this is a desperate struggle for national existence, and no hallucination could be more mischievous than to attempt to distinguish between Prussia and Bavaria, militarism and "culture," the war-party and the nation. Germany is one in a sense she never has been one in all her history; she can place in the field probably not less than 6,000,000 men; fighting on her own territory, behind defences that nature and the utmost military skill have rendered all but impregnable, and with her back to the wall, she will put up a resistance that will cease only with the last cartridge and the last shell. Moreover, the unpredictable chances that surround all warfare, and especially by sea, may, for all one can tell, favor her fortunes. A naval force, however preponderant, is not an absolute guarantee of security so long as the hostile fleet is still in being. There is need, therefore, for a much clearer appreciation of the nature and magnitude of the task ahead of us than one can profess to discover among our people as a whole; and need also for a far greater concentration of energy and foresight than has yet been effected. We have begun a prolonged and bitter struggle in which victory will be achieved only by the maximum of effort. Given that maximum, it is hardly open to question that ultimately victory will follow. But nothing less than the maximum will be enough.

This war will rank among the most momentous in history for this if for no other reason, that it can only end in a reshuffling on a scale never before attempted of the political boundaries and arrangements of Europe. Which ever side wins there will be a new dispensation. But with this difference. No German triumph would ever be accepted as final by Russia and no readjustment of the European map traced by the Kaiser's sword would have even the smallest guarantee of stability. On the other hand, there is a chance that a victory for the Allies

would lead to something like a permanent settlement, if only its main principles can be explored and agreed upon in advance. That is why it is not, even now, premature to discuss in a general way the sort of peace that the Allies should aim at, or the sort of peace Germany hopes to impose. Among the many aspects of the war not enough attention has been given to the consequences of a German victory or to their bearing on British interests. We know in these islands pretty well why we are at war and for what, but the popular mind still only partially understands the effects of a possible defeat. Everybody is aware we are fighting to safeguard the independence of Belgium, but comparatively few have realized what the independence of Belgium means to us, and why it is a matter of life and death for us to preserve it. Even the lesson of the fall of Antwerp has been only half learned and its aftermath only faintly guessed. People have discussed its connection with the military operations in France as though that were the sum of its significance. The truth, of course, is that it is absolutely vital to every British interest to see that Germany is turned out of Belgium bag and baggage. If Germany wins not only will Antwerp become an unassailable German base menacing our whole southeastern coast, not only will every shred of Belgian independence have vanished, but Holland will share the same fate. The fates of the two countries are inextricably intertwined. To suppose that a triumphant Germany would quietly allow the Dutch to remain as they are now, astride the Scheldt and the Rhine, with the key to Germany's front door in their pockets, and barring her out from the full freedom of the North Sea, is to suppose what is not merely incredible but fantastically so. The whole Belgian and Dutch littoral would fall immediately and inevitably into German hands, and a series of German Gibraltors would spring up, the nearest of them only sixty miles from Dover, the furthest less than two hundred from Harwich or Sheerness.

A Germany permanently established on the Dutch and Belgian coasts and accumulating, behind their defences and within a few hours' steaming of our shores, the armed plant for an invasion of Great Britain, would mean that never again in this country should we have one moment's security. We should have to live year in and year out on a war footing, with naval estimates running into the hundred millions sterling. We simply could not stand the strain. Such a Power as Germany would then be would be irresistible. Our nerves, our money, would alike give out; our commerce would wither away. Whatever efforts we put forth Germany could surpass them. Secure in half a dozen unreachably strongholds from Antwerp and Flushing to the Kiel Canal, she would merely have to

wait and prepare. Our national existence would shrink into a shameful thing of ceaseless and subservient terrors. Our policies would be dictated from Berlin. A wave of Germany's hand, and we should be obliged to dismiss any Minister to whom she objected, just as France a few years ago under the proddings of the German ramrod had to dismiss M. Delcasse. And one day the blow would fall, and an immensely mightier blow than Napoleon ever had it in his power to deal. It would not be a raid; it would be an invasion. We might be able to repel it once, twice, three times. But it would be incessantly renewed. Our Fleet, whatever happened elsewhere and however great the need of it in other parts of the Empire, could never for a moment leave the North Sea. It would be tied down to the supreme necessity of guarding against Germany. Sooner or later, by the mere law of averages, Germany would break through. Great Britain would be invaded as Belgium and France have been invaded, but with a far greater passion of hatred, and these famous islands might sink, in the grim phrase of Sir Edward Grey, to be "the conscript appendage" of their German rulers. And these are not hypothetical possibilities, not things that may happen, but that must happen, if Germany wins and Belgium and Holland become parts of the German Empire. But a German triumph carries with it greater consequences than that. It implies the subjugation and dismemberment of France. It means that there would be nothing to prevent Germany's demanding the surrender of the whole French Colonial Empire and of whatever ports or naval bases on the northern coast of France she might care to choose. Such a victory as Prussia gained in the war of 1870 might, if it were to be repeated to-day, lead to Germany's being planted not only as our restless and hostile neighbor in Africa and Asia, but as our implacable enemy in Calais, Havre, or Boulogne, and disputing with us the very freedom of the English Channel.

Thus even if Germany avoids, as she can indefinitely, a decisive naval action, and if both the British and German fleets thereby come out of the war practically intact, a German victory on land would entail consequences utterly subversive of British security. What else it would entail in the pillaging of French wealth and territory and in the condemnation of the Balkans to an inferno of endless strife between Slav and Teuton, one need not stay to inquire. For it is evident that no such conditions of peace dictated by Germany, however lenient towards Russia, could ever be accepted by the Tsardom as more than a temporary armistice. If there is one thing that Europe should have learned by now it is that to multiply Alsace-Lorraine is to multiply wars, armaments and a chronic unrest. But if Germany were to reduce Russia and France to the point where they would feel obliged to sue for peace we should have merely a

starting-point for new wars, a war for the conquest of Holland, another for the expansion of German influence and power in the Balkans and along the Adriatic, and a third for the humiliation of Italy. And this would be so even if the Wilhelmstrasse asked little or nothing from Russia and contented itself with stripping France of her Colonies. Even, therefore, if Germany succeeded—it is an all but unthinkable contingency—in driving a wedge between the Allies and inducing or coercing some of them to make peace separately, it is clear that on the basis of German ascendancy there can be no durable tranquility in Europe. A victory for the Allies on the other hand, if properly utilized, ought to mean not only a very different Europe from any this generation has known, but one redrawn along the lasting lines of justice and nationality. There are those, I know, who look forward to something much more than this, who hope that as the result of this struggle the peoples of Europe will be equipped with a new set of dominant ideas such as will make war impossible, who anticipate the beginnings of universal disarmament, and who seem to take it for granted that kingship and its baneful concomitant of dynastic interests will disappear. That something really effective will be done to chain down militarism is very probable. It certainly will be done if the democracies are able to make themselves felt. It almost as certainly will not be done if the professional diplomatists take charge of the settlement. Nor is it likely that the prodigious task of remaking Europe along big lines of sanity and contentment will be adequately discharged unless popular opinion in the countries that will draft the final terms of peace is informed, vigilant and operative. We have had in the past diplomatic rearrangements without number. The Berlin Congress, the European Concert, such profound facilities as the diplomatic "settlement" of the Cretan and Albanian questions—it is vital to get clear of that whole atmosphere of fencing, timidity and make-believe. There must be clean sweeps, a bold use of the knife, and a firm subordination of monarchial and strategic fancies to the fulfilment of national desires.

Whatever the part taken by Great Britain in prosecuting this war to a victorious finish, her power and influence ought to be second to none in determining the subsequent reconstruction of Europe. We shall stand in a position of immense and beneficent possibilities, and it will be altogether our own fault if we fail to turn them to account. It was primarily to protect the independence of the small nations that we entered the war, and their future and security must be our first consideration. The union of severed peoples, the restoration of disrupted States, the simplification of European and especially south-eastern politics by satisfying the claims of blood and speech, the abolition of whatever prevents a distinctive and homogeneous group or race or nationality from deciding its own destiny and expanding to the full limits of its individual power and consciousness—it is to principles such as these that we must nail our colors. The end to be kept in view, said Mr. Asquith, at Dublin, is "the idea of public right." "What does it mean," he said, "when translated into concrete terms? It means first and foremost, the clearing of the ground by the definite repudiation of militarism as the governing factor in the relations of States and of the future moulding of the European world. It means next that room must be found and kept for the independent existence and the free development of the smaller nationalities, each with a corporate consciousness of its own. Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the Balkan States—they must be recognized as having exactly as good a title as their powerful neighbors, more powerful in strength and in wealth, to a place in the sun. And it means, finally, or it ought to mean, perhaps by a slow and gradual process, the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambition, for groupings and alliances, and a precarious equipoise, of a real European partnership, based on the recognition of equal rights, and established and enforced by a common will. A year ago that would have sounded like a Utopian idea. It is probably one that may not, or will not, be realized either to-day or to-morrow. But when this war is decided in favor of the Allies it will at once come within the range, and before long within the grasp, of European statesmanship." In much

the same sense Mr. Winston Churchill has outlined his idea of the new Europe. "Let us be careful," he said, "not to make the same mistake, or the same sort of mistake, as Germany made when she had France prostrate at her feet in 1870. Let us, whatever we do, fight for and work towards great and sound principles for the European system. The first of those principles which we should keep before us is the principle of nationality, that is to say, not the conquest or subjugation of any great community, or of any strong race of men, but the setting free of those races which have been subjugated and conquered. And if doubt arises about disputed areas of country, we should try to settle their ultimate destination in the reconstruction of Europe which must follow from this war with a fair regard to the wishes and feelings of the people who live in them."

The principle of nationality, modified in particular instances by a sort of local option—this is to be our guiding star. Let us see whether it will lead us. What sort of a Europe would emerge from the application of this convulsive principle to the existing system? Obviously whatever else would emerge, Austria-Hungary would not. That polyglot and inverted chaos, held together for so long by fears that have now ceased to terrify, a mosaic of racial antipathies, destitute of anything resembling a sense of common patriotism, is the very negation of all that is understood by the principle of nationality. I have never been among those who believed that Austria-Hungary would one day break up through the violence of its internal antagonisms. Is there, indeed, a single instance in modern history of a State, not shattered to pieces by a foreign foe, but shattering itself to pieces by the force of centrifugal reaction? Apart from the monarchy, the "dynasty, the Army, and what Palacky called the "international necessity" of Austria-Hungary, I have never felt it paradoxical to maintain that the defiant strength of the Dual Monarchy has been largely due to its very complexity; that the diversity of the enmities it contains has really made for equilibrium; and that there has been, in fact, a static quality in its cross-currents and cross-purposes, and in the intermingling of its multifarious opposites. But the war has necessarily shifted the whole angle from which the problem of the Dual Monarchy must be approached. If one can believe even half of the confident announcements of the General Staff in Petrograd, the spectacle presented by Austria-Hungary to-day is that of an Empire in process not merely of dissolution, but of annihilation. As a military Power it has apparently already been broken. As a State it seems equally destined to perish in unlamented violence; and such has been its diplomacy, such its governing incapacity, that three-fourths at least of its peoples hail its humiliating disasters and look forward to its ultimate disruption as the stepping-stones to a brighter future.

The vivisection of this "ramshackle Empire" in accordance with the claims of racial affinity has long been the speculative amusement of publicists. There is now a prospect of its being carried out in the concrete. The promise made in the name of the Tsar of the restoration of ancient Poland disposes of Galicia; Roumania will undoubtedly demand

Transylvania and union with her kinsmen; Serbia and Montenegro have established by war their right to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slavonia; the Magyars presumably would form an autonomous State of their own; Italy will certainly absorb the Trentino and Trieste, and possibly Pola and Fiume; and from the Czechs in Bohemia and Moravia there may be formed another self-governing State under the suzerainty of the Tsar. But if the principle of nationality is rigidly adhered to, the 10,000,000 German speaking Austrians and the districts they inhabit will necessarily be added to the German Empire, which would then become in very truth the Empire of the Germans. With what degree of enthusiasm the Prussians would welcome the incorporation of so many millions of Catholics, or the soft and easy-going Viennese would rejoice over the change from the Hapsburgs to the Hohenzollerns, I will not attempt to determine. But it seems clear that if Mr. Churchill's warning against subjugating any strong race of men and against setting up another Alsace-Lorraine meant anything, it meant that Germany is to be compensated for territorial losses in some directions by accessions in others. A victory for the Allies necessarily carries with it the surrender to France of Alsace and Lorraine, some readjustment of the Belgian frontier, probably by the annexation of Luxembourg, and perhaps, too, the restoration of Schleswig-Holstein to the Danes. At the same time the province of Posen is earmarked for the rounding off of the autonomous Poland. The calculation, therefore, appears to be that if these losses are offset by the magnificent acquisition of German-speaking Austria, Germany will have little or nothing to complain of, will harbor no resentment, will emerge a greater and a more homogeneous Power than she is to-day, and will be deprived of any excuse for mediating a new *revanche*.

There are many other questions like the future of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal and the means to be taken for rendering Prussian militarism impotent for further mischief, and the indemnity problem that lie rather outside the purpose of this article. On the other hand, the Balkans, as the classic home of racial convulsions, come well within its scope, and offer for all political cartographers a peculiarly tempting field. Speculation is narrowed down to the possibilities of recapturing the frame of mind that made the Balkan League the happiest, if all time he never saw a flag or heard a gleam of sunshine that has yet fallen across South-eastern Europe. It would be a fruitful day for Great Britain if, through the confidence of the smaller nationalities in our statesmanship, an accommodation could be effected that would take off the edge of Bulgarian resentment against her former Allies. With the malign influence of Austria-Hungary finally shaken off, the Macedonian question under British auspices might easily lend itself to a give-and-take settlement that Serbia could afford to offer and Bulgaria could afford to accept. There would then be left over little more than the question of Albania as a clear case for "local option." A Europe thus transformed in consonance with a central idea would assuredly be a more peaceful Europe than any that is likely to be the offspring of a Teutonic victory. An era of real contentment

and of expanding democracy may, if the peoples of the Allied Powers have the vision and the strength to will it, be the fruit of Germany's defeat. But Germany must be defeated first.

International Feeling Make War Impossible

Miss Jane Addams, who was the chief speaker yesterday afternoon at a meeting held under the auspices of the Collegiate Common Sense League for International Law and Order, told a large audience in St. Paul's Chapel at Columbia University, that there was already so strong an international feeling against war that it had become almost impossible. To show how strong this sentiment was, Miss Addams, who was introduced by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, cited a case related to her by an officer of the International Seamen's Union.

"After the war started, about half of the members of the union entered the navy," she said, "and an English boat manned by members of the union captured a German boat, on which were also union men. When the Englishmen brought in their captives they asked the Government to put the captives in charge. If the Government took them they would be treated as enemies, and as members of the union the Englishmen felt that the Germans were their friends. So they bought land outside London, put up some shacks on it, and there the German seamen were cared for by the English sailors out of the messenger funds of the union."

She then told of an eminent philologist who, when he learned that many of his associates, also men of distinction, had perished in the trenches, had said that he could not reconcile himself to the loss of these men whether they were his countrymen or in the ranks of the enemy. "This feeling of men as scientists must assert itself over the national feeling," said Miss Addams. "Already the larger life is there and must prevail over the other, which is more or less ephemeral. This war spirit cannot last in spite of the splendid patriotism upholding it. It is archaic."

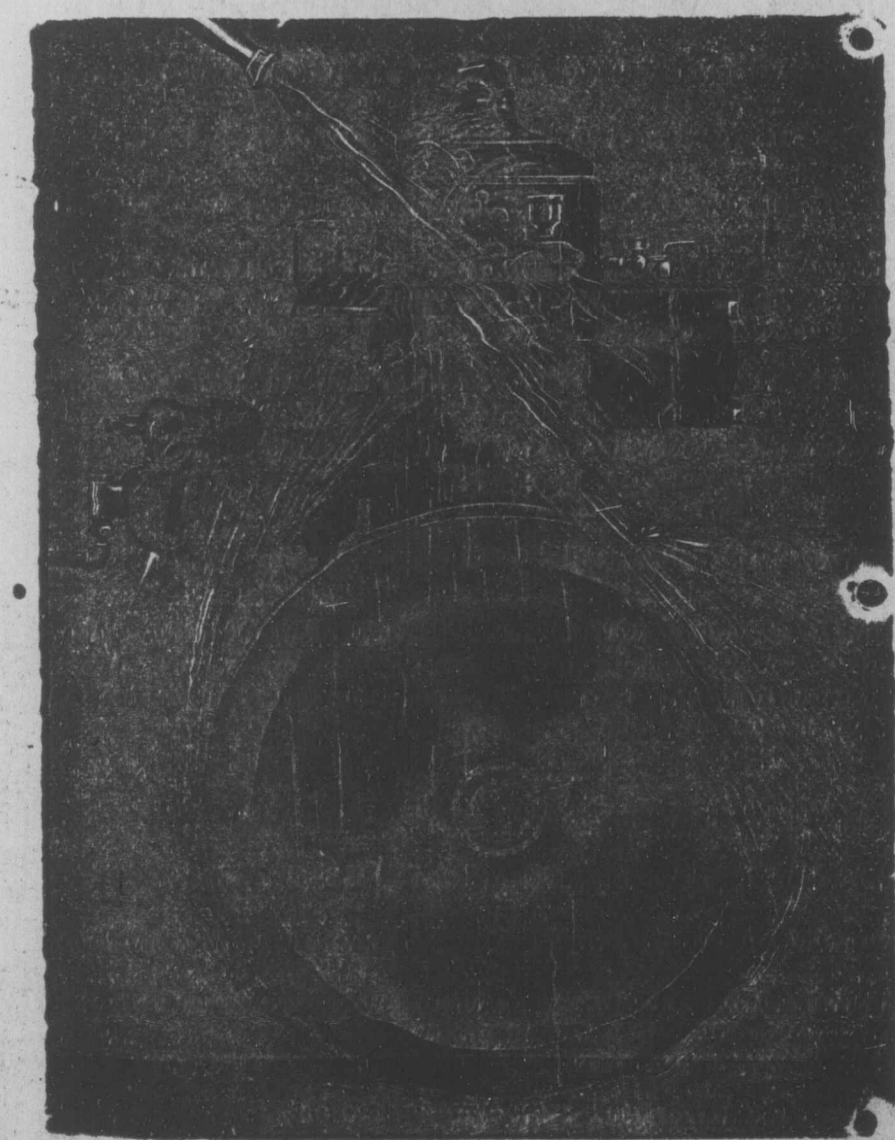
"There was one man, a Polish Jew," the speaker continued, "who was sparing another man with a bayonet, think of that in these days! And as the other man succumbed he threw up his arms and repeated the prayer for the dying in Hebrew. It was too much for the man who attacked him. His reason gave way. There are closed fields which take men back from the field. In spite of their patriotism, they will, and their splendid courage, they lose their minds."

"A reporter who was four months at the front told me that in all that time he never saw a flag or heard a drum. He said the men looked like sewer diggers. He said that with one battery in action the Captain was lying in a pool of water with his ear at a telephone. Every once in a while he would give an order and wearily the men would get up and fire and go down again. That was what they had been doing for days, and in the meantime their number had been reduced from eighty to twenty-six."

"It seems to me that the militarists should apologize to the world. The passivists can say at least that they are fighting to save human life." Pledges were distributed among those at the meeting, and the signers promised to oppose militarism and the militaristic spirit, and to endeavor to promote international law and order. Miss Addams also spoke at a noon meeting at the College of the City of New York, to inaugurate a series of meetings against war. New York Times, March 12th.

SOME CHALLENGE!

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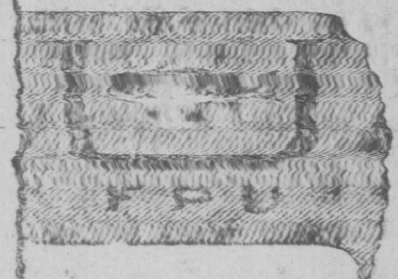
We have no large stock of those Engines and will not again handle 2 Cycle Engines, having decided to sell only 4 Cycle Engines after our present stock of Fraser's is sold. These Engines are new; not second hand Engines. Union members can secure them at last year's prices and terms. Send along your order promptly.

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(To Every Man His Own)

The Mail and Advocate

Published every day from the office of the Proprietors, 187 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

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

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Shame and Dishonour

In a couple of weeks the House of Assembly will be called together for the transaction of the Country's business, and what a spectacle will be presented to the Country, of a Government disgraced and discredited in the eyes of the people, a Government that never had the confidence of the Country at a Caucus that got into power by a minority vote, and that vote largely obtained through the most corrupt practices.

What a parody on self government it is. What an insult and an affront to a free and independent people, to have a party that the people have long ago wished to have the chance to turn from office, still in a position to rule and run the Country.

The latest exhibition of their contempt for the people is seen in their cowardly conduct respecting those Kean petitions.

The people of the Country, from every hamlet and village asked that Kean be forbidden to sail as Commander of a sailing ship. That request was ignored. To have ignored so universal a prayer displays an indifference to the wish of the people that is in itself enough to arouse the ill will of the Country.

But back of that lies the fact that that petition was itself an expression of the Country's recognition, that the Government was not doing its duty by the people.

Kean's conduct was the direct cause of a terrible calamity and a fearful loss of life. His conduct caused many an aching heart in this stricken Country, particularly among the Northern people who suffered most by the disaster.

Those heart broken people asked that Kean be kept on shore, and their humble prayer was supported by thirty thousand of their fellow countrymen. Their prayer has been spurned and the cause of all the pain and sorrow has gone again where the dictates of common decency, if nothing more were sufficient to have kept a man, a man of any sensibility from ever again venturing.

Two Judges of the Supreme Court have found Kean guilty of an error of judgment, still Morris has permitted the guilty one to go on his way unchecked.

If it had been a loss of a vessel, that an error of judgment had caused the responsible one would soon feel the rod of chastisement but as the loss was that of human beings, well, let the account be closed with a bluff at a judicial enquiry.

Morris stands by and sees this outrage being committed, and then has the effrontery to sit at the head of the Country's Government.

Was ever greater insult offered a free and independent people, was ever greater contempt shown for the expressed desires of people than this.

The way of the transgressor may be smooth in the beginning, but the end is paved with bitter regret.

Both Morris and Kean have the rough and painful part of the offender's path to travel.

Both will be given lots of time in shades of oblivion to regret their contumely. Their Country will shed them off and have no regrets for their shelving. In the evening of their days, shame will be their constant companion.

Remorse will burn into their brains, and self reproach will goad them. But, are we right, does remorse ever haunt the souls of such men as Morris and Kean, we fear may be not. Wounded vanity is more likely to be their scourge.

They early in their day aimed at going down into their graves, leaving behind them an honored name, or that which takes the place of honor in the estimation of some men, the distinction of having got by, and their baseness undiscovered. They failed to get by, they have been found out and now bitter chagrin is theirs.

"Die and get a good name" will scarcely hold good in regard to Morris and Kean. Both those gentlemen, even were they cats, would not even after the ninth annihilation get the good name, which the closing cover of the tomb is supposed to bring. Their grey hairs are not honored in life and history will repeat the tale of their evil ways with a shudder of disgust.

Both had rare opportunities for earning the respect and esteem of contemporary time and of leaving to posterity names writ in letters of fame, the one as a statesman who preferred honor to wealth, and who placed love of Country before all else after God, the other, though not a brilliant star in any respect, being yet a medium sized man had yet a chance to go down into the grave regretted and with a name to be remembered long in the history of the Country, as one who attained to fair fame and died a man respected.

Potato Culture

Some Practical Advice, by the Agricultural Expert of "The Denver Post."

—Eugene Grubb

Why is it that men will give the most careful study to any business before investing, and plunge willy nilly and without advice or thought into the business of agriculture?

A man would not think of starting a factory for the manufacture of automobiles without the most careful study of engines, of their functions and uses. No one starts a steel mill without knowing the history of steel, the chemical reaction necessary to its production, the methods used to obtain the desired end.

When it comes to the realm of agriculture, whether for profit, a livelihood or the fancy of a retired capitalist, ninety-nine out of one hundred men will buy a plot of ground, knowing nothing of its soil, counting little on its location, giving no thought to the demands of the markets, and plunge ahead on methods that same before there was even a thought that agriculture might be a science as exact as that of any other business of civilization. Perhaps the habit dates back to the days when an educated appetite found the acorns and roots of the wild plants insufficient and took the easiest and the easiest way to satisfy that demand.

All of which has its bearing on the subject of the potato. There are a half dozen fundamental problems to be considered by the grower. If any one of these factors is neglected, the fate of the grower is in the lap of chance—with every odds against the success.

There must be a knowledge of the culture methods—and in irrigated districts that phase must be more than guesswork. A week's delay or a day's advance may wreck the crop.

The varieties of seed must be chosen carefully and their adaptation to the climate and market conditions weighed and balanced.

There must be a knowledge of proper harvesting, with grading and standardization, so that a smooth, edible, high-grade potato may be delivered to the consumer.

Each one of these is important, but perhaps no factor is more important than the proper preparation of the seed bed. Nature fights hard to produce—but the odds must not be too great against her. There should be

weeds as their seeds germinate. Horse power is cheaper than hoeing. This elimination of the cultivator after the plant has started its growth saves the feeder roots of the plants. It is the corn culture method which aims at the preservation of the roots of that plant. The small crop of 1911 years ago has been supplanted by the large crops of to-day largely because modern methods save, instead of destroy, the feeder roots.

Just how important this is may be judged from the experiments of Prof. F. H. King of the University of Wisconsin. He carefully washed away the soil from the roots of a stalk of corn, carefully measuring the small roots that reach out for food through which the plant lives. He found that the total length of these small roots on this single stock was 5,280 feet—one mile of root for each stock. This experiment was made from a field that ran sixty bushels to the acre.

If it takes a mile of roots to feed one stock of corn, how long would they be for the potato, producing sixteen pounds in a single hill.

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Civic Commission

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir—In reading your paper on Saturday evening, I was greatly interested in the account of the meeting of the Civic Commission on Friday night, also with your remarks concerning the same.

It seems to me, sir, that another public meeting should be held, to protest against the high-handed actions of the Commissioners, in taking action on Mr. Lammey's report especially as the same gentleman is largely interested in the manufacture and sale of water pipes.

This seems to me to be a moderate kind of graft and it is time the citizens woke up and kicked about it. Where are the Citizen's Committee, who were so active a year ago, in getting the commission appointed? Why do they not come forward and demand that the Commissioners keep within the limits specified in their temporary charter from the Government.

Another thing, who appointed them to become public contractors. The stone they are going to sell belongs to the city, and was purchased to repair roads. Presently, when the roads of the city are in a condition to be repaired, after the winter, there will be a shortage, and tenders will have to be called for to supply more "spawls," and by the time these are supplied, and broken, the summer will be almost over, and what will be done, will be in such a hurry, that the work will not be able to be done properly and nothing is worse than roads which have been slovenly repaired.

They are asking for more time, to finish their work. As you say, Mr. Editor, had they confined themselves to the work they were appointed to do, they would not have to ask for more time. I suggest that another public meeting be called, and let the citizens enquire fully into the actions of the Commission, also protest against what was passed on, at Friday's meeting of that body. I shall probably write more later concerning this subject.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

March 22nd, 1915.

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"For those who die in war, and have none to pray for them."—Literary.

We lay a wreath of laurel on the sward.

Where rest our loved ones in a deep repose Unveiled by dreams of day earthly care, And, checking not our tears, we breathe a prayer. Grateful for even the comfort which is ours—

That we may kneel and sob our sorrow there, And place the deathless leaf, the rarest flowers.

Though Winter's cruel fingers brown the sod, It's dearer far than all the world beside!

Form's live again—we gaze in love and pride

On youthful faces prest close to our own.

Eyes smile to ours; we hear each tender tone. Grief's smart is softened—less the sense of loss.

This grave we have, at least, we're not alone!

And they must know of our unchanging love—

Our tender thoughts—our memory—our prayers!

And in our constancy, ah! each one shares

To whom death comes on distant battlefields, When life's last breaths are given the world's peace—

"There's one who'll mourn for 'me whose tears will flow'"—Not even a grave is theirs, unnamed, unwept! God rest their souls—the dead we do not know!

—Ella A. Fanning, in New York Times, March 12th.

STRAIGHT TALK

One year ago Bear Brand Rubbers were unknown in Newfoundland. To-day, everyone knows of them. Why? Because they have been in the public eye incessantly during the past twelve months. Mr. Dealer, what does this mean to you? It means that your customers will DEMAND Bear Brand. If you cannot provide them, they will go elsewhere. It means that if you stock Bear Brand, they will not lie unsold on your shelves. They will be constantly moving out, and you will be constantly moving new supplies in.

That is the result of our advertising. We KNOW we have a first class article. Your customers also know it, either from personal experience this winter, or from their friends' glowing accounts of their wearing qualities. People always buy the advertised article, and if they find it good, they buy again, and again, and always.

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Date— 1915.

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Anarchy Threatens Turkey

With the Fall of Constantinople Will Come a Reign of Bloodshed.

THE Turkish Empire is on the verge of anarchy unequalled in history, according to the missionaries from that country who arrived here yesterday from Naples on board the Carpathia, of the Cunard line. With the fall of Constantinople, they declare, the empire will crumble and the country will be given over to rapine, which the civilized nations of the world will be called upon to suppress.

Five of the missionaries returned from the vicinity of Jerusalem, where they have been attached to the Christian Alliance and Friends' Foreign Missions. They fled early in January to Alexandria, where they went on board the United States cruiser Tennessee, sent to protect American citizens. At that time, they said, discussion was rife throughout the empire and the army was mutinous.

German officers in command of the regiments are unable to control the Turks, who resent the intrusion of the infidels, as the Teutons are called, and the soldiers are secretly urged to mutiny by the Turkish military officers, who feel that their honor has been snatched.

Loath to Give Details.
So fearful were the missionaries of the effect their reports of conditions might have on other missionaries and foreigners in the Turkish Empire that they were loath to tell their stories. Those who came from Jerusalem and contiguous cities are: Miss Alice Whitaker Jones, principal of the Friends' Girls' School at Jerusalem; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kelsey, of Ramallah, in charge of the Christian Alliance Mission there; Mrs. E. Meade, Friends' Girls' School, Jerusalem; and Miss F. M. Parsons, attached to the Jerusalem mission of the Christian Alliance.

The condition of the Jews in particular throughout the Turkish Empire all say is particularly frightful. They are being beaten, robbed and sent out of the country. Those who are strong enough are being drafted into the army and those who through malnutrition, age or infirmities are unable to do heavy manual labor.

Miss Jones told of seeing hundreds upon hundreds of Jews marched through the streets of Jerusalem between Turkish soldiers to a railway in course of construction ten miles away.

"They were frail and white and they staggered from weakness, but

Congo, where Mr. Crane is principal of the Southern Presbyterian Mission. Luapo is far inland in the Congo country, five and half degrees below the equator, but there, as in Europe, a fierce war is raging between natives and French troops from the French Congo on the one hand and German native troops from German East Africa on the other.

"All about us for months there has been fighting," said Mr. Crane. "The natives fight with great ferocity and comparative enjoyment. They are all will drilled and provided with modern weapons, and in the main commanded by white officers.

Potash From The Ocean

KELP AS A SOURCE OF POTASH THE VERY VALUABLE FERTILIZER FOR POTATOES AND CORN, NOW ATTRACTING GREAT ATTENTION IN THE UNITED STATES

LAST week we referred to the potash which is found in ocean water. While the proportion is small, when we consider the vast extent of the ocean, we can understand what a vast quantity of this material the salt water of the globe contains.

As we explained last week, some of the nitrogen, phosphorus and lime which are leached out of the soil into the ocean are returned in the form of fish and shells. Immense quantities of these elements will get back in this way. In somewhat like manner potash is now being taken out of the ground in various parts of the country, tested the water from salt wells, and inland lakes and ponds; dug up the crust from the beds of old ponds; in fact hunted in every nook and corner for potash. There is plenty of it in the country; some of the granite rocks in New England contain eight and 10 per cent. of this potash, but the cost of making it available thus far has proved so high that practical work along this line has been abandoned. The present high cost of potash may start it up anew, and it is more than probable that in the future a method of extracting this granite potash that will correspond to Liebig's discovery of dissolving phosphate rock, will be worked out.

Aboriginal Fertilizers.
The earliest settlers on the Atlantic coast found the Indians using fish and kelp as a fertilizer for their corn. No one knew anything about agricultural chemistry at that time, but it was evident that when fish alone were used for a number of years, the corn failed to give good results. When wood ashes or kelp were used along with the fish, the corn "came back" and made a good yield of stalk and grain. Those old timers did not know what was the trouble with the corn, or rather the fertilizer. Modern science tells us that the fish contained nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but no potash. After a number of years with the use of fish alone, the available potash in the soil was used up. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and you might say the same thing about a fertilizer, and when the potash in the soil has been exhausted, it is not a matter of putting on nitrogen and phosphoric acid to obtain a good yield, you will not get it until you put in potash once more. The wood ashes and the kelp contain potash, and when this was applied the ground once more

"We have seen troops dash through the settlement, and at times have heard the rattle of musketry, but Luapo, when we left, had not been attacked."

Mr. Crane says conditions in the Belgian Congo have been greatly bettered since King Albert ascended to the Belgian throne. Until the war broke out scientific forces from that country were combatting the native diseases and trying to stamp out malaria and jungle fevers.

The missionary and his wife are on a year's furlough. They will go to Atlanta, Ga., from here.—New York Times.

ter of hauling kelp as it is thrown up by the storms, back to their farms, where it is usually spread upon grass and grain. It usually gives fair results, although quite slow in its action. Investigation shows that at certain points along the Pacific coast there are immense growths of a giant form of kelp which not only grow to immense size, but contain much more potash than other growths along the Atlantic coast. There are several varieties of these fertilizing kelps which are well described in the pamphlet referred to. There are two of them which are especially useful for fertilizing purposes. These two varieties appear to be able to obtain more potash than the others. The following table gives an idea of the composition of wet kelp, as it comes out of the water, as compared with other well-known materials:

Horse manure, solid	0.44	0.35	0.17
excrement	1.55	1.50	0.17
Fresh urine	73.27	50	60
Green Alfalfa	75.30	72	45
Cow peas	78.81	27	31
Street sweepings, Washington, D. C.	86	55	55
Wet kelp	85.00	30	2.50

It will be seen that this green kelp as it is taken out of the water contains in each ton 50 pounds of potash, as compared with only about seven pounds in solid stable manure, and only about 11 pounds in street sweepings.

Growth of Kelp.
The variety of kelp most useful for fertilizing makes an annual growth of about 50 feet. It is usually found in localities where strong tides or heavy surf abound. It is strongly attached to the rocks at the bottom of the ocean, and grows upward rapidly through the water. The upper part of the kelp terminates in a hollow bulb known as the pneumatocyst. This enables the plant to float, and is thus held up into the sunlight. This kelp, Nerecystis, is an annual. Another type is a perennial and reaches an average length of 100 feet. It is somewhat different from the other, in shape and appearance, but like it has this power of accumulating potash and holding it in its stem and branches. These kelps grow so rapidly that after they are cut off below the surface they immediately start out and grow again, so that after 40 to 60 days they are as large as they were before they were cut. The quality of these kelps scattered all the way from Alaska down to Lower California is almost beyond calculation. At one single point near Santa Barbara is a grove of about four square miles, which would yield 320,000 tons of wet kelp at one cutting or

16,000,000 pounds of potash from this one bed. In south-eastern Alaska the Government report shows 8,000,000 tons of wet kelp already surveyed. Of the total amount of kelp surveyed along the coast it is reported that 2,800,000 tons are easily available.

Composition of Kelp.

We have already seen the average composition of the wet kelp as it is taken up from the ocean as sold for fertilizing purposes. This kelp is dried and chopped fine or ground. The average composition of one variety of this kelp known as Nerecystis when dried is as much as 21.49 per cent. The composition of the other variety known as Macrocystis, is 13.63 per cent. Here is a greater amount than the per cent. of potash found in the German salt known as kainit. Thus we have in these vast deposits of kelp immense amounts of potash, and we begin to grasp the size of the accumulations of the potash in the ocean, even though we see how small the actual percentage may be. The whole thing is yet in a crude state of development, but with this vast supply at hand can we say that the ingenious American people will stand by and let this great wealth remain undeveloped?

Gathering the Kelp.

At present the method of gathering this kelp for market might be compared to the process of harvesting grain. A machine is used somewhat after the principle of a reaper or mowing machine. Those who have seen a header at work in a Western harvest field can realize how this machine works. The machinery is arranged at the front of a barge. The harvester drops down into the water in front of this barge, and is operated by a gasoline engine. At the front of the apparatus is an old-fashioned cutting bar about 10 feet in length, of much the same type as that used on a reaper. As the barge moves slowly forward this cutting bar chops off the kelp deep under the water. Back of the knives of this cutting bar is a belt, not unlike the arrangement used on a hay loader. This belt running on an endless chain, brings the kelp up out of the water as it is chopped off by the cutting bar. At the top the kelp drops into a cutter which chops it up into short pieces, and a conveyor carries it to a large scow along side the barge, much as the heads of grain cut off by a header in a harvest field are carried to a wagon moving along side. The chopped-up kelp on the barge is later taken to shore, where it is dried and ground up reasonably fine, when it is ready for use as fertilizer.

Money Value.

The Department of Agriculture figures that on the basis of prices for potash obtained on the Pacific coast a ton of this dried and ground kelp is

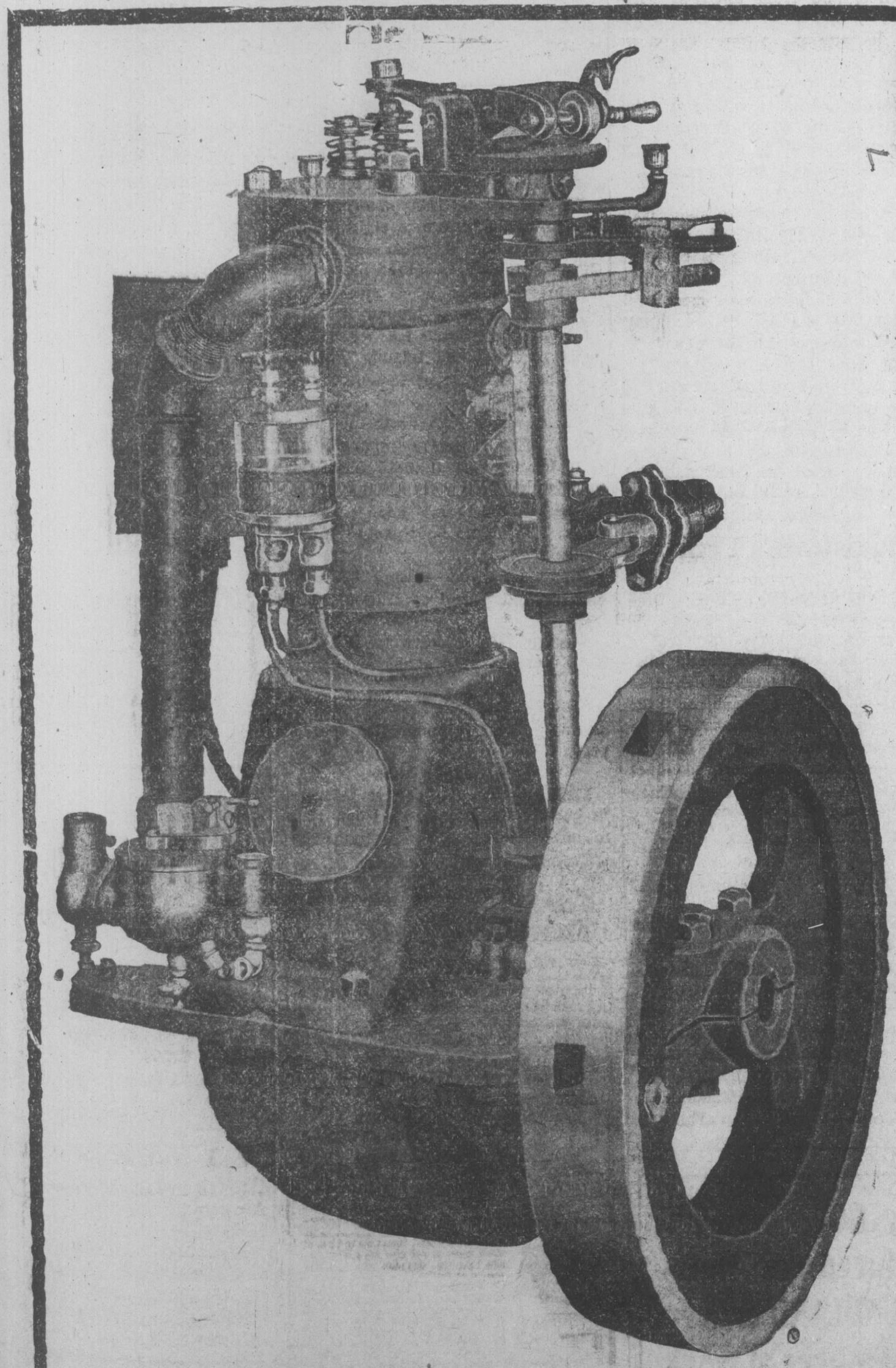
worth \$22.94. On the prices which would be figured in the wholesale markets of the East, the figures show a value of \$10.24 for the potash and \$6.21 for nitrogen, or a total of \$16.45 for a ton of the dried kelp. In small scale operations the product obtained from this simple process of cutting, chopping and grinding, is a coarse grey powder. A cubic foot of it weighs 51 pounds. It does not absorb moisture readily, but when it has become wet, it swells and usually becomes sticky. The chief value, of course, would be as a potash fertilizer. It is said experiments have shown that the kelp is quite as effective as the potash salts used, being compared with muriate and kainit. Of course, the industry is now in its infancy. It cannot be said that this kelp potash is anything more than promising; at the same time there are such vast quantities of it in sight, and the need of potash is so great, that we feel confident methods will be found in the future to make larger quantities of it available, and that it will be used in larger and still larger quantities. In connection with it, will be used the vast quantities of fish waste now thrown away at the canneries along the Pacific coast. Millions of tons of this valuable material have in the past been wasted. In the interests of civilization this must sooner or later be saved. The process must be found for drying or condensing this fish waste, and combining the nitrogen and the phosphoric acid which it contains, with the potash in this kelp. Then we may truly say that after leaching the land for ages as it has done, the ocean begins to give back its value to feed mankind.—Rural New Yorker.

When Belgium gets ready to re-establish herself, she ought to amend her flag by abolishing that yellow stripe in it. That's the only yellow Belgium has shown, and it doesn't seem appropriate.—Peoria Journal.

That this war means the end of kings is a possibility, but that it means the end of a good many plain people is a certainty.—Cleveland Leader.

The final issue of this terrible war should be, not the humiliation of any one power, but the destruction of militarism, which made the war possible.—Christian Endeavor World.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS



THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

READ THIS! To The Fishermen:

"THE COAKER" Kerosene Motor Engine Is The Favourite!

A Motor Engine made for The Union Trading Co.

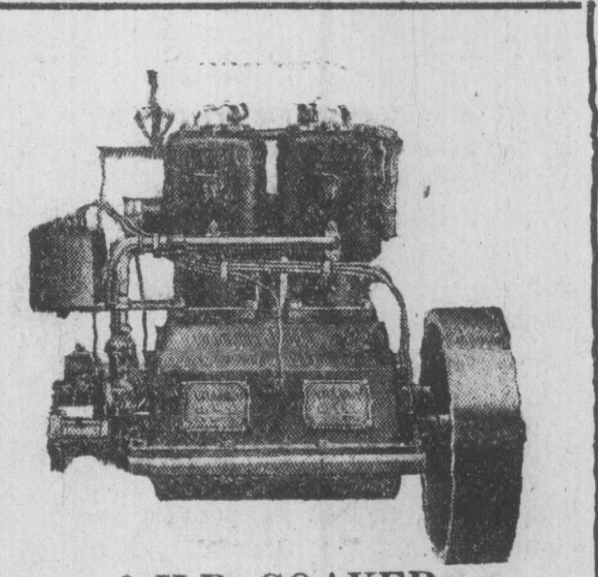
by the Largest Motor Engine Manufacturers

in America is now available to the Fishermen.

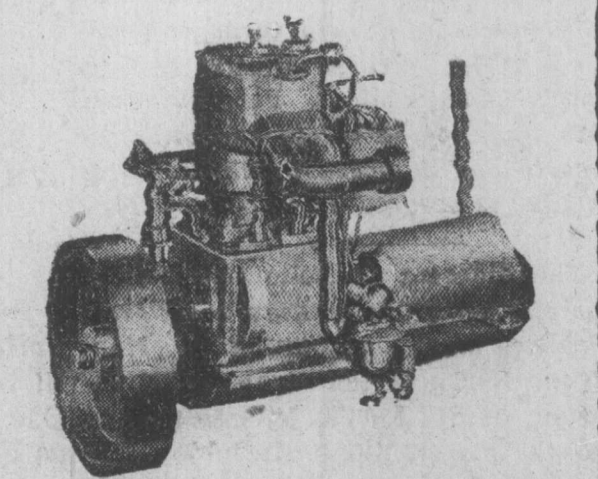
The "Coaker" 4 Cycle Engine can be operated on half the oil consumed by a 2 Cycle Engine. This Engine's power is equal to double the power of some 2 Cycle Engines. It is made for Fishermen's use and expressly for Trap Skiffs and the large size Fishing Bullies. It is sold to Union Members at wholesale prices, all commission and middlemen's profits being cut out. We have contracted for the manufacture of 1000 of these Engines. We sell no engine but the "Coaker." We have them on exhibition at our wharf premises. We carry parts and fittings in stock. We will arrange reasonable terms of payment to meet the requirements of men unable to purchase for cash. WE GUARANTEE THE ENGINE. Write for particulars and terms, applying to Chairmen of F. P. U. Councils concerning this Engine. We confidently recommend the Engine as being of the very best make and material, of being exactly what is needed for the Fishermen's use and GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work; it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on Gasolene, and when started, operates on Kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "Coaker." We have sold 200 of these Engines the past spring and all are giving splendid satisfaction. No other firm can sell you a similar engine. We possess the sole rights to sell this Engine in Newfoundland. The man who buys a "Coaker" Engine from us saves \$50 on a 6 H.P., \$80 on a 8 H.P. and \$40 on a 4 H.P. Engine.

We have the 4, 6, and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "Coaker" Engines, all 4 Cycle make. We also sell 2 H.P. 2 Cycle Engines for small boats. This 2 H.P. Engine is fitted with a Kerosene adapter. No agents will be employed to sell these Engines. We will do our work through the Councils of the F. P. U. Send along your orders for Spring delivery. For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



8 H.P. COAKER.



4 H.P. COAKER.

The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd.

Coaker's Plans Embrace Everyone

It is strange how murder will out. No matter how secret or exclusive the design, information will get abroad, and after a little investigation, behold the case is exposed. It will not appear strange to our city or our out-port friends this information, "that every means was sought to exclude the Union men from going to the seal fishery this year; that no F.P.U. man would be given a ticket if he as much as winked a Union wink; that a few Government strumpers were sent around the bays to offer berths to non-Union men only, and that a member of the honorable the Executive Council had his pockets filled with those of the sealers who would shout "down with the F.P.U."

Did the F.P.U. know this, is asked? Why, of course, the F.P.U. knew it, and Coaker knew it. It was known when the night was made to secure \$4.50 for fat, and it is mostly non-Union men who will get the benefit of this victory.

Coaker wants every man to get his due, whether he be a member of the F.P.U. or not. The seventy-eight poor fellows who lost their lives through the negligence of Abram Keen's blundering, were not all F.P.U. men, but the Union and those at its head, set as much for the non-Union men as the one who was of the F.P.U.

"A man is a man for a that" and when the non-Union man gets his \$4.50 Coaker and the Fishermen's Union will be glad for that man's sake and the sake of his little ones. When berths were being given out, "No Union man need apply," he wasn't wanted—but now when Four Dollars and Fifty Cents are to be paid—non-Union men will apply and get it too.

This, to our mind, is tangibly returning good for evil—and somehow or another it would seem as if good will triumph. Wait and see.

ENLISTED

The Volunteer's Roll now numbers 1390, five more names having been placed thereon on Saturday: St. John's—Jas. L. Day, Wm. Wadsworth, Geo. Noseworthy, Ed. Dunphy. Elliston, T.B.—Lewis Clouter. Yesterday the regular church parade was held, a large number of men attending. After church the men were given leave for the day.

THE NICKEL

When Manager Kiley at the beginning of the Lenten season, announced that the Nickel earnings would all be devoted to charity, the people determined to help him out in a whole-hearted manner, and they have right loyally kept their promise. Night after night the Nickel is crowded, and people feel that their few cents placed there is a heavy investment. And it is. You get a good clean show—you help to help the poor—you get every bit of worth of your money, of course. So go up again to-night. New and splendid programme.

Grand Lodge, L.O.A.

Grand Lodge, L.O.A.—The Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Orange Association closed a most successful session at Carbonear on Saturday last.

The officers elected on Friday for the ensuing year are as follows:— P. G. M.—R. A. Squires. D. P. G. M.—J. C. Paddester. J. D. P. G. M.—E. J. Samson. P. G. Chaplain—Major W. H. Cave. P. G. Secretary—Jordan Milley. P. G. Treasurer—J. S. Currie. P. G. Lecturer—Dr. A. C. Forbes. P. G. D. of C.—J. W. Mercer. Auditors—H. V. Hutchings and Geo. Langmead. P. G. Deputy Secretary—R. J. Ivany.

Course of Lectures

The spring course of popular entertainments at the Grenfell Hall, Seaman's Institute opens this evening at 8.30.

Rev. W. H. Thomas—one of our most popular lecturers—will relate the pleasures of "A Trip through Belgium," which will be illustrated by special lantern slides. Patriotic songs will be rendered before and after the lecture and a pleasant and profitable evening is assured all who attend.

The different Catholic Societies of the city are going to show their great pleasure of the appointing of Monsignor Roche to the dignity of Archbishop of St. John's, by making him several presentations after his consecration to the holy office. The Holy Name Society, Society of the Blessed Virgin, the T.A. and Star Societies are all going to show their love and loyalty to His Grace Elect.

A store on New George Street West was entered Saturday night, and a quantity of cigarettes stolen. The proprietor has reported the theft to the police, and an arrest is likely to follow.

SEALING NEWS

Copies of messages received from S.S. "Nascopic" via Fogo, to Job Brothers and Company, Limited—March 20th, 1915.

Saturday evening—15 miles E.N.E. Cape John Boothie. Florida alongside. Passed few whitecoats and carcasses left by landsmen this afternoon. Cannot judge as to prospects; large sheets difficult to get through; occasional lakes water making progress easy: can only work leads.

Boothie steaming well; Ballaventure good way astern. Weather foggy; light breeze from north; all well.

"7 Sun. evening, Mar. 21, 1915.—Unable to move much to-day; trying to get west towards Horse Islands. Old heavy plentiful captain's opinion; whitecoats near. Snowstorm, steady breeze from N.W. now. Weather very thick all day. Boothie and Florida alongside.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Prince's Rink closes for the season to-night. The proceeds will be devoted to a benefit for the ice men.

The Post Office was besieged by a small army of letter and newspaper seekers yesterday afternoon, following the arrival of the Express.

Now that the real fine weather is getting around to us, some of our belated shipping ought to reach port.

The R.C. Mission for the men of the Cathedral Parish was begun this morning. Fr. Cox gave some excellent instructions after Mass. The Mission will close on Thursday morning.

The new Church of England building now in course of erection at Sandy Point barely escaped destruction from the flames of the old building which was totally destroyed there on Saturday morning last.

With the exception of the news of the wounding of Lieut-Commander Howley in the recent Dardenelles engagement, nothing further has been received in the city. Interest, however is keen re any of our boys being in the fight and some future information is eagerly looked for.

On Saturday afternoon the Mail and Advocate made mention of a poor family by name of Louis who live on the South Side Road and who were in a sad state of destitution. Saturday night several kind-hearted people visited the house and gave much assistance to the family.

Messages received by a gentleman in the city on Saturday last state the regrettable fact that Engineer Lieut-Commander Howley, son of Mr. J. P. Howley, was badly injured when the H. M. S. Irresistible was sunk in the bombardment of the Dardanelles.

We hope however that the news may not be as serious as at first reported.

PERSONALS

Lieuts. Alderdice, Nunn and Wighton are on the Express due tonight.

Dr. L. Paterson is a passenger on the inward express.

Capt. A. O'Brien, and Lieut Charles Ayre have remained over at Halifax where they arrived by the Hesperian.

Rev. F. R. Cox who had been unwell the last couple of days is again O.K. and energetically at work.

Mr. Jerry Dee, who had been on the West Coast on fishery business, returned to the city by Saturday night's train.

Mr. Joseph Judge, our Pioneer Judge in horse-flesh, is importing fifteen horses from P. E. I. and is looking to their arrival this week.

Mr. Richard Power, Cooper of Springdale St., who had been very ill last week is coming around again O.K., and shall be around as active as ever in a day or two.

Mr. George Sommerville of G. M. Barr's origin, who arrived from New York last week, reports conditions in that city as normal. Mr. Sommerville says that judging from appearances, the war has had no effect on the financial status in the U. S. Big factories are retaining their help at current wage, and business in general appears to hold its usual jest.

Holy Name Society

The Holy Name Society held a large gathering yesterday afternoon in the St. Bonaventure's Aula Maxima, when Fr. Cox delivered a lecture on "Irish Wit and Humour," and which was heartily enjoyed by all. Pres. Walsh introduced the Rev. Lecturer and at the close a hearty vote of thanks proposed by the Rev. Director, Fr. Sheehan, was accorded Fr. Cox.

Last night the body was entertained to a musicale, the Rev. Fr. Nangle contributing largely to the pleasant of the evening.

Musical Entertainment

At a musical entertainment held in the Haymarket Ice Rink, Edinburgh, Scotland, under the auspices of the Royal Scots and in aid of their War Emergency Fund, an ice hockey match was put on between selected teams from the 1st Newfoundland Regiment which proved the most enjoyable item on the programme. The following were the teams:—

First Team—N. Hunt, C.G.M.S. Strong, Lieut. R. H. Tait, E. Mann, Corporal Churchill, E. Winter and Corporal Remond.

Second Team—L. Corporal Dunnham, Corp. Herd, L. Corporal Hutchings and W. Dunn.

Lieut. Rendell acted as umpire, the match ending in a draw of one goal each.

C. M. B. C.

Mr. J. W. Withers was the speaker at yesterday's meeting of the C. M. B. C., and he delivered a very pleasing memoir on the war situation. Mr. Withers in a very able manner told of the progress of the German people the last half century, and all because of the unity of those people to bring themselves into the foremost circles of educational benefits, and also the fact that her leaders and people worked for the benefit of a Germany first in the hearts of her countrymen.

Germany, however, though a big factor in the educational and scientific world had made one great mistake, and that was the error of building her might and power, on a purely materialistic creed, and here shone the weakness of her morals. Germany teaches that might is right, and which is an altogether false doctrine. This she must fall.

The address was a very clever one and the large attendance expressed their very great appreciation of Mr. Withers' kindly entertaining discourse by voting him a hearty return of thanks. The Rev. J. Brinton presided.

N.S.B. Troops in Edinburgh Castle

Many of the Pioneer Colonials of Newfoundland were Scotsmen, and it is peculiarly fitting that the men of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment should put in part of their training in the land from which many of them claim ancestry. During the last 3 months the first contingent of volunteers from Britain's senior colonies have been undergoing severe military training at Fort George, and on Friday the men took up quarters in Edinburgh Castle.

For some days past an advance party, who came straight from Newfoundland, have been billeted in the castle, and these men were drawn up on the platform at the Waverley Station when their comrades from the North arrived in two special trains.

Lord Provost Inches was on the platform, and after welcoming the commanding and other officers, addressed the men of the regiment. He said he came to extend to them a hearty welcome, not only from the Lord Provost, magistrates and council, but from the citizens of Edinburgh. The appreciated the patriotism of the men of Newfoundland in coming at this time to the assistance of the Mother Country, and he hoped that the reception with which they would meet from the citizens of the Scottish Capital would be one that would earn their heartiest goodwill.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burton returned thanks on behalf of the regiment for his Lordship's words of welcome. From Weekly Scotsman, February 27th.

The Annual Meeting of the St. John's Seal Skinners Association will be held in the T.A. Hall on Tuesday 23rd inst. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Full attendance requested.

By order GEO. R. COOK, Secretary.

"Europe in Arms"—The Titanic War of the Nations.—This is the best book of the season on the War. Profusely illustrated, giving graphic descriptions of battles on Land and Sea. Price only 27c. Postpaid. GARLAND'S Bookstores.—mar22,31,m,w,f

SHIPPING

S.S. Portia left St. Josephs at 6 p.m. yesterday going west.

S.S. Stephano arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock this morning.

S.S. Tobiasco, 10 days from Liverpool arrived at the Farness Withy Co at noon, bringing a large mail, 600 tons general cargo and 2 passengers.

The S.S. Durango sails for Liverpool to-morrow afternoon taking a mail and small freight of fish and oil.

The Duane is now on dock, and receiving a thorough overhauling prior her taking up the summer service.

Ss. Ethie was at Merashaen yesterday morning.

Ss. Steigle left Flaccidia at 8.20 a.m. yesterday for Western ports.

The Ss. Sagona arrived at Port au Basques 10.30 Saturday night, from Louisbourg. She brought over a hundred packages of mail matter across.

S.S. Durango, Capt. Chambers, 5 days from Halifax arrived to the Farness Withy Co on Saturday evening, bringing a small mail and a few hundred tons of cargo. She takes a small freight and English mail and leaves for Liverpool this evening.

OBITUARY

JOHN SYME

The funeral of the late John Syme took place yesterday from the family residence, Waterford Bridge Road, and was very largely attended by citizens of all classes who turned out to pay their last tribute of respect to a worthy and much respected fellow-citizen.

The deceased was identified with Scottish Freemasonry, being a member of Lodge Harbor Grace and the District Grand Lodge furnished a Guard of Honor—the following "chief officers" acting as pall bearers:—D.G.M., C.R. Duder, P.D.G.M. John Cowan, D. G. Warden, G. W. Gushue and J. McIntyre, D. G. Secy. H. E. Cowan and D. G. Treasurer R. G. Ash.

The officiating clergyman was Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, who conducted the service at the home and also at the graveside.

Interment was at the General Protestant Cemetery, Riverhead. Mr. S. G. Collier being the undertaker.

Thos. Anderson, Esq., principal of the Presbyterian College, will lecture to the members and friends of St. Andrew's Club in their Rooms on Wednesday evening, at 8.30 p.m. The subject will be "The Alternatives to Socialism." An interesting lecture is promised all who attend.

CHARLES FRANCIS

On March 3rd there passed to the great beyond at the ripe old age of 90, one of our most respected residents in the person of Charles Francis. Deceased enjoyed good health up to a short while before his death. Mr. Francis was well known, both at home and abroad, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn the loss of a good and true friend. He leaves five sons, one daughter and many grand children, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

L. B. F. Gander Bay, March 15, 1915.

Lecture at Grenfell Hall

There was a very large gathering at the Grenfell Hall last night to hear the Illustrated Scriptural lecture.

Supt. Jones took as his topic for the evening "The Creation," the lesson being taken from the opening chapters of Genesis. Some magnificent lantern views of land, water and sky were displayed, depicting the various wonders of creation, as created and governed by the All-Wise Ruler of all, viz. the God we all adore.

During the evening Miss Taylor very pleasingly rendered a sacred solo, and the well-known hymn, "For those in Peril on the Sea" and "God Save the King" brought to a close a pleasant Sunday evening's hour in the Grenfell Hall.

A workman named Hartery was injured this morning at the dock. The man was engaged doing repair work on the Dundee, when his hand coming in contact with some sharp instrument was badly cut. First aid was rendered, and the injured man made as comfortable as possible.

The news from our sealing fleet up to date has not been of the bright, but to-day's report ought to be of more cheering nature. No doubt the fleet will have good news to transmit this afternoon, and we may look forward to "panning items" in a few hours.

LOCAL ITEMS

The weather along the line today is calm and fair, conditions which likewise exist in the city.

The local train via Brigus, arrived into the city at 12.30 with several passengers, mostly suburban folks who will return to their homes to-morrow.

The funerals of the late Mrs. Glynn and Mr. R. Coady took place yesterday, being very largely attended.

Interment was at Mount Carmel, the undertaker being Mr. N. J. Murphy.

The R. N. Co's report that the steamers, Bruce, Glenoe and Home will make an effort to get away from Trepassay this p.m. where they have been detained for over three weeks.

It was reported yesterday that this morning that the Ballaventure had had one of her propeller blades damaged, but enquiry of Harvey and Co. does not verify the rumor. It is simply the sealing liar again.

Things are quiet in police circles of late, and on Saturday night only two arrests were made the offenders getting their "free air parties" Saturday forenoon on paying the regular fee.

A resident of the Coulds lost a valuable horse whilst coming to town this morning. The animal perished on the road much to the consternation of its owner, who can ill afford the loss at this particular time.

The report that the Desola will be raised from her submerged position at the dock pier by a local engineer may be a myth, but the ship herself is nothing of the kind. On the contrary, she is a nuisance to all shipping entering into the dock or berthing at the Reid premises and marine circles report that the vessel will have to be destroyed anon if no better solution of her removal is forthcoming.

Great praise is due Rev. Fr. Nangle for his kindly interest, from the first in our volunteers, and only this morning the Wandering Scribe heard of some particular information which goes to show the good heart and help of the kindly father, "Boys will be boys—and when a few of our boys lived up to the individual help and saved the situation.

Italy, like some of our Government "big bugs" has been a long time on the fence, and from to-day's messages it would seem that she is going to be with the allies. The news that Italy is asking the German population to vacate the country, will be acceptable to all. Compensation gives some 65,000 Germans in that country, and there will be a big deportation of bag and baggage.

Canadian newspaper to hand, contains a column or two of financial ratings of some of our local business men. The information is most unreliable, and the gentlemen mentioned in the article would like to know who the informant to the paper in question is? If it is necessary that certain figures must be given to support sources, abroad, people who struggle the data should be certain of their facts, as such is likely to have a marked effect on the financial standard of home commerce.

Magistrate's Court

Two laborers for getting drunk were fined \$1.00 each or had to go down for 3 days.

Another laborer, drunk and disorderly in his own house had to find two sureties of \$30.00 each or take 30 days sojourn at the Lake Side.

Constable Whalen had 4 citizens up for loose and disorderly conduct on the street on 14th. inst. They were ordered to pay all costs.

Kyle's Passengers

The Gulf steamer, Kyle, arrived at Port aux Basques at noon yesterday with the following saloon passengers:—W. Allison, W. A. Parsons, J. Morris, Dr. L. Paterson, H. G. Wisdom, Jno. Hiscock, N. H. Alderdice, E. Percey, Mrs. B. Lilly, Miss S. E. Parsons, Mrs. E. Newman, Mrs. M. Sebastian, Miss W. A. Shannahan, J. Nunn, C. Wighton and L. Carbery.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEWFOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

AN APPRECIATION

Commander MacBermott, R.N., H. M. S. Calypso, St. John's, N. F.

Dear Sir,—It is but just that I should submit the following to your notice.

As you are aware the above ship under my command left St. John's, 18th February with 200 R. N. S. ratings from your ship under the command of Capt. Alan Goodridge. On their arrival on board the "Mongolian" Capt. Goodridge at once established regular discipline and routine. This he maintained consistently with great credit to himself and Petty Officers under him to my entire satisfaction.

Shortly after leaving port rough and foggy weather was encountered and as the ship proceeded East the weather became worse each day. On the 22nd and 23rd into, a heavy gale raged from N. E. with very high seas, causing the ship to roll very considerably. On the latter date trouble arose through the giving out of temporary repairs done to the ship while in St. John's. Considerable water was found to be making its way into the fore end of the ship. After consultation I decided to return here. I requested Capt. Goodridge with ratings under his command to assist me in every way consistent with the requirements. It is needless to say that such help was given in the most energetic and cheerful manner by way of preparing for any emergency. Manning deck pumps (which were kept going day and night until arrival into port) Also a number of men were detailed to assist in engine room and stokehold. (Chief Engineer) Brown of this ship deserves me to specially mention the valuable assistance of these men.

For my own part I cannot speak too highly on behalf of Capt. Goodridge. His cheerful and composed manner throughout went far to inspire confidence not only in the men under his command but also the passengers entrusted to my care.

I would request, Sir, that you would be good enough to forward to His Excellency the Governor my sincere appreciation for the assistance so ably rendered by him. I would also ask you to place on record my opinion of Petty Officers, Geo. Gill and Armourer Luxon.

The entire staff of my ship join with me in thanking the men of the Newfoundland Reserve whose conduct throughout was most exemplary and helpful in every way.

I may say that almost immediately upon arrival here the men were transferred to the Ss. Scandinavian and sailed about 9 p.m.

I have, etc., (Sgd) J. W. Hatherly, Master Ss. Mongolian, St. John's, N. F., March 20th, 1915.

SEALING NEWS

Messages received at Marine and Fisheries Department this forenoon:—

La Scler.—Wind N.E., snowing. Cape reports six steamers in sight. Saturday—two ships 8 miles east of the Cape in the seals, other ships coming in; prospects good. Gull Island reports 2700 seals landed there for 16 men. South winds last week moved seals north of the Island. Patch is lying N.E. from Cape; 1500 seals landed at Cape.

TH. Cove.—Strong north-east snow-storm; five steamers reported near Gull Island, also that 15 Shoe Cove men landed 2700 seals at Gull Island.

Fogo.—Wind N.E.; good breeze; thick; two of the fleet passed north-easterly.

Nipper's Harbor.—Strong N.E. wind; bay blocked with ice; still no seals here.

Change Islands.—Strong N.E. cold snow furries. Ice about eight miles off.

Seal Cove.—Wind E.; weather stormy; bay jammed with ice; no seals.

PARADE RINK—Open tonight. Ice in good condition, Terra Nova Band in attendance. mch.22.11

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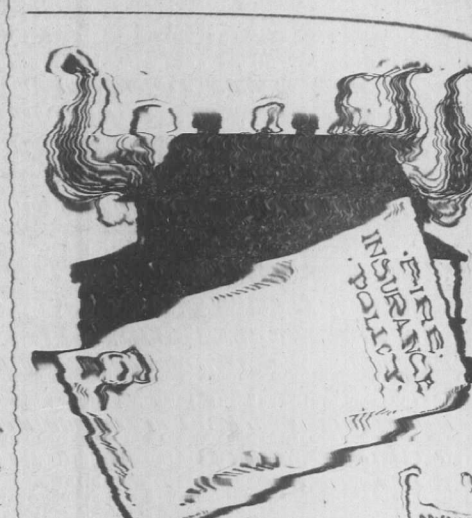
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