

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.

Vol. II. No. 88.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

## Brilliant Success of British Troops

### A Great Victory Attained at Ypres

#### GERMANS DRIVEN BACK THREE MILES KAISER'S SOLDIERS DEMORALIZED

Russians Report Minor Successes—Spring Put an End to all Activity Along Eastern Frontier—Operations in Dardanelles Again Underway—Holland Get a Pacifying Assurance From Germany

London, April 20.—British troops have begun a strong advance in Belgium, south of Ypres. The War Office last night briefly chronicles the taking of Hill No. 62, a point of strategic importance, and a despatch to the "Morning Post" from north of France, under date of yesterday, states the British lines have been pushed forward three miles after fighting fully as fierce as that at Neuve Chapelle.

Fighting, it is said, was as fierce as at Neuve Chapelle. The British advance swept on to a point where there were no trenches, and men were exposed to heavy fire while digging themselves in. It is a case of breaking through the German lines of trenches to a point considerably behind them.

The attack commenced on Sunday morning when miners, whose admirable sapping has been a feature of the campaign sprang a series of mines of exceptional strength. British artillery following up the work of the sappers played havoc with the German trenches, and as at Neuve Chapelle, the infantry fell upon a foe utterly demoralized.

The action is still in progress and British advances have been unchecked. Eight hundred German prisoners already come in and everything

#### British and French Official Report

London, April 19.—The Admiralty report that the British submarine E-15 ran ashore while attempting a difficult reconnaissance in the Dardanelles. The officers and most of the crew were captured.

A Turkish torpedo boat attacked a transport carrying British troops in the Aegean, and was pursued and destroyed on the coast of Chios, the crew being made prisoners. The transport was uninjured, but owing to a boat accident some fifty on board were drowned.

Indian Government report recent actions against the Turks in the Persian Gulf crowned with complete success. Over two hundred prisoners and several machine guns were captured. The Turks abandoned large quantities of equipment, stores, and ammunition.

The French Government reports appreciable progress in Vosges. The summit of Schœnenberg was carried by a brilliant attack.

Three German aeroplanes have been brought down by the Allied aviators. The Russian Government report over 70,000 captured in the Carpathians between March 20th and April 12th, with thirty guns and two hundred machine guns. Latest news indicates further progress.—HAR-COURT.

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 18, 3 p.m.—In the Vosges the German attacks were opened by a violent bombardment and engaged by a battalion against our positions N.W. of Ordey, Alsace, situated 22 kilometres N.W. of Colmar, and were repulsed. The Germans abandoned a great number of corpses in front of our trenches, and we captured about 40 prisoners. A Belgian aeroplane brought down a German aircar near Reuders. In the same region one of our aircars was bombed, with success, an aviation camp.

Last night's communique says in Woivre there has been an artillery duel, particularly sharp in Montmaré Wood. Yesterday and to-day there were no infantry engagements, on either bank of the Fecht. On the left bank we have advanced from the west point of Sillarkewasen to west

of Metzcrad. We discovered in a ravine which slopes towards the southern banks of the river. Following a brilliant attack our Chasseurs Alpins captured the summit of Schœnenberg, having an altitude of 1,253 metres, the highest peak dividing both valleys leading to Metzcrad.

A British aeroplane attacked and brought down a German aeroplane in Belgium near Boissinghe. The machine fell in our lines. The pilot was killed and the observer made prisoner. One of our dirigibles bombed the railway station and air sheds of Feubourgen Brigades.

Midnight.—The day was relatively quiet, with only partial artillery duels and local infantry fighting. In the Aisne valley, north of Bois St. Maré, the enemy near the end of the afternoon attacked our trenches, but we brought our artillery in play and checked them, while a bayonet charge delivered by us inflicted great losses on the enemy.

In Champagne N.W. of Perthes the Germans were compelled to evacuate an excavation that they had occupied near our lines. This was after the explosion of one of our mines, followed by an attack. We captured 60 metres of the enemy's trenches.

In Lorraine, near Parroy Forest, the Germans made several secondary attacks with a small number of men, particularly near Dures Mourcourt, Emberruail and St. Martin. All these attacks were repulsed without any difficulty.

In Alsace the Germans attacked at three different times our positions at Petit Rechackerkopf, but without success. On our side we recorded further progress in Schœnenberg district.

One of our aeroplanes, after a brilliant chase, killed a German aircar in the enemy's lines in Belgium, between Longemarck and Passchenvaele.

## Boston Marathon

Boston, April 19.—Fabre, of Montreal, won the Boston Marathon today; time 2 hours 41 1-5 seconds, against a record of 2 hours 21 minutes 18 1-5 seconds made by M. J. Ryan in 1912.

The Bank of England reports the amount of currency notes outstanding as £98,801,866, against £88,087,608 in the previous week. The amount of gold held for the redemption of such notes remains at £27,500,000.

Mr. Walter Long says he once asked General Botha his pre-eminent recollection of the South African War. The left bank we have advanced from the west point of Sillarkewasen to west

which it is almost impossible to foresee in its full value.

### The Next Aerial War.

Of course, the 5,000-pounder will use up more fuel per hour, and it will carry at least two, and probably as many as four persons. Let us assume the latter, making 500 lbs. or 600 lbs. and a fuel and oil consumption of 300 lbs. per hour. In this rough and ready way we arrive at the prospect of machines capable of, say, 12 hours' flying at 100 miles per hour, and carry some 1,000 lbs. of ammunition or guns. Obviously, the water between Britain and the Continent will no longer be an appreciable barrier to direct military offensive. It is an amazing and somewhat disturbing prospect, and for the safety of these islands we must see that we have the striking power as well as the other fellow.

Many variations can be given. On a short flight of, say, 400 miles, ammunition weighing about 3,000 lbs. could be taken; this, of course, where heavy bombardment was the programme. Or long reconnaissance could be undertaken by machines carrying no bombs, but merely a defensive machine gun.

To machines of that size having, of course, dual, and possibly triple power plant, night navigation will present no serious difficulty. And we must remember that every year sees an advance in piloting power, in knowledge of atmospheric conditions, and in the precision and practical value of instruments of all kinds.

### ADMIRALTY STATEMENT

London, April 20th.—The Admiralty has issued the following statement: Yesterday a German submarine for periods and sank the trawler Vanilla. The trawler endeavoured to rescue the crew but was fired at and driven off. All the crew of the Vanilla were lost. This killing of fisherfolk for no military purpose should not escape attention. It is the second murder of this character committed within a week. A careful record is kept of these events.

## LATEST

London, April 20.—Another appeal to the Government to take the country further into its confidence is contained in an editorial in the Times, which points out that except for local sources the war situation has undergone little apparent change in the past five months. The paper declares that changes in the battle line during that period on both the Eastern and Western fronts, hardly would be noticed by a map maker, while the official statements regarding the Dardanelles operations leave much to be desired.

We urge the Government, says the Times, to use every effort to make the nation understand how small is the progress yet attained on land, and how great and manifold are the sacrifices which still must be faced.

Paris, April 20.—Two torpedo boat destroyers blown up, says a Saloniki despatch while passing through mine belt which Russian ships had succeeded in laying across the entrance to the Bosphorus, while the Turkish fleet was cruising in the Black Sea.

Paris, April 20.—Italy some time ago fixed April 20 (to-day) as the latest date for consideration of any proposals that Austria might wish to make.

According to a report current in Rome, says a Figaros correspondent, Baron de Miccheli, Austrian Ambassador, already has given notice to the Embassy servants who now are paid daily, it is said, and the same is true of payment of tradesmen's bills for goods supplied the Embassy.

Paris, April 20.—French military authorities have decided to drop the charge of setting fire to the steamer Latouraine, which was preferred against Raymond Swoboda, says the Petit Parisien, a charge of espionage is still against him.

For a time Edinburgh is to be the home of one of the overseas contingents. A regiment of bronzed and hardy men in Newfoundland is billeted in the Castle there.

Few sermons are as broad as they are long.

Money may help the man who helps himself.

London, April 6.—Six-months Treasury bills to the amount of £15,000,000 were offered today, and were oversubscribed. The bills were issued to replace a similar amount due soon.

On account of the large total of subscriptions applicants at £98 7s. 9d. receive only one per cent of the amount of their bids. Applicants at higher quotations receive the full amount. The interest is at the rate of about 3 1-4 per cent.

## Coal Miners Organize Big Strike

### CRITICAL SITUATION CREATED

#### Welsh and English Colliers Demand Big Increase of Wages

London, April 20th.—Critical situation has arisen among the coal miners. Representatives of Welsh Miners have unanimously decided in favor of tendering a fortnight's notice of a proposed strike to mine owners in order to enforce their demands for twenty per cent increase of wages.

### SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATIONS

London, April 19.—Official statement issued to-night by the War Department:—

"A successful action, commenced on the 17th, culminated last night in the capture and complete occupation of an important point known as Hill No. 66, which is about two miles south of Zillebeck to the east of Ypres. This hill dominates the country to the north and north-west.

The successful explosion of a mine under the hill commenced operations. Many Germans were killed by this. Fifteen prisoners were taken, the captured including an officer. At day-

### WARSHIPS ORDERED HOME TO JAPAN

Washington, April 20th.—Japan has ordered all her warships in Pacific waters and near American coasts, except those salvaging the wrecked cruiser Asama in Turtle Bay to return to their home stations.

### China Rejects Japan's Demands

Peking, April 19.—China has rejected the three chief demands made by Japan. This rejection is tantamount to a defiance of the Nippon Government.

It was admitted to-day that the situation is serious. Japan is prepared to make war to enforce these demands but China looks to the United States and Britain to take a firm stand in her defense.

### Italy on War's Brink

Paris, April 19.—Baron von Macchio, Austrian Ambassador to Italy, has sent the family archives of the Embassy to Vienna, from Rome, according to a despatch from the Italian capital to-day.

This and other developments indicate that Italy is on the brink of war.

### Trawler Sunk, Crew Drowned

London, April 19.—The British trawler Vanilla was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine in the North Sea yesterday, according to a report made to-day by Capt. Hill, skipper of the trawler Fenno. Capt. Hill said he was within 300 yards of the Vanilla when she struck. He made an attempt to pick up the crew, but he declared the submarine attacked him in his efforts at rescue. It fired a torpedo at the Fenno, which forced her to seek safety in flight.

### ARTILLERY DUELS FEATURE OF THE WESTERN BATTLE FRONT

#### Conflicting Reports from English, French and German Sources. British Capture a Dominating Point

London, April 20th.—Activity prevailed along the Western battle line but seems to partake of the nature of isolated engagements instead of general offensive. Artillery duels have taken the place of the fierce hand to hand fighting which has been a feature of the recent struggle along the Mouse near the Lorraine border. Agreement however ends with this fact, the French claiming to have occupied dominating positions here, and the Germans declaring the attacks of the French have failed.

From the British end of the line comes the report officially issued by the War Office in London, that Hill No. 66, an important point two miles south of Zillebeck, Belgium, was captured from the Germans on the night of April 12th. A German communique, however, states that the British had taken the point on the night of April 12th, which were occupied by them to the southeast of Ypres. This is in neighborhood of Hill No. 60.

## Aeroplanes and Aerial Warfare

### Calculating a Raid.

When the German "Albatros" biplane broke the world's record by flying for 24 hours 12 minutes, she must have begun her flight carrying a load of about 1,250 lbs. She carried 600 litres of petrol and 50 litres of oil, the weight of which would be about 1,090 lbs. Presumably her pilot weighed about 150 lbs. It must be remembered that in a flight of this kind everything is subordinated to duration; a low and even altitude is maintained, and nothing is carried that is not absolutely essential. The average consumption of fuel and oil by the 75 h.p. Mercedes engine of the record-breaker was 45 lbs. per hour, and it is to be noted that we have no engine of the same power giving a better result than that. But in war flying, as a rule more powerful engines, requiring more fuel, are used.

In war flying machines cannot go out stripped of all save fuel; instruments must be carried and bombs and weapons are sometimes required. Now, even if we are dealing with bombs of quite ordinary size—20 pounders—it is clear that a very few of them greatly increase the load. Ten weigh 200 lbs., and the bomb-releasing gear adds to the burden. Taking a good average machine carrying bombs, a specimen flight calculation might work out something like this:—

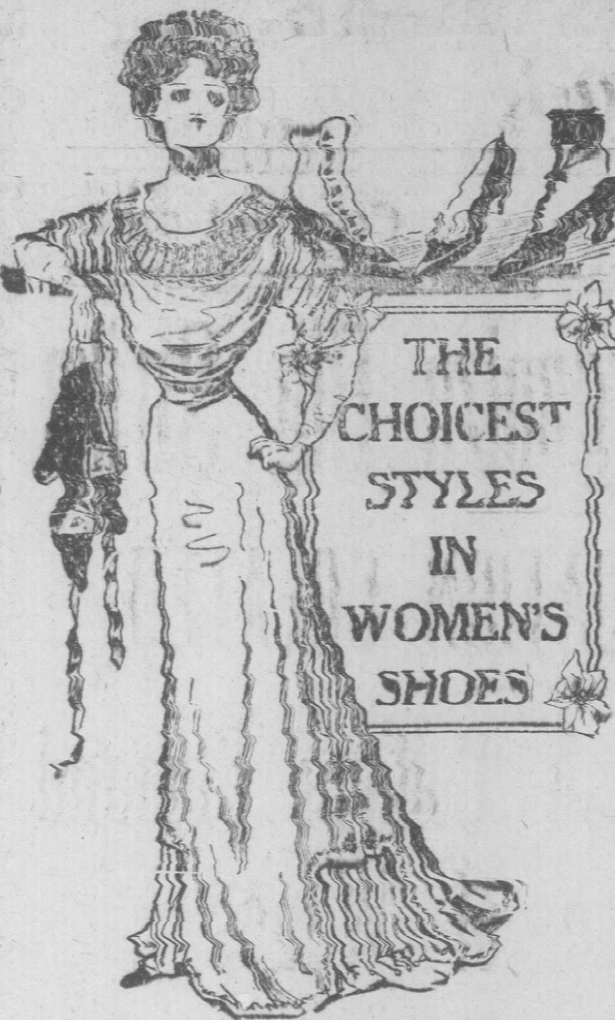
Pilot and passenger ..... 300  
Instruments and accessories 100  
Bombs ..... 200  
Fuel and oil ..... 400  
Usually, in actual practice, on expeditions of this kind no passenger is carried, but the useful load of most of the machines is nearer 800 lbs. than 1,000 lbs.

Big or Little Bombs.  
The figures are worth considering closely in the light of such a raid as the first big one on Zebruges and Ostend, that of the 34 machines which

rough generalities will serve.

from the  
quarry at  
Capt. Hart-  
duty. The  
The  
passen-  
erast Sull-  
messages  
rlett, who  
ble 1917,  
ing in be  
been com-  
in the  
Constable  
from the  
George  
with the  
nders in  
times in  
aped with  
particu-  
company  
from bullet  
George  
and wish-  
old friends,  
ue at 7  
ENING  
he  
Ball,  
ond  
CTURE  
OF THE  
E TO  
which Dr.  
Lecture  
uring his  
re shown  
city, and  
opportun-  
ents, Plan  
Dicks &  
apl 19, 2i  
UT  
want your  
shelves  
that will  
QUALITY,  
hat people  
points of  
may be  
at having  
all they ex-  
RUBBERS  
with. We  
ME. The  
excellent  
AND RUB-  
short stay  
well, and  
NG CO.,  
NDER  
Securing a  
y come in  
y time.  
NSURE  
to know it,  
d you that  
you no  
on it. Let  
o-day and  
bel better  
NSON,  
e Agent.  
Married  
rian) with  
situation  
sion of  
office.  
urchase.  
Send par-  
WAN, St.  
19, 21, 24

### Easter Shoe Sale



Special Easter Footwear is now ready.

The season's best models for Men, Women and Children.

High or low cut styles that any man or woman would be proud to wear.

Shoes for men and women that are classy and different. Black or tan leathers.

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

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

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

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

We cordially invite you to come and see The White Shoe Store 304 and 306 Water Street. S. B. KESNER, Prop.

### 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

### Write For Our Low Prices

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

All Lines of General Provisions.

### HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

## Russia's Part In The Great War

"In this solemn hour, I beg to assure Your Majesty that I have done my utmost for the preservation of peace."

THE above brief but expressive telegram from the Tsar of All the Russias to King George, on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities in Russia's arms and motives in so powerfully participating in the world-war. The great Russian Empire could not have acted otherwise than she has done. She is making peculiarly vast sacrifices in the heroic effort to crush German militarism and barbarism at its worst. In the words of the Tsar's illustrious Foreign Minister, M. Sazonov, as long ago as 23rd July, "the Russian nation was to be found in the front line of the world-war."

Readers of the "Nautical Magazine" have particular reasons for appreciating the Muscovite attitude toward the Tontine aggression which fastened upon the unaccountable murders in Sarajevo of 23rd June last, as the excuse for a war of spoliation and, if practicable, of conquest. Those reasons are embodied in the unquestioned and unquestionable fact that Russia, not wanting war, worked to the eleventh hour, hand-in-hand with this country, to preserve the peace of the world. Without wishing at all to labour this point, the calm dignity of the Tsar's advisers, in face of the most terrible provocation, demands that I quote the most forcible of M. Sazonov's pregnant utterances when things were tending unmistakably to the bitter arbitration of the sword—

"St. Petersburg (Petrograd), 29th July. From now on, nothing remains for us to do but to reply calmly to the British Government to take the initiative in any steps which they may consider advisable. "23rd July. M. Sazonov said that undoubtedly there would be a better prospect of a peaceful solution if the suggested conversation were to take place in London, where the atmosphere was far more favorable, and he therefore hoped that you (Sir Edward Grey) would see your way to agreeing to this. His Excellency ended by expressing his deep gratitude to His Majesty's Government, who had done so much to save the situation. It would be largely due to them if war were prevented. The Emperor, the Russian Government, and the Russian people would never forget the firm attitude adopted by Great Britain."

"23rd July. The Emperor of Russia read his telegram to the German Emperor to the German Ambassador at the audience yesterday. NO PROGRESS WHATSOEVER WAS MADE. It was for Russia a question of life and death. The policy of Austria had throughout been tortuous and immoral, and she thought that she could treat Russia with defiance, secure in the support of her German ally. Summary: the policy of Germany had been an equivocal and doubtful policy." (Blue Book, pp. 64, 71.)

It is not too much to say that the immediately sequel brought out the most qualities of the Slavonic race and temperament. If there was no peace, the Russian Empire would stand against the 110,000,000 of combined Germany and Austria. But in the meantime mobilisation is of necessity, in the White Tsar's far-flung dominion a slow process, and Germany took advantage of the general confusion to mobilise her fleet and army. In the popular phrase "for all she was worth," while France was comparatively unready and Russia had to call up her mighty strength by slow degrees. Yet, by the time these lines are in print she will probably have 10 to 12 millions of fighting men in line of battle!

When the German Empire was proclaimed in the palace of the French Emperor at Versailles, in January, 1871, the aged Kaiser Wilhelm I. protested, as he did to his death day (8th March, 1888), that the Fatherland for ever must "cultivate the friendship of the Tsar." And when at the Berlin Congress, Bismarck co-operated with Lord Salisbury in opposing Russia's pretensions in the Balkans, the Mau of Blood and Iron also protested that he was merely playing the part of "an honest broker." Shortly after, Germany secretly concluded a treaty with Austria (made public nine years later), which became the Triple Alliance by the fact of Italy joining them

in 1886. The Tsar retaliated by the "entente" with France, and meanwhile Europe was treated to the delectable spectacle of the present Kaiser, shortly after he mounted the throne of his ancestors,—"dropping the plot," in other words, dismissing that Bismarck who had for years been Emperor in all save name.

Russia is still practically without any colonies, but I venture to predict that she won't remain in that state for long. Men of the mercantile may care to recall that until the close of the seventeenth century her seaboard was confined to the Arctic Ocean, and she had to wage long and bloody wars before securing a foothold on the Baltic and Black Seas. The Arctic, which abounds in first-rate fishing grounds, makes a deep indentation on the Empire's northern coast. This indentation is the White Sea, whose three gulfs are, however, ice-bound for nine months in every twelve, while its one important port (Archangel) scarcely retains its old-time significance. The Kara Sea, between Nova Zembla and the desolate Siberian Coast is only navigable for a few weeks of every year. The Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk are also dreadfully desolate and ice-bound, about the fishing is good and plentiful. Leaving out of comparison the port and the surroundings of Vladivostok (because here the position was greatly modified by Russia's defeat on land and sea, a decade ago, by one of her present Allies, Japan), we make out the Baltic to be mighty Moscow's one "great" sea. Yet, oddly enough, it nowhere touches Russian territory, the inhabitants of its shores being Finlanders, Lithuanians, Germans and Estonians. But four out of five of Russia's great ports are on the Baltic, viz., Petrograd, Riga, Reval and Libau, only the last of which has its roads free from ice for practically all the year round.

There remains only to speak of the Black Sea, now of such surpassing importance owing to Turkey having joined the Austro-German alliance. Its chief drawback is the paucity of good ports. Odessa, remains, of course, its principal one. Nikolaioff its naval arsenal, Sebastopol its great oil port. The principal arm of the Black Sea, which we identify as the Sea of Azov, has a couple of thriving ports in Taganrog and Rostoff, but it is generally speaking too shallow. The Caspian Sea has, unfortunately, no outlet to the open ocean, though it receives the greatest river of European Russia, the Volga. Moreover, the idea of a canal to link up the Caspian to the Black Sea cannot be seriously entertained, as its level is some 70 feet below that of the ocean.

Russia has enormously strengthened and reorganised her fleet and army since her contact with Japan in 1904-5. At that time, the finest officer in the Tsar's sea-service was Admiral Makharoff. There were, however, other splendid officers, such as Admiral Alexeeff, Admiral Witteff (killed at Port Arthur), Rear-Admiral Prince Ukhomsky, and Admiral Rodjestvensky. The latter had been distinguished in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 for his brilliant attacks on Ottoman warships in a small torpedo-gunboat, the Vesta. Later he had been naval attaché in London and chief of the general staff. In the war with Japan, after the Russian naval defeats at Port Arthur and Vladivostok, Admiral Rodjestvensky hoisted his flag on the "Kniaz Suvoroff" at Cronstadt. He had seven battleships, two armoured cruisers, and sundry protected cruisers and destroyers. Four out of five new battleships then lately completed in the Navy Yards were at his disposal. They were the "Orel," "Borodino," "Imperator Alexander III.," and his own flagship. They were each of more than 13,000 tons, with engines of nominal 16,000 horse-power, and their official speed, "which they never realised," was 18 knots. Their heaviest armour was 9-inch, and they carried two pairs of 12-inch guns fore and aft in armoured turrets, besides twelve 6-inch quick-firers. The squadron started on its long voyage to the Far East on 15th October, 1904, and in a fit of panic fired on our fishing fleet off the Dogger Bank, sinking one trawler and causing a partial mobilisation of the British Fleet. It was a real achievement for Rodjestvensky to be able to coal his ships (which he did mainly from colliers) on this long voyage, but "Father" Togo was waiting for him in the Sea of Japan!

On 27th May, 1905, began what stands for the biggest sea fight in history until our own the German Fleet shall try conclusions. The Japanese cleverly concealed till the end of the war the fact that they had lost the cruiser "Yashima" blown up by drift-mines; nevertheless, in this great battle of Tsushima they assumed a marked superiority from the

first, for Togo's fleet was mobile and highly efficient at all points, whereas the Russians had a mere collection of "chance" ships. But they fought on heroically to the bitter end.

The brave Rodjestvensky was twice wounded and his captain blown to pieces by a shell. Admiral Nebogatoff took over the command of the already badly beaten squadron. "Men were killed in the currents by shell splinters flying through the narrow gun openings. The fire hose was repeatedly cut to ribbons, and the men fighting the fire killed. Men were literally blown to atoms, or limbs were worn off. Eleven wooden boats were on the spar-deck were a mass of roaring flames. Gun after gun was disabled, and all the while a glance at the Japanese Fleet showed them steaming and firing as if at peace manoeuvres, without even one of their numerous flagstaffs and signal yards shot away. Iron ladders were crumpled up into rings, and guns were severely warped from their mountings. I actually watched a steel plate catch fire from a burst—of course the steel did not burn, but the plate was warped."

Admiral Nebogatoff eventually surrendered with about 2000 men, Togo graciously permitting the officers to retain their swords. It was a complete victory as Trafalgar, and was won almost exactly a hundred years after.

I have merely emphasised and underlined these facts of Russia's last sea campaign, to point the moral that she has immensely profited by the lessons and losses of 1904-5. As I have already hinted, Germany and her Allies are only just beginning to discover the might of the Russia of today. Some of the arm-chair critics, and not a few of those who know such a lot about nothing, are fond of telling us that the close of the present struggle will leave the Tsar's Government in a position of paramount power. Well, that's as may be, and in the language of Shakespeare's Bardot, "that's the nature of it." For my part, I would far rather see power vested in a regenerated Russia than in a degenerate and brutalising Germany. No! Russia came into this terrible business with clean hands and a shining sword, and with a not less terrible inflexibility of purpose.

I have been vastly entertained, too, by certain criticisms of our own share in the war, having regard to the relative vastness of our imperial resources in both men and money. This point again, I am sure, time and the verdict of posterity will solve. We are asked to make a bid for a better understanding of Russia and the Russian temperament and character. This also, I am confident, is rapidly taking place. We admire and respect our worthy Allies under the old and unfaltering leadership of that "man of chilled steel," the Grand Duke Nicholas; but it is true to say that not a little misconception of the Muscovite aims and ideals has prevailed over here. In a word, Russia has a great deal to teach us and make us unlearn; but not the Russia known in Britain. —"Nautical Magazine."

### Bernstorff As America Sees Him Chicago Elections Quite Right

Bernstorff is genial, witty, an agreeable, shrewd, unassuming, and well-balanced speaker, so well fitted for the social side of his task that it seems somewhat ungracious to temper our recognition with what may seem like antipathetic criticism; but frankness compels the admission that at the back of his cheery head we discern the shadow of the helmet, and in the midst of his gayer moods we can almost hear the click of his spurred heels. Whether or not charge this peculiarly wholly to his German training, it is a real handicap among a people like ours. We can hardly imagine a Bernstorff filling the part of a Bryce or a Jusserand, for the malleable quality is simply lacking to his nature. What one of his old friends once said, in the course of a tribute to his perfect nose, comes to mind now after his stay of a half-dozen years with us: "If I have one fault to ascribe to him, it is that he never lets his heart get the better of his head." This has the ring of the old diplomacy rather than the new.—"Vittard, in The Nation."

Altogether 30,000 Scottish miners have enlisted in the Army since the outbreak of war.

The farmer in the West Riding shares the lot of his brethren everywhere in being lamentably short of work just now.

## New Millinery

OUR SPRING STOCK

### Ladies' Hats

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

### Dress Goods

Of very finest material and choicest patterns to select from. Our prices are right as they were bought before the advance.

### Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

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

## Room Papers

WHOLESALE

Just right for outport trade Bales containing ten patterns, 25 pieces each pattern

### All Nice and Bright

Prices range from 71-2 to 12c a piece

### ROBERT TEMPLETON

333 Water Street.

### THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



### Job's Stores Limited.

DISTRIBUTORS

### Special Offer "The Mail and Advocate"

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE OUTPORT PEOPLE WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO FOLLOW THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WHICH OPENED APRIL 7TH, WE WILL SEND THE DAILY ISSUE OF "THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE" TO ANY PERSON FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR FOR THE SUM OF ONE DOLLAR, AND THE WEEKLY ISSUE FOR THE SUM OF THIRTY CENTS.

### The Programme at THE NICKEL for Monday and Tuesday

#### "OUR MUTUAL GIRL"

The 2nd episode of this great series—it shows Margaret buying her summer gowns at one of New York's great department stores

#### First Appearance of HORWARD C. STANLEY in Ragtime Songs.

A Vitagraph two-part comedy drama

#### "TOO MUCH UNCLE"

He happens in on his nephew who has to have a wife to get uncle's money. He borrows his friends. When it ceases to be a joke, the truth is told and the fun starts all over again. Anita Stewart and Billy Quirk are featured.

#### "THE AGGRESSOR"

A thrilling two-part melo-drama. Fine Acting. Good photography. Splendid scenery.

COME UP EARLY, THIS WILL BE A GREAT PROGRAMME.

## CASINO THEATRE

Opening Monday, April 19th, under an Entirely New Policy

FEATURE PICTURES ONLY

Consisting of 5, 6, 7 and 8 Reel Subjects. Commencing with the world famous New York and London Sensation

### "A Million Bid"

Produced by the celebrated Vitagraph Co. of America, in 5 Reels

Thrilling Social Drama! Beautiful Photography. Superb acting. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 7.30 and 9. Two shows nightly. Admission, 10 cents to all parts of the House. Appropriate music. Come early, as these pictures must be seen from beginning to end in order to be fully appreciated. Get the "Feature Habit"—you will undoubtedly find it "well worth while."

East End

## ROSSLEY'S THEATRES

West End

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

(Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson)

### Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke

Will present a Scottish Domestic one act Play

### NAN, OR THE UNPOSTED LETTER

MISS MADGE LOCKE, in Character, will sing "Caller Herring," Burlesque Duet, THE RIVALS.

MISS MADGE LOCKE, in Character Dutch Studies. Feature Vitagraphs.

One Long Show. General Admission, 10c. Reserved Tip Up Chairs, 20c.

NOTE—On Wednesday a special matinee under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, and many prominent citizens.

## The CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

A GOOD SHOW ALL THE TIME

### "The Uphill Climb"

A strong Western Drama in 2 Reels, being the story of a man's hard fight with John Barleycorn.

"SAWDUST AND SALOME"—Being the romance of a Circus Girl, featuring Norma Talmadge.

"BRONCHO BILLEY'S CLOSE CALL"—A Western Comedy Drama with G. M. Anderson.

"ACTOR FINNEY'S FINISH"—A Warring Comedy, the downfall of a would-be actor.

Mr. Hanaford sings a new song to-night.

Coming—"THE OLD FLUTE PLAYER"—A Great 3 Reel Feature.

## THE PANAMA CANAL

AFTER many years of titanic labor that gigantic artificial waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—the Panama Canal—has been thoroughly completed, and will be opened with official ceremony early this spring. It has, however, been open for commercial traffic since 15th August last, and the purpose of this article is to place before our readers—so many of whom may, by and by, expect to make close acquaintance with it—an account of the Canal and its working, from the day of one who has already passed through the wonderful waterway. What follows is an account written by Captain Wallace McKenzie, of the *Champlain-Glimour* liner "St. Winifred," on a her voyage to Japan, passed through the waterway in October last, being amongst the first merchant vessels to do so.

Captain McKenzie writes:—The United States Government leased from

the Republic of Panama in 1902, for a period of 99 years, a strip of land 10 miles wide—being 5 miles on each side from the centre of the Canal—and extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. This strip of land is called the Canal Zone. Colon, which was at one time called Aspinwall, is the port nearest to the Canal on the Atlantic side, and Panama is the nearest port on the Pacific side. The Canal does not actually touch these two ports, and a town has sprung up at each end of the Canal. That one at Colon is called Cristobal (Christobal), and the one at Panama, Balboa. On entering the Canal from the Atlantic end one sees three huge steps extending across the Canal. These steps are the Gatun (Ga-toon) Locks by means of which a ship is raised 85 feet to the level of the Gatun Lake. The locks are divided longitudinally in two, in this way making three locks in line on each side of the middle pier. One ship can be passing to

the Atlantic, while another ship is passing to the Pacific. Each lock is 110 feet wide and 1000 feet working length, while the lock gates are steel structures 7 feet thick. A heavy "fender" chain extends across the locks which can be hauled taut, and so stop a ship which may be entering the locks at too great a speed, thus preventing damage to the lock gates. At the end of the set of locks nearest to the lake is a swing bridge which can be placed in position across the lock and by an arrangement of chains and pulleys, plates overlapping each other can be lowered, extending down to the bottom of the lock. This bridge is electrically worked, and can be in position in 1½ minutes. It would be used in case of accident to a lock gate, in order to retain the water in the lake.

At each set of locks is an electric tower, inside of which is a miniature set of locks under the eye of the official, who works the locks by means of switches. The resultant action in the locks of moving a switch is reproduced in the miniature set of locks. By this means the official in the tower sees what actually has happened. Some switches cannot be moved unless some other switches have just been moved, and this forms a kind of block system. The water in each lock can be raised or lowered in 4½ minutes.

On each side of the locks are three electric locomotives called towing mules. From the top of each mule a wire rope comes out and is made fast on board ship. The wires from the first mule on each side of the ship are made fast on the forecastle head; the wires from the second mule are made fast amidships, and from the third on the poop. These mules—which tow the ship through the locks—run on three rails, the middle one of which is cogged to enable the mule to climb the incline from one lock to the other. A guard of United States soldiers is on each set of locks, and no one is allowed to go ashore on to the locks from the ship, nor is any one allowed to go on the locks from the shore without a permit.

caused the landslides spoken of

These landslides have been the greatest difficulty the constructors of the Canal have had to contend with. From Culebra Cut the ship passes into Pedro Miguel Lock, which lowers the ship 31 feet in one step—the biggest step in the Canal—to Miraflores Lake. One mile further on are the Miraflores Locks, which lower the ship in two steps a depth of 54 feet to the level of the Pacific Ocean. Passing Balboa a launch comes out and accompanies the ship for 6 miles, when it is clear of the Canal, and the pilot is taken off. Eight men accompany the pilot to help to work the ship through the locks.

It takes 9 hours for a ship to pass through the Canal a distance of 49 miles, and shipping is only allowed to proceed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. as the Canal is not yet finished (October, 1914) and work proceeds during the remaining sixteen hours of the day. The Canal was opened on 15th August, 1914, and the construction has so far cost about 400,000,000 dollars.

To Captain McKenzie's interesting account from personal observation a few sentences may be added, culled from a new publication "The Pocket Guide to the West Indies" by Algeron E. Aspinall (London: Duckworth

## Mine Workers and Booze

As a class there is no more drunkenness among coal mine workers than there is among similar labor in any other American industry. Naturally, among the hundreds and often thousands of mine workers in mining communities, there are some hard drinkers. These, however, comprise but a small percentage of the whole; but this small percentage of a large class seems a number of considerable size, if the total number of mine workers is not kept in sight. For instance, it is assumed that in a machine shop, or other industrial plant, employing one hundred men, 5 per cent. are hard drinkers, that means only five men are so classed. In a mining community, the same percentage of one thousand mine workers, means fifty men; of two thousand, one hundred men; and of five thousand, two hundred and fifty men.

It makes no difference what the actual percentage may be, there is no industry employing large numbers of men having a smaller percentage of hard drinkers than the coal mining industry.

In a recent letter to the writer, Col. R. A. Phillips, general manager of the Coal Mining Department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., a man who rose from the ranks to his present position, said:

"I have lived and associated with the D. L. & W. miners all the days of my life—no one knows their habits and mode of living better than I.

"I know of no people with a higher standard of sobriety, morality and American manhood and good citizenship, than the mine employees."

In making this statement, Colonel Phillips referred to the mine employees as a class. He knows, as does every man familiar with life in coal mining regions, that while as a whole the mine workers are entitled to the above commendation, there are among the large number a comparative few who use liquor to excess.

Colonel Phillips' statement will apply to practically every coal field. The statement we make regarding the "comparative few who use liquor to excess" also applies to every coal field.

The mine laws of all states provide that intoxicated men shall not be allowed to enter the mine. That this is a wise provision cannot be controverted. It states where both miners and operators influenced the nature of the laws, no matter how widely they differed on other sections, they both strenuously supported the exclusion of drunken men from coal mines.

Unfortunately, however, the laws that are intended to keep drunken men out of mines, do not provide a formula by means of which drunkenness can invariably be detected. A man may drink considerable liquor within a few minutes before he presents himself at the mine opening and show no outward sign of intoxication, and within half an hour or an hour after entering the mine be recklessly drunk. Such a man not only jeopardizes his own safety, but is a menace to the safety of every other man in the mine. One drunken man in some coal mines may commit some foolishness that will bring death or serious injury to several hundred of his fellow workmen.

With a view to prevent a drunken man entering the mine, the officials of the Coal Department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad recently started a movement to have all bars in the vicinity of their mines kept closed between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. That is, the bars would not open until all the men had entered the mine and would be closed at a reasonable hour at night so that in case a mine worker did overindulge at night he would not be able to get to the mine until after 7 a.m. This movement met with the hearty support of the officials of some other companies. It ought to have the support of every man connected with the industry, mine workers as well as officials.

Unfortunately, the movement has met with opposition. Naturally, some barkeepers oppose it. Then some mine workers who mistakenly think

the movement is an insulting rebuff to the sobriety of the workingman, and an insidious attack on his personal liberty, also oppose it.

The opposition of the barkeepers to the movement is of no account. The opposition of any considerable number of mine workers is. This opposition, however, will fade away when those adhering to it really understand the movement and its benefit to them.

Mine workers, regardless of whether they are total abstainers or occasional drinkers, should join hands in supporting a movement to keep all bars in mining communities closed until after 7 o'clock in the morning. None but hard drinkers want a drink of liquor in the early morning hours, and if such hard drinkers are mine workers on their way to work they shouldn't have it. For such men one drink seldom suffices, and as the effects of the liquor may not show at once they are allowed to enter the mine. Once in the mine, they go to their working places and if, as is invariably the case, intoxication in any degree follows, they are practically alone and in position to do some fool act that may not only bring disaster to them, but to many others if not all the men in the mine.

In some sections of the country the Judges in granting licenses restrict the hours during which liquor can be sold. In those sections there is no necessity for such a movement as has been initiated by the officials of the Lackawanna company. But where there are practically no restrictions, except those against keeping bars open on Sunday and election days, a similar movement cannot be started too soon, and if the movement has the support of both mine workers and mine officials it will be effective. In most cases the barkeepers will voluntarily comply with its requirements, and those who will not, will undoubtedly lose their licenses, for the Judges in every case will accede to the reasonable demands of the combined mine workers and mine officials.

As to the movement being a blow at the personal liberty of the mine workers—that is the argument of fools. By the same token the law that prohibits the use of open lights in a gaseous mine is a blow at personal liberty. An open light is a better illuminator than a safety lamp, and not so cumbersome, and in many instances is no more menace to the safety of the mine workers than a drunken man is. The Colliery Engineer.

As to the movement being a blow at the personal liberty of the mine workers—that is the argument of fools. By the same token the law that prohibits the use of open lights in a gaseous mine is a blow at personal liberty. An open light is a better illuminator than a safety lamp, and not so cumbersome, and in many instances is no more menace to the safety of the mine workers than a drunken man is. The Colliery Engineer.

## MOTHER

What an enigma is mother? A glimpse of Heaven—the joy of earth—a sweet, refreshing basis on the deserts of life. She is as the attic of roses—a measure of sunshine, and a fountain of love—a divine spark that has found lodgment upon earth. She is the foundation upon which a nation builds its hopes and ambitions; and it can build no loftier than her sublime desires. Trust her, and a nation becomes great; doubt her, and a nation's splendor wanes. Wound her, and she forgets you—regale her, and she rejoices with you. She glories in your strength and high ideals, and with pity and tenderness she endures your weakness. When success is attained, she extolls you; when defeat comes, she gives consolation. When sorrow seeks to overwhelm you—when pain would ruthlessly rob you of your reason—'tis mother's voice that allays the anguish, and mother's hand, with its magic touch that plucks the sting from the most excruciating pain. She croons, and infant's cry is hushed—she smiles, and the cloud's depart—she sings, and angels are silent—she prays, and Heaven and earth are attentive. You may fall by the way-side, and her arms will sustain you—you may become tarnished with sin, yet she will welcome you again to her bosom. God keeps a record of her glorious deeds, and heroic sacrifices, if man does not. Angels shout forth her praise in clarion tones, though man be silent. She is earth's sweetest blessing, and Heaven's richest gift. She fulfills the lofty purpose of God, and we rejoice in her because she is Mother!

In Stock LISTERATED CHEWING GUM Absolutely the Best Try a few boxes Free Samples J. J. ROSSITER Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE." OUR POINT OF VIEW



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

Booming

The complaint of the "Trade Review" that a certain section of the opposition press cannot admit that any good can come out of the Governmental Nazareth, is scarcely a reasonable one, in the view of the evil record of the Nazareth of which he speaks.

The "Review's" complaint is likely based on some of our remarks in connection with the big undertaking that the government organs tell us is going to be started at Bay of Islands.

We made so bold as to take the attitude of a doubting Thomas in regard to this big boom and lo, the Trade Review cries "stop it." If that paper will but stop it—stop its childish plaint, and examine into the matter carefully, it will see that however mistaken we might be—and we do not think we are—we have at any rate a very good foundation on which to rear and support a structure of mischief.

The big fanfare of empty and baseless promises has sounded so often from the Morris trumpets that the clamour, that one time we simply took for music no longer can attract us, or give us any interest. Morris has played his tune too often, and fooled us so diligently that even should his cry of the boom! the boom! have the essence of truth in it, we are unbelievers, and who can blame us.

We like not the suddenness with which this latest big scheme has been sprung on our startled senses. Neither do we relish the fact that it comes with the opening of the legislature. It savors too much of the old bunco game, the confidence man's attempt to win our good graces, which roles Sir Edward Morris is so well qualified to play.

There is more than one suspicious fact in connection with the manner in which the government press makes the wonderful announcement. We fancy that the efforts of the purchased press have resulted in surrounding the whole pretty story with an atmosphere of suspicion.

The picture has too many high lights, too many colors, and it strikes us, that the imaginary concern has altogether too varied a programme, too many irons in the fire. And the Evening Herald has handled all the varied items, in the very varied programme in such a clumsy way, as to force the conviction that the story is a figment of a very active but wild and uncontrolled imagination. Whoever wrote the story as it appeared a few days ago, made a sad mess of it in the telling.

Even if we grant for the moment that such an undertaking as is mentioned were about to be inaugurated, we have yet some questions to ask.

What are the concessions in water powers, etc., which it is claimed those people are to have bringing to us as a people? What are

the great water powers worth, has anybody taken the trouble to ascertain?

Why have those men come here? What particular advantages have we to offer them above what they may obtain in Canada? Are we giving them for nothing something for which the Canadian Government asks a big price? What are the resources which those people are going to develop?

It seems to us that if such an undertaking is going to be started here, that it means, there is something being done for the interested ones, directly or indirectly that they cannot have done for them outside.

There are more water powers within three hundred miles of Montreal than in all Newfoundland, and also an abundance of limestone and pulp wood, unclaimed by any one except by the Canadian Government. Why then are those people coming here?

It is quite plain that the whole thing is either a big bluff, or if not a bluff then a big give away of our country's wealth.

One of our contemporaries says that as the Reid's are interested in the concern it is sufficiently bona fide. Now that very fact alone is enough to awaken our suspicions and to make us doubly wary and careful. For wherever the Reid's are there is sure to be something good, but not for Terra Nova.

Unmasking The Hypocrite

THE remarks of The News this morning are unworthy of a man professing a life long devotion to temperance principles.

Mr. Hickman has no other desire than to carry his measure for Prohibition. He has no wish to permit even beer to be imported or manufactured, nor have the temperance men in the Opposition Party. We all desire a clean cut brand of Prohibition. His proposals were intended to secure the support of men who considered they were entitled to some sort of a drink.

Would it not be a very easy matter to take the other step if the greater evil were crushed?

The News has only one desire, and that is to make temperance reform impossible, and solely because it cannot get clear of its low principled brand of politics which has demoralized the morals of the people during the last six years, even more than the curse of liquor has.

The Resolution to be proposed in the Legislature on Wednesday. The following is the Resolution: Be it resolved

- (1) That the importation and sale of spirituous liquors and wines be prohibited— (2) That the manufacture in the Colony of spirituous liquors and wines be prohibited.

These resolutions are going to be moved for the consideration of the House, and it becomes a temperance advocate to start a campaign of criticism and insult the mover of the resolution before the question comes up. It shows up clearly the hypocrisy of some people who advocate the cause of temperance.

There is no provision made in the resolution for the sale of beers and ales and it is only a supposition on the part of Currie and Robinson that it is intended for ales and beers to be sold.

The proposer of the resolution is strong on Total Prohibition and had no other object in view, but left the matter open to be discussed on the floors of the House.

It is not necessary that the resolution shall carry as it reads. If Mr. Currie wants it added to it is his place to state what he considers in the interest of temperance on the floors of the Assembly and not try to give a black eye to the movement and endeavour to discourage those interested in the work.

As this is a matter that effects our race let hypocrisy, jealousy and political bias be put aside. The movement is not political as far as Mr. Hickman and the members of the Opposition are concerned. Each member is expected to speak and vote according to the dictates of his own conscience.

A man who claims to be a Prohibitionist, who would decline to support a proposal such as Mr. Hickman's and would support a delusion such as he suggests under the heading of Prohibition in Local Option Districts, is but proving what a maniac such a man is to any community.

Deception and self concealed party politics can be gleaned from every line of John Alexander Rob-

inson's effusion in to-day's News. The people who believed the man sincere and genuine will read his suggestions and criticisms with surprise.

No man desires Total Prohibition of ales, wines and liquors stronger than does Mr. Hickman, and his temperance friends on the Opposition side and when a sneaky man like The News' Editor can tangle up such a great issue with bewilderment and bog manufacturers as he does in his remarks of to-day he is no better than he ought to be. Then he attempts to frighten the people by stating an open falsehood, for he says that if Prohibition is carried by a vote in the House, so will Confederation.

Not so, John Alexander. Confederation is something the people know little about and is not a political issue, but Prohibition has been for 50 years and 17 districts out of 18 have already declared in favor of Local Option, and the representatives have always had mandates to prohibit liquor but never had the courage to put such a mandate in force.

The key to Confederation is held by the F.P.U., and will be held by it, and as long as it holds the key, it will never be decided unless by the votes of the people. Only a thin-skinned hypocrite that is composed of outward pretences and bottomless principles would dare to advance such flimsy stuff in order to defeat proposals intended to prove a cure for the greatest curse that has overtaken mankind.

How long would Russia be a vodka consuming nation if John Alexander's idea were permitted to prevail in Russia?

Prohibition cannot injure any mortal, but it will benefit and bless thousands.

Why then should there be any hesitation on the part of a man who always professed to line up to temperance principles? The answer is: He never possessed such principles, and he being with out them is devoid of any other, and because he fancies Mr. Hickman's proposal would divert credit from Graballism, he is willing to allow the liquor demon to thrive.

This bluff of The News is now exposed and the people can form their own opinion of this man Robinson's principles and temperance ideals.

The Question Of Prohibition

THE Public Temperance meeting held last night at the College Hall was largely attended and presided over by Dr. Curtis. Many members of the House of Assembly were present; Hon. John Harvey also showed his sympathy with the meeting by being present in the audience. Rev. Mr. Guy was the chief speaker, and he delivered a very fine address, showing the benefit that would result from Prohibition and dispelling many of the silly arguments heard so often against Prohibition by men with an axe to grind in the interests of the temperate.

Mr. A. Soper proposed the resolution which committed the large gathering to stand by Prohibition, either by the short cut, as proposed by Mr. Hickman, or by the longer road in the shape of a plebiscite. Rev. Mr. Whitmarsh seconded the resolution, which was carried by the standing vote of all present with considerable enthusiasm.

Mrs. Pippy on behalf of the W.C.T.U. extended an invitation to all the women present to attend the demonstration and mass meeting which is to take place this afternoon, and also invited all the men to co-operate and attend if possible.

The meeting was one of the best temperance rallies witnessed at St. John's for many years and shows that a strong feeling in favor of temperance now exists in this city. Many of the friends of Prohibition believe the Government Caucus meeting which was held on Saturday to consider Mr. Hickman's proposal, decided to meet the resolutions with with counter proposals, as it was claimed by the chief speaker last night that the subject matter of the petitions presented last year was now being considered by the Government.

It is also reported that a Bill is being prepared by the Government to allow Local Option districts to vote in districts upon request by petition, for Prohibition in such districts. If this is so it is another of Sir Edward's pieces of bluff, for only a temperance maniac would vote for such a piece of temperance deception. There can be no cutting out of the liquor supply from any district, no matter how strongly in favor of local option, until the stream is cut off at its source of supply. Total Prohibition is the only cure and any other proposal is intended solely to fool and delude the people. Let there be a clear and distinct vote in the House upon the issue

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

Monday, April 19, 1915. The Speaker took the chair at 3.15 and petitions were again in order.

MR. TARGETT presented one from Winterton on the advisability of having a Sub-Collector appointed there.

MR. HALFYARD presented a petition from Islands Harbor, in the District of Fogo, asking that it be made a port of call for S.S. Fogota.

MR. MORINE presented a petition from the people of Badger's Quay and vicinity requesting that the S.S. Dundee should call at the public wharf at Valleyfield, and this petition was warmly supported by MR. WINSOR and the Minister of Fisheries, MR. PICCOTT.

MR. PARSONS presented a petition from Riverhead, Harbor Grace, asking for the sum of \$100 for a road there. This petition was supported by MR. PICCOTT.

MR. STONE presented a petition from the people of Crouse, in the vicinity of Conche, asking that it be made a port of call for the coastal steamer and was supported by MR. JENNINGS, also by MINISTER OF FISHERIES PICCOTT.

COLONIAL SECRETARY BENNETT presented a petition from the Goulds and Petty Hr. on the question of trawls and was supported by his colleagues for St. John's West.

THE PREMIER, COLONIAL SECRETARY AND MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS tabled replies to previous questions by various members, as did also the MINISTER OF FISHERIES.

The Colonial Secretary, MR. BENNETT, laid on the table various notices of questions were given by MESSRS. COAKER, JENNINGS, HALFYARD, STONE, WINSOR and KENT, all of which will appear elsewhere in this paper.

Before the "Order of the Day" was taken up MR. MORINE suggested the advisability of having a statement of our financial position before considering the Supply Bill in Committee to-morrow.

MR. CASHIN, replied that he felt sure when he brought in the estimate, he would be able to satisfy all concerned.

Order of the Day.

House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sealing Fishery Bill. MR. PARSONS, Chairman.

The first section of the Bill was adopted, and on motion to adopt section 2 MR. COAKER asked if it was not the intention of the Prime Minister to send this Bill to a Select Committee, and the Premier replied that such was the intention after a preliminary discussion in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Coaker then commented on the various sections of the Bill, some of which were very acceptable, others were not because it would be impossible to carry them out.

He (Mr. Coaker) had some resolutions on the matter which the F.P.U. were bringing forth with reference to the food supplied on the ships that the Bill before them

of Prohibition, and Mr. Hickman should now insist upon securing that distinct and clear vote.

To tamper with this cause by de-luding the people with a Bill that will permit any district to vote for Prohibition only for a district, would be offering convincing proof of the unique ability of Morris and Squires in utilizing lawyer's brains to hoodwink the electorate in the form that has so often been successfully attempted in the past, but if attempted on this occasion will result in bestowing no pleasure upon the engineers.

Let all face this question manly—Do as Russian statesmen did—Handle the question bravely and without tinkering. France has not hesitated to follow the Russian example, and England has done more for temperance during the last three months than she did during the previous half century. Mea, heave, coaragesus, possessing strong will-powers, are required to deal with such a monstrous curse, and if the Prohibition Resolution is defeated on Wednesday it will permit the public to separate the strong heroic man from the weaklings.

The man in the Assembly who votes for Prohibition, will be forever recalled amongst our greatest men. For

did not touch on, and also clauses in the Bill to provide for men going in the wooden steamers being able to make a "time" voyage.

He instanced the trouble last year in this connection, and referring to the recent trouble in the case of the "Terra Nova" slated the Government for treating the strikers as they did, by trying them in Channel in an arbitrary manner, instead of bringing them on here and giving them a chance to defend themselves.

Mr. Coaker also referred to the disaster of last year, the Commission of Enquiry and its result, viz.—That in spite of all protests made Captain Kean had been allowed to go to the seal fishery this season.

He alluded to the disregard for the safety of the men exhibited by the masters of steamers at the seal fishery in ordering them out under most unfavorable circumstances, and in the case of Captain Kean ordering the 70 men out of his ship at that particular time; the only construction he could put upon it was that he (Captain Kean) was "insane" when he did it or he would never have acted as he did.

Referring to the petition which had been so largely signed, asking for Captain Kean's arrest, Mr. Coaker said that the petition was arranged spontaneously and without premeditation at the Spangard's Bay Convention, and all the subscribers to the petition were cognizant of what the signing meant to them "No herbs to the ice," "No supplies, etc."

And what after all was the result. Why it seemed very apparent to the common man that more consideration would be given to 10,000 scratches of cats' paws, and that laws were enacted for the protection of "cats and dogs" whilst 70 men should lose their lives and nobody be held responsible.

MR. HIGGINS felt tempted by the words of the hon. member for Twillingate, Mr. Coaker, to reply. Last year when the Sealing Bill was up for consideration he and Mr. Coaker had been sort of rivals.

The hon. member had, however, got a little ahead of him because of his trip to the icefields. He thought, however, that Mr. Coaker's remarks were scarcely fair to the Government. The Government had given the Sealing Bill every consideration last year, and no doubt it would get every consideration now.

We should not, said Mr. Higgins, be prejudiced in commenting on the Commission of Enquiry and the action of the Government in connection with the great disaster of last year. The Government had done all they could, and it was not right that reference should be made by any member reflecting on the Commission and their actions, because accidents will happen, and must happen. If Providence ordained it, then we couldn't avoid it.

He hoped the Select Committee would take into consideration all the circumstances attached to the general welfare of the men engaged in the seal fishery in a fair and impartial manner, apart from

only strong men possessing a confidence grounded upon principles that will always defend right against wrong and place country first and all ways will be found ready to strangle an evil that requires no arguments to convince the most stupid, that it is the one stupendous curse of Christian civilization, responsible for more crime, misery and destruction to life than all other agencies of evil that exist. Premier Morris has now an opportunity to immortalize his name. Will he be equal to the occasion. It will not be sufficient for him to vote for the resolution himself, if he takes good care to see that others will vote against it. What is necessary is his influence with others.

There are men in the House who ought to consider this opportunity as sent by Providence for their own protection. Such men would strike a cruel blow at themselves, their homes and their families if they were weak enough to vote against all that is dear to them in life, and the only hope for their own uplifting. May God move their hearts and enable them to raise themselves to that true sense of duty that now confronts them, and guide them into doing for themselves now what no other power in this country can accomplish.

the Commission of Enquiry, which was after all apart from the question.

Referring to the petition and the subscribers thereto, Mr. Higgins didn't question the possibility of the F.P.U. securing signatures asking for the arrest of any or all of the members of the House.

MR. JENNINGS took exception to the remarks of Mr. Higgins referring to the signing of the petition, and as Chairman of the Twillingate Council of the F.P.U., stated that no signatures could have been had in Twillingate with out sufficient reason, and that those who had signed them did so, basing their opinion on the evidence furnished at the enquiry.

MR. HALFYARD didn't expect that the debate would take the form it had, but admitted that it was hard to avoid making reference to the said disaster of last year.

With regard to the signing of the petition that had not been done without careful thought on the part of the subscribers. He referred to errors, grave errors that might be committed. The Captain of the Stephano had been adjudged by a majority of the Commissioners as guilty of an error of judgment, and therefore should have been kept on shore. That was the chief reason for the signing of the petition. An officer of a regiment of soldiers if found guilty of grave errors of judgment would certainly lose his commission.

He disagreed with the hon. member, Mr. Higgins, as regards the signing of a petition by members of the F.P.U. for the arrest of anybody without just cause.

MR. PICCOTT wound up the discussion by making a capital speech. He had listened very attentively to all the speakers that preceded him. He did not wish to make any comment on the unfortunate disaster of last year but would confine his remarks to the Bill now before the House.

We must not expect to get a Bill perfect at once. The British Shipping Act which had been in force for so many years, had to be amended every year, and it was so with the Bill now before them.

The Minister spoke of the seal fishery when it was prosecuted by our forefathers in 30-ton boats, down to the present when we have 3000-ton steel dreadnoughts engaged in the business and he predicted in the near future the seal fishery being prosecuted by the aid of aeroplanes and even submarines.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the PREMIER, and Messrs. COAKER, MOULTON, YOUNG, WINSOR, JENNINGS and PICCOTT.

The Bill relating to the Sale of Codfish on the Labrador Coast passed the Committee stage with an amendment to section 5 and will be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Jennings' "Amended Sew Miss Act" passed its second reading and will come up for its third reading to-morrow.

The "Act respecting proceedings against the Crown by petition of right" was read a second time and goes to the Committee Stage to-morrow.

Progress was reported on the resolutions bearing on imposition of Duties on the Estates of deceased persons, and the Committee asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

Mr. Coaker's resolution bearing on affairs at the Penitentiary was adopted, the following being the Special Committee appointed to investigate matters and report thereon within 10 days:—Messrs. KENT, LLOYD, BENNETT, DEVEREAUX and EMERSON.

Notices of Question were tabled by Messrs. MORINE, KENT and COAKER.

House adjourned, to meet on the morrow at 3.30 p.m.

Notices of Questions

MR. COAKER—I beg to give notice that on to-morrow I shall ask the hon. col. secretary to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement showing:

- (a) The amount paid out for relief from Oct 1st, 1914 to March 31st in each electoral district. (b) The amount paid out by each Relieving Officer during the above period. (c) The amount paid by each officer as casual relief. (d) The amount paid as permanent relief. (e) The amounts paid from the Public Charities vote by Relieving Officers in each electoral district during the fiscal year 1908-9 to 1913-4, and the per capita cost for these years for each district.

MR. COAKER—I beg leave to give notice that on to-morrow I shall ask the Hon. Minister of Finance to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement, with requisitions and vouchers, showing what monies were paid the Governor for travelling expenses from July 1st, 1914, to March 31st, 1915, out of the vote of \$2000 granted by the House at last winter's session.

MR. COAKER—I beg leave to give notice that on to-morrow I shall ask the Minister of Finance & Customs to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing what Customs receipts were paid at St. John's from July 1st, 1914, to March 31st, 1915, and if any, give dates when the same were received at St. John's.

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

CABBAGE, APPLES, CHEESE, ETC. Due to arrive "Stephano," Tuesday, April 20: 50 Crates CABBAGE. 30 Barrels NEW YORK APPLES. 10 Bunches BANANAS. 20 Boxes CANADIAN CHEESE. 20 Sacks P.E.I. TURNIPS. NOTICE TO BUTCHERS: 100 Quarters FRESH KILLED BEEF. George Neal Phone 264

# SPEECH DELIVERED BY MR. GRIMES, MEMBER FOR PORT DE GRAVE

### Speaks of Britain's High Aims and How We All Should Help---He is Proud of Our Soldiers and Sailors---Urges the Government to Provide Employment---Condemns the Giving Out of Doles as Pauperizing---Advocates Free and Compulsory Education---And Development of Our Fisheries

MR. GRIMES—Mr. Speaker, with other hon. members who have discussed His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, I wish to endorse all that has been said in relation to what has been done for the welfare and support of the Empire.

We have good reason to feel proud of the efforts that have been put forth in the Colony for its maintenance and defense against the aggressions of the greatest military power known today. We believe from what has been said by those qualified by their experience and knowledge of military affairs, that in the terrible struggle in which the Empire is engaged, all the support that is possible for the colonies and other dependencies of the Empire to give must be forthcoming, if she is to emerge a victor in the struggle.

**Sons of Great British Race**  
We in Newfoundland must not be a whit behind others in doing our share, and that such a willingness can be expected in all that is required is fully evidenced by the noble response already made by our young men in joining the Army and the Navy. Not only are they defending the Empire and its shores, but they are also defending the cause of liberty and freedom.

We are proud of our Volunteers! We are proud of our Naval Reserve! It shows that there lurks in the men of Newfoundland, sons of the great British race, the same spirit, the same love of liberty, the same courage and devotion, the same heroism as existed in their fathers, who of yore fought and gained all that liberty and freedom we hold so dear to-day, obtaining it at great cost, handing it down to us to maintain, preserve and to improve.

**Defending Democracy**  
So we find the sons of Newfoundland lined up with the sons of the other Dominions of the Empire, ready to defend, with their lives, all that was handed down to them by their fathers.

They are defending Democracy. Democracy is the opposite of Militarism. The former stands for Right as Right; the latter puts Might as Right. Let Germany succeed, and militarism will dominate the world. The people will have little to say in State affairs, and War will continue to be as big a factor, if no bigger, in settling future disputes between the nations.

**High Aim of Britain**  
What is Britain's aim in this war?  
Mr. Asquith has stated it is first, the definite repudiation of militarism as the governing factor in the relation of states; second, the independent existence and free development of small nationalities; third, the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambitions and for grouping alliances of a real European co-partnership.

Such, Sir, is the high aim of Britain in this War as expressed by its Premier, and is it not worthy of every assistance we can give and every sacrifice we can make?

What do Mr. Asquith's statements mean?  
If they mean anything it is the construction of some international machinery that will lead to the settlement of disputes between nations by arbitration, instead of by the sword.

**Go By Different Roads**  
Well may we feel proud that our boys are fighting for such great principles to govern the future conduct of nations. Our every hope and prayer should be that such will be the ultimate outcome of the present great struggle. Where the Government has been assisting in this direction it has my cordial support.

But, Sir, once we leave matters of Empire and touch upon our own local affairs, it is there we go by different roads. The Government takes one road. We, on the

Opposition side, take the other. I take it that the Governor's Speech is intended to outline what the Government will do during the present session.

There are some matters to which the Government promises to give attention, which are of deep concern.

**Wanton Extravagance**  
There are other matters of very great and grave importance to which no reference is made. I shall refer to these.

There are unhappy conditions existing in the country to-day. The War and conditions of trade in other countries are being blamed for their existence. They may have played a part but not wholly.

Another cause can be found, and that is the wanton extravagance of the present Government.

All these with the bad fishery of last year and the closing down of the mines have placed many of our people in a very unfortunate position, and I cannot see anything outlined in the Governor's Speech that will provide relief for them.

It is true that at present the Government is allowing the Poor Commissioners to give out relief to those in destitute circumstances. But what does the relief amount to? A little flour, tea and molasses.

**Have They No Heart?**  
What a diet on which a man must depend to sustain life for himself, his wife and little ones. I do not know how the members of the Government would like to live on such a diet. I do not think they would have the same ruddy countenance or such well-developed bodies as have to-day.

Why do they not do something? Have they no heart? Are they looking for precedent in this country?

If so, then let them look at Australia and New Zealand to-day and they will find that their Governments out of the large loans they have borrowed since the war, are using a considerable portion for relieving the unemployed.

Australia is spending 18,000,000 in this direction by giving employment on public works of various kinds. New Zealand is also spending part of her loan in this way, and where shortly after the war there were 75,000 men out of employment, only a few thousand are in that position to-day and they are receiving attention.

**Provide Against Starvation**  
It is the duty of the Government to provide against the starvation of its own people.

Money can be provided by our Government for the Army and Navy, and it is right that it should be so. It is also right and proper to provide our fishermen, our miners, our laborers and all others rendered poor by the war, bad trade and the other causes, against needless hardship and suffering.

If we cannot do without our soldiers and our sailors, no more can we do without our fishermen, miners and other workers. They are equally useful to the State, equally necessary for its upkeep.

They produce the wealth of the country and make the wheels of industry revolve. If they stop, the whole industry stops, and the country is paralyzed.

**The Worker and the Soldier**  
No soldier could make war, no miner could fight without the worker in the mine and factory.

This has been fully illustrated of late in the present war. Over thirty thousand engineers had volunteered for the war, and most were accepted and sent to the front, with the result that they began to find that their munition and gun shops could not turn out the quantities necessary, and that the Army and Navy would be useless unless their requirements were met. Many engineers were sent back to their workshops again.

This serves to show that the fisherman, the miner, the clerk, the manager, the captain, of in-

dustry plays his equally important part to the Empire in the fields of industry, trade and commerce, as that of the soldier and the sailor.

**Hardships and Dangers**  
The men who engage in our fishery and mining occupations are always exposed to hardships and dangers. On the average there are 87 of our fishermen who are drowned every year. Hundreds are injured in one way or another.

Many men are killed in various other industries, and many more maimed for life. Industries have their victims as well as war, and to-day hundreds of men with their wives and little ones are suffering from the pangs of starvation, having failed after their arduous toil of the past year in securing the means to live.

They did the best they could and failed, and the Government allows them to suffer, or to get a little flour, tea and molasses.

Sir, this distribution of relief without an adequate return in labor is only pauperizing the people.

**Not Charity But Work**  
They will not thank their God for it. It is not charity that the able-bodied man wants, it is work, and the Government must provide it, not later on, but now.

There are numbers of these men who would rather suffer than allow people to know their condition. They are men who want to be independent and look every other person square in the face and say, "For we owe not any man."

I hope before the Government closes this session it will cut down unnecessary expense in other directions, and use the savings for giving employment on public works.

There is another matter not referred to in the Governor's Speech and that is the question of the Minimum Wage.

**The Minimum Wage**  
The Premier some six years ago spoke favorably on it in a speech delivered in the T. A. Hall. But up to the present time we see no provision being made to establish it. I had hoped before now to see some commission appointed that would be representative of the employer and employee with an outside person representing the State, who would determine a minimum wage that would at least allow a family man sufficient to provide himself and dependents with the comforts and necessities of life.

It is necessary for the protection of the good employer who seeks to be fair and just with his employee, but who is prevented from doing so to the extent he would but for the unfair competition of the employer who pays his employees as little as he can. It is necessary for the protection of the employee who, failing this, is ever at the mercy of such unscrupulous employers who think of profit only, and never the welfare of their men.

**Compulsory Education**  
Another matter referred to last year but not given consideration to in the Governor's speech is that of Compulsory Education.

I am sorry the Government does not seem to be about to do anything in this direction. I have had occasion to go through several outports within the past few months, and have seen children of schoolable age kept at home instead of being sent to school. Asking the reason why, I was told most of them belonged to families where there were five or six in family and that owing to the poor times the parents were unable to pay the school fees.

Consequently through an indifferent public and an equally indifferent government scores of children are being deprived of their education which seriously handicaps them in their start in life. Evidently the Government lacks the courage to deal with the question.

School fees are now being collected by the various schools which might hamper them in their work should that revenue be cut off. Let the Government provide the deficit and save the children by adopting free and compulsory education.

**Our Fisheries**

My friend the hon. member for Hr. Grace, Mr. Parsons, has directed our attention to the fisheries and in an interesting speech presented some striking figures relating to the development being made in the Canadian fisheries. He says the Canadian fisheries have almost doubled in value the past few years.

Ours have not advanced in anything like the same proportion. Why this difference? As Mr. Parsons says it lies in the fact that the Canadian Government has done everything to develop their fisheries and we have done very, very little.

The fisheries are still the mainstay of the country. The greater portion of our population is dependent upon them for their livelihood and we should show a greater enterprising spirit.

**Teeming Millions of Fish**

There is no telling the vast wealth that lies at our doors, beneath the sea. Teeming millions of fish of all kinds circle our coasts and if the Government had spent half the money they spend on branch railways in exploiting to greater extent this industry our country would be much better off than it is. Surely the time has come to take this matter up seriously.

There is one part of the Governor's Speech I heartily endorse, and that is the promised provision for the granting of financial assistance to those killed in the war.

I hope the Government will not be niggardly in the provision to be made. That it will be substantial and capable of meeting fully the requirements of all those who will require to avail of it.

## American Note A Well Reasoned Document, Says Journal des Debats

French and Great Britain Will be Ready to Make Compensation For Any Losses Due to Errors of French and British Ships

Paris, April 10.—The Journal des Debats in a long editorial commenting on the American note regarding the allies blockade against Germany says it is a well reasoned document and that France and Great Britain will be ready to compensate innocent neutrals for losses due to errors made by French and British ships. In concluding the editorial says: "Great Britain and France will certainly be in accord with the United States upon another point. They also are persuaded that what ever innovations in the rights of man are deemed necessary they should be in conformity at least with the spirit and principles that are the essence of the rules of war. For their part they have not infringed either the spirit or principles, but they are fighting with the enemy who recognizes no other rule than *whom any means to vanquish are good, even the most inhuman, even the most contrary to sacred laws.*"

"They find themselves before that adversary in a state of legitimate defence. Seized by the throat they take up the arms ready at hand. If third parties are disturbed in the course of this hand to hand fight, France and Great Britain are not responsible."

"Why instead of witnessing the combat as simple spectators, do not third parties throw themselves upon the highway robbers who have assailed innocent passers by? They would thus better render homage to principle than by looking from right to left to see if there is not something to pick up."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

# FOOTWEAR BARGAINS

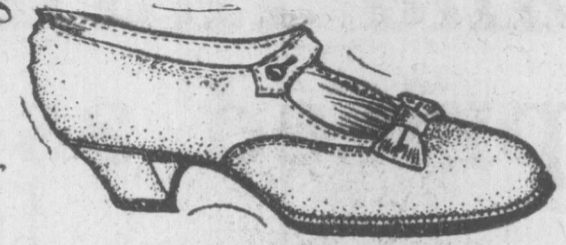
### Oddments in Ladies' Pumps and Strap Shoes, at BARGAIN PRICES.

#### NOTE THE REDUCTION IN PRICE:

LADIES' GUN METAL CALF PUMPS—Sizes 4½ to 7. Regular \$2.00. Selling now for \$1.20.  
TAN CALF PUMPS—Sizes 3 to 7. Regular \$2.00. Selling now for \$1.20.  
PATENT PUMPS—Sizes 5, 5½, 6, 7. Regular \$2.00. Selling now for \$1.20.



VELVET PUMPS  
6 and 7 only  
Regular \$2.00  
Selling now for \$1.20



LADIES' DONGOLA & GUN METAL STRAP SHOES—Sizes 3, 4, and 7 only. Regular \$1.80. Selling now for \$1.20.  
TAN and PATENT 2 STRAP SHOES—All sizes. Regular \$1.80. Selling now for \$1.50.  
DONGOLA 3 TIE "TANGO" SHOES—All sizes. Regular \$2.50. Selling now for \$2.00.  
DONGOLA 3 STRAP SHOES—Sizes 2, 2½, 6½ and 7 only. Regular \$2.50. Selling now for \$2.00.  
PATENT 4 BAR SHOES, Dull Upper—Sizes 4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½ & 7. Regular \$2.50. Selling now for \$2.00.  
TAN 5 STRAP SHOES—All sizes. Regular \$2.50. Selling now for \$2.00.  
LADIES' WHITE DUCK and NUBUCK PUMPS and STRAP SHOES—Sizes 2½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 7 only. Regular \$1.80 and \$2.00. Selling now for 80c. and \$1.00.  
LADIES' WHITE DUCK and NUBUCK BUT-TONED BOOTS—Sizes 2½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½ & 7. Regular \$2 & \$3. Selling now for 80c. & \$1.00.



# STEER BROTHERS

## How the Connaughts Saved the Gordons

From the pen of W. Douglas Newton there is a thrilling article on the glorious work done by the Connaughts at the front in a recent issue of T.P.'s Journal of Great Deeds of the Great War. Here is a picture of how they came to the aid of the Gordons at the Battle of Ypres:—

"At that critical moment the Highlanders heard, as the besieged people of Lucknow heard, high above the battle noise, the sound of song. It came towards them swinging forward at a swift and lusty gait, pushing through the battle tumult with its threads and notes of hope. The Gordons heard it coming and knew it meant rescue. They knew the song. It was "God Save Ireland," sung with a lilt and passion as it had never been sung before. It was sung by Irish lads. The Connaught Rangers were pressing through the battle to the aid of the Scots.

"Through the tumble and the smoke, in a fine of power and determination, then, the Gordons saw the Irish lads coming running to their aid. They breasted through the sea of German grey. They swept over all things onward. They hurled along, coming with a mighty swash at the left flank of the enemy, tearing through the ranks as though they were tissue paper, bursting through resistance as though it were made of straw. They seemed utterly reckless utterly without fear for themselves, and thrusting, hacking, shooting, clubbing, and fighting with tooth and nail, they broke their way through the grey battalions and came to the side of the Gordons."

"An officer was expecting to be able to make an attack on the enemy. When they did not turn up at the time at which they were expected a private said to officer, in tones of deepest anxiety, "I do 'ope as nuffink 'aveen't appened to the pore devils, sir."—Westminster Gazette.

### Queen of Sweden Visits Germany

London, Wednesday, April 7.—Queen Victoria of Sweden will start for Germany next week, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. She will reside with her mother at Karlsruhe.

The Queen of Sweden, who was Princess Victoria, is the daughter of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden.

### The Steel Company Of Canada, Ltd., MONTREAL.

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

**FORGING AHEAD!**  
That is the position of The Mail and Advocate, as each issue carries a larger sale. What about yours?

## COAKER ENGINE CAN'T BE BEATEN SAYS FISHERMAN.

Mr. W. F. Coaker, M.H.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 Mugiord'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.

# Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Limited

## —New Goods—

A New and Varied Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions and Hardware just arrived, and arriving, every article so priced as to assure every purchaser a Considerable Saving

of Money without supplying inferior goods. All our goods are of equal quality to any sold elsewhere at higher prices

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, consisting of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Readymades, 1915 styles, moderately priced, made with superior goods and workmanship  
POUND, GOODS DEPARTMENT now getting replete with Flannellettes, Fancy Cottons, Cotton Tweeds, Fleece Calico, etc.

### Men's, Boys' and Youths' READYMADES

Brown, Navy, Black and Colored Shades

1915 STYLES NEWEST PATTERNS made with MEDIUM and HIGH GRADE MATERIALS at LOWEST PRICES



THE BIGGEST VALUE EVER OFFERED 55 MEN'S SUITS GOING AT A BARGAIN NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A GOOD SUIT FOR ALMOST HALF THE FORMER PRICE

**MEN'S and BOYS' TWEED CAPS**  
A special purchase made under very favorable conditions enables us to offer the lot at one-third off what would be their regular price.

**MEN'S and BOYS' SHIRTS**  
In Fancy Regattas, Striped and Cream Tennis, White Oxford, Stripe and Grey Union, and Negligee. With and without Collars.

**GENTS' NECKWEAR**  
Handsome variety in String, Stud Knot and Wire Spring makes

**GENTS' RUBBER and LINEN COLLARS**  
English and American Styles

**MEN'S and BOYS' SWEATERS**  
Men's F.P.U. Sweaters in Medium and Large Sizes

**BLACK and YELLOW OILCLOTHES**  
Goodyear Brand

**MEN'S and BOYS' FLEECE LINED and WOOL UNDERWEAR**

**STATIONERY**  
Envelopes, Note Paper, Writing Tablets, Pens, Penholders, Inks, etc.



### Men's Footwear

HIGH & LOW NAP FISHING BOOTS  
WELLINGTON'S and STOGAS  
HIGH and LOW 3/4 ROOTS  
LONG RUBBERS

### Men's, Boy's and Youths' Solid Leather Footwear

WOMEN'S, MISSES' & CHILDS' LACED and BUTTONED BOOTS and SHOES

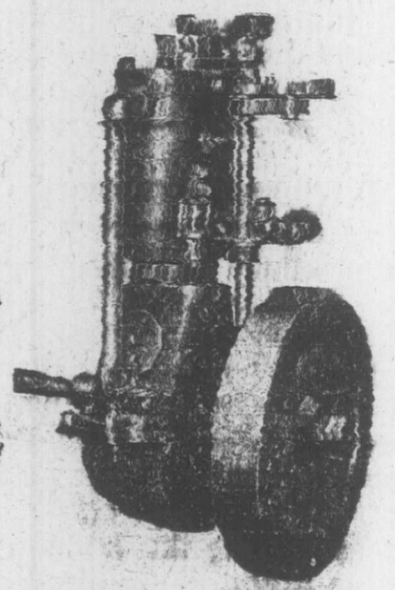


### Motor Supplies

Ammeters, Single and Double Timers, Spark Plugs, Porcelains, Wescot Wrenches, Switches, 1/4 and 3/8 inch Oil Cups, Samson Plyers, Priming Cup, etc., Columbia Batteries.

### Motor Engines

LUBRICATING OILS, GREASE GASOLINE  
Orders booked for 4, 8 and 12 .H.P COAKER ENGINE  
Our 7 h.p. COAKER KERO ENGINE require no Batteries, Magnetos or Wires



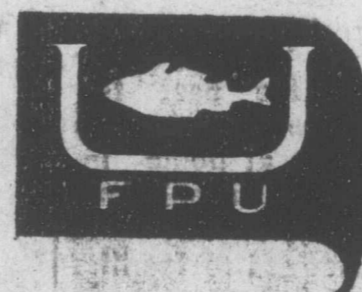
### Grocery Department

PICKLES, CHOW-CHOW, VINEGAR  
The Manufactures of Reliable English Makers  
Purity Guaranteed and Quality Unexcelled



EVAPORATED APPLES AND APRICOTS  
PRUNES, PINE APPLE AND OTHER TINNED FRUITS  
RAISINS, CURRANTS  
CREAM OF TARTAR, SPICES  
BAKING POWDER, YEAST  
LAUNDRY & TOILET SOAPS

**F.P.U. Tobacco**  
Positively the Best Tobacco on the market for the money  
A REAL MONEY SAVER



### Fishing Gear

ENGLISH MANILLA ROPE  
GILL NETS, HERRING NETS  
HEMP AND COTTON NETTING  
HEMP, WHITE and STEAM TARRED LINES  
HEMP AND COTTON TWINES  
WHITE LEAD, COPPER PAINTS  
AMERICAN TAR in Barrels and Tierces  
ROSIN, PITCH, CUTCH, OAKUM  
BOILED and RAW LINSEED OILS  
SQUID and COD JIGGERS,

### Hardware

FISH HOOKS, BULLOW HOOKS  
Nos. 1, 2, 3 PLY FELT, FELT NAILS, FELT TINS  
WIRE and CUT NAILS  
LANTERNS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS  
SCREWS, HINGES, LOCKS  
HAMMERS, SAWS, PLANES

# Fishermen's UNION Trading Co. Limited

167 WATER STREET

## Are YOU Getting YOUR Share

of the Outport trade, or do you think you should have more?

No matter what your trade, you must attract the Outport buyer. Let us advise you as to the best means to that end.

You admit, you want the Outport trade, then you must advertise in a paper that is read by the people whose trade you want. That paper is **The Mail and Advocate Weekly Edition**.

The **Mail and Advocate Weekly Edition** is read by fifty thousand people. It has a circulation of six thousand, and next year will greatly exceed that number. Avail of this splendid medium and you will thank us for this advice.

The **Mail and Advocate Weekly Edition**, the best advertising medium in Newfoundland.

## Are You a Subscriber?

Do you wish to keep fully posted on all public questions?

Do you desire to read a paper which is free and independent?

We believe the public of Newfoundland desire and deserve a paper that will give the truth and give it in an interesting manner.

The **Mail and Advocate** is edited solely in the interests of the fishermen and labourers of Newfoundland. It is not controlled by monied interests, trust or corporations. It is essentially a Peoples Paper.

The **Mail and Advocate** carries a punch in every issue. It has no axe to grind but yours.

### Special Offer to Mail & Advocate Subscribers.

To the Union Publishing Co. Ltd., St. John's.

Find enclosed the sum of Two Dollars, for which please forward the Daily issue of **The Mail and Advocate** for one year, and the premium crayon picture 20 x 22 of President Coaker.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_, 1915.

## FOR SALE A Steam Capstan, With Engine Attached.

A very suitable Engine for a Factory where a Winding Drum or Capstan is required. A very compact, space economizing outfit. Useful for a Steamer where a steam winch is not available. This Engine is in first class condition, and will be sold at a bargain, if applied for at once.

Fishermen's Union Trading Company,  
Limited.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

## LETTERS OF INTEREST

From Mail and Advocate Readers

### Speaks of Kean's Easter Concert Negligence at Catalina

(Editor Mail and Advocate)  
Dear Sir,—Will you allow me space in your columns to say a few words. The talk of the time is Kean's negligence and the Munn-Bowring outrage. You have only to take a glance at things to see that there are a few who are trying to run the whole of Newfoundland, and the 40,000 have nothing to say.

The graballs, peddlers and land sharks have not left much of Newfoundland, and the Prince of Liberty has been shut outside her doors. Arise out of your slumbers, ye toilers, and stand by the man who is fighting for you and who is working that every man may have his own. Show that you are the mainstay of your country by refusing to uphold the action of this man who has robbed Newfoundland of some of her best men and left the fatherless and widows to mourn. We believe that right must prevail. Go ahead, Mr. Coaker. We are at your back.

Yours truly,  
A Bolt From The Blue.  
Burgorness' Cove, April 11th, 1915.

### Can Tell Kean Something

(Editor Mail and Advocate)  
Dear Sir,—I have a few remarks to make concerning this place. Our President paid us a short visit and certainly all our members were glad to meet him. He held a meeting in the L.O.A. Hall, which was largely attended, but sorry to say I could not attend myself, being sick at the time.

Our union is stronger here than ever. I am glad to hear of the good work Mr. Coaker is doing. We are hoping to have a union store here yet, as the other stores are extremely high, a person can hardly look at them. We often wonder will things be so high when the war is over. I would like to see the Bowring-Kean affair continued until Kean is arrested. We hold our Union meetings regular. Quite a lot of our members are away at present working in the woods. I am surprised to see our Colony in the condition as it is through the Morris Government. I think it is time that the scales were fallen from their eyes. O see what they are doing. The Methodists held their concert a few days ago which proved to be great success.

Our teacher Mr. Reid is appreciated here very much for the work he has done since he has come amongst us. We wish him every success in life.

We congratulate Mr. Coaker on his great work, and hoping he will be successful in all things he undertakes. May God speed his work. I am an old sealer, have spent 24 springs to the ice-fields and if Jinker Kean asked me where to go for whitecoats I would tell him.

Yours sincerely,  
A UNION MAN.  
Happy Adventure, April 13, 1915.

Salvage Says

### Kean Guilty

(Editor Mail and Advocate)  
Dear Sir,—If you have space I would like to write a few words from Salvage. First I would say that we are not in favour of the way the people have been treated in the Kean matter and we consider those wiseacres, Bowring and Munn, a great drawback to this country. When two out of the three judges declared Kean guilty of an error of judgment, the people lawfully consider him to be in the fault, and as a punishment from ever again sailing as Captain of a ship, Munn and Bowring ignored the people's wishes and Kean went to the ice, so if it is a poor sailing voyage, we can only say as Mr. Justice said "God did it and the country must suffer."

I want to congratulate Mr. Coaker on his success North and upon the great benefit which he has bestowed on the sealers in getting them 70 cents more for their fat. It certainly is an eye-opener to non-Union men. Just a word of appreciation of our school-teacher. Mr. Shears is doing his duty well as a school-teacher and also a lay reader and we all hope that his stay amongst us will be long.

Yours truly,  
A UNION MAN.  
Happy Adventure, April 13, 1915.

The concert all through was a thorough success and much praise is due all those who took part, especially Mr. F. Hogan who organized it. The proceeds double the amount expected. After the concert a dance was given free of charge and the younger people remained behind and enjoyed themselves until the "wee wee" hours of the morning, when all dispersed, feeling quite satisfied with the night's functions.

ONE PRESENT.  
Catalina, April 15th, 1915.

### Greenspond Notes

(Editor Mail and Advocate)  
Getting ready for the Herring and cod fishery seems to take the attention of our men at present. Something like fifty new cod nets have been knit this winter and spring, and the men say that there will be no "cod" about the price of their produce this year as the Union Export Co. will manage and control that part, viz. price.

Quite a few of our men are getting out very early those mornings expecting soon to see a few young seals or "beaters." The ducks are very scarce but despite the scarceness some crack gunners are on deck as early as three o'clock.

The old sealers are talking "old times" about the seals, and what has been done this spring. What a grand thing we allowed Kean to go this spring, for had he been ashore he would have found the "whitecoats." Fine weather brings a few men from the suburbs to the Union store. Quite a rush was on the first few days that boats could get here. The rush will be greater when large new stocks arrive.

The first main top-mast schooner was seen to go in the bay for firewood yesterday.

Yours truly,  
T. R. B.  
Salvage, April 12, 1915.

## OBITUARY

(Editor Mail and Advocate)  
MR. WEST

Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few words about our late friend and brother Eli West whom God has been fit to call, from amongst us. Mr. West had been sick for quite a long time, his illness being heart-failure.

He passed peacefully away on the 27th of February last. On the morning of death he asked for two sons, Simeon and Christopher, who were away at work. As soon as his boys came home he saw them for the last time and was willing to resign to God's will and leave this weary world to sleep in peace and rest.

Mr. West was a loyal member of the F.P.U. and the L.O.A., a true member of the Methodist Church, from which he is missing very much. The writer visited him often while he was sick but never once heard complaint. He bore his sufferings with true Christian fortitude. He leaves to mourn his loss, a wife, five daughters and two sons. Mrs. Steele at Musgrave Hill and Mrs. Milenly at Westleville and Mrs. Goodyear at Carmenville are three of his daughters, and Alfred and Lydia which are still at home with their mother. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved family.  
D. G. S.  
Carmenville, April 11th, 1915.

### MRS. JAMES PEARCE

Once again the angel of death has visited our little settlement, and taken from us, one of our oldest residents in the person of Mrs. James Pearce, who passed peacefully away on April 6th, at the age of 72 years.

We feel assured that she has crossed death's river to enter into the portals of "glory." She leaves a husband, adopted son, four sisters, and four brothers to mourn their loss. To the bereaved relatives we extend our sincere sympathy.  
C. M.  
New Bay, April 8th, 1915.

Our men now are talking of the action of the Government in not opening the House before the sealers went out.

Two new motor boats were built here this winter.

Anyone wanting to buy a good reliable boat may apply to Friend Arthur Coward or Robert Hunt, Greenspond.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
Greenspond, April 15, 1915.

# FISHERMEN

## Don't Be Deceived!

There is no monopoly of the sale of the latest model

## FERRO ENGINES

We import direct and have no connection with any other Engine house.

The Ferro Company have recently advertised big reductions in prices, and fishermen may depend on the same fair treatment that they have had from us in the past.

MONOPOLY means high prices and poor times as the fisherman has known in the past.

We import all our engines ourselves direct, and will supply engines in lots of One or One Hundred as in the past.

We are also the cheapest house for  
FERRO REPAIR PARTS and ALL BOAT FITTINGS

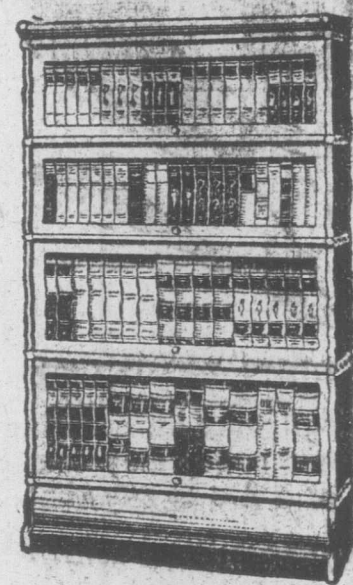
OUR PRICES are away BELOW COMPETITION

Buy your LUBRICATING OIL, GASOLENE and SPECIAL MOTOR KEROSENE

only from

# A. H. MURRAY

ST. JOHN'S



### HOUSE-CLEANING

Time is again the fashion and with it the nuisance of moving heavy pieces. Our patient wives should never be burdened with the labor of dusting and moving our books while

### Globe-Wernicke

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

PERCIE JOHNSON, Agent  
Globe-Wernicke

### IMPERIAL OIL CO. LIMITED.

Lubricating Illuminating OILS ::::

Gasolene, &c. Illuminating and Heating Devices of all Kinds.

JAMES DUFF

Manager N.B.A. Branch.  
Office: Commercial Chambers,  
Room 45. —mar12.14

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



By to-day's Express About 1000 pounds nice Chicken Halibut Also in stock 20 brls. No. 1 Salt Herring 50 qts. Large Salt Codfish Boneless Codfish in 2 pound blocks, 20 cents each Clouston's Shredded Codfish 13 cents package No. 1 Salmon in tins No. 1 Lobster in tins No. 1 Mussels in tins No. 1 Codsteak in tins No. 1 Oysters in shell Smoked Salmon Smoked Turbot Smoked Haddock Fresh Table Eggs (local) 30 cents dozen

W. E. BEARNS Haymarket Square. Telephone 379.

GET THEM OUT

Mr. DEALER.—You want your goods moved off your shelves quickly, do you not?

There are two things that will move them for you—

ADVERTISING and QUALITY. First ADVERTISING, that people may learn of the good points of the article for sale and may be led to try it.

Then QUALITY, that having tried they may find it all they expected and more.

Buy BEAR BRAND RUBBERS from us, and you get both. We advertise ALL THE TIME. The quality of the rubbers is excellent.

Therefore BEAR BRAND RUBBERS will have but a short stay on your shelves.

Consider these points well, and place your order with

CLEVELAND TRADING CO., St. John's.

ap3.m.w.t



A SUDDEN REMINDER

of your negligence in securing a fire insurance policy may come in the shape of a fire at any time.

THE SOONER YOU INSURE

the better for you. You know it, and this is only to remind you that the knowledge will do you no good unless you act upon it. Let us write you a policy to-day and have it over. You'll feel better and sleep easier.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent

If your Piano or Organ is worth any it is worth EXPERT TUNING any other kind will ruin it ALL MY WORK GUARANTEED W. J. RYALL 47 King's Road

CARD

P. O. Box 17. Telephone 24. JOHN COWAN Consulting Accountant and Auditor

Special attention given to the preparation and examination of Financial Statements.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS

LOCAL ITEMS

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,t

The Sports Committee of St. Andrew's Society meet on Wednesday night to arrange for the coming season and get the football team set going.

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,t

The following message was received yesterday by the Marine and Fisheries Department from the Sub-Collector at Port au Port:—"Herring in abundance here. The fishermen are prepared to supply any number of bankers with bait. The bay is clear of ice."

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

The railway line across the country which at this time of year is usually in a bad state, caused by washouts and the frost leaving the ground, is now in splendid condition, and persons who have lately crossed from Port aux Basques inform us that it is real summer like right along the line.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,t

It is expected that work at Bell Island will be brisk during the coming summer, and that both companies will largely increase their staff of workmen. The Dominion Company are calculating on shipping between five and six hundred thousand tons of ore during the season.

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

A meeting of the B.I.S. football club will be held during the week, when officers will be elected and arrangements made for the season. We understand that the usual number of teams will enter for the league series of games this year, and some interest contests may be expected. In this, as in all the other many sports, there will be several new players to fill the vacancies made by recruiting.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent in cover—quality "Most excellent."—ap12,t

The Reid Co.'s rotary plow is now interned at Lewisporte until next season. During the winter the plow operated in the Topsails region, but had less work to perform than any year since it has been operating. At present there is not a particle of snow along the whole track to Port aux Basques.

Mr. Nutting Stuart Fraser, son of Dr. N. S. Fraser, of this city, who has been completing his college course at Birmingham, applied for enlistment in the Newfoundland Regiment and, being accepted, joined the force at Edinburgh Castle a few days ago as a private. The pluck of the young fellow, who is only 18, is most praiseworthy.

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14,eod

At Saturday night's meeting of the Reserve Force Committee a resolution, appreciative of the work of Capt. E. S. Ayre in connection with the training of our volunteers, was unanimously adopted. Yesterday afternoon at the C.L.B. Armoury, Capt. Ayre was presented by Lieut. Alderidge, on behalf of the company now just completed, with a splendid wrist-watch. In reply to the address of Lieut. Alderidge, Capt. Ayre hoped the gift would serve to record the short hours of the German struggle. We congratulate Capt. Ayre on the recognitions of his services and ability, both of which are richly deserved.

Yesterday afternoon a resident of the West End, who was acting strangely in the C. E. Cathedral grounds, was arrested, and is held at the police station pending enquiry as to his sanity.

While in the Cathedral grounds he was brandishing a knife, and frequently attempted to drive the blade in his abdomen. When captured by the police he refused to give up the knife, but it was taken by force before he could do himself or any other person injury.

This morning he will be examined by a doctor.

Volunteers Farewell

On Saturday night the members of No. 3 Platoon Reserve Company held a farewell re-union at Wood's West End restaurant. Capt. K. Goodyear was Chairman, and Lieut. Jos. Nunnis the guest of honour. After an appetizing menu had been served, patriotic speeches were made by Lieut. J. Nunnis, O.-M. Sergt. L. C. Murphy, Lieut. Corporals H. Power and J. Bemister, Instructor O'Grady and Private D. Templeman, and an interesting programme of songs and recitations gone through, to which contributions were made by Instructor O'Grady, L. C. Bemister, Sergt. Murphy, L. C. Power, Bugler C. Quick, Privates Power and Templeman. Mr. M. Evans acted as accompanist.

On Friday night Lieuts. Alderidge and Wighton entertained the non-commissioned officers of their platoons to a dinner at Robinson's restaurant. All enjoyed themselves thoroughly; speeches being made by Lieuts. Wighton and Alderidge, Sergt. L. C. Murphy and K. Keegan, and an enjoyable programme of songs carried out. The officers were heartily cheered for their kindness. To-night, an informal smoker will be held at the Institute and the boys will round out a fine finish to their short stay before leaving for Scotland.

Rossley's Theatres

A large and delightful audience at the reliable show shop. The finest dramatic and vocal artists ever seen here. The great Ballard Brown and Miss Made Locke, prima favoritiss with St. John's audiences, who enjoy real songs by first-class singers. Both artists possess glorious voices. Their domestic one-act play is very fine, "Man or the Unpasted Letter," which shows their dramatic ability. Miss Made Locke in character costume sang "Caller Herring" in splendid voice, which was encored again and again. This talented little lady also appeared in character costume, and gave some delightful Dutch studies, with son and dance.

Mr. Ballard Brown sang the favourite song "Anchored," which drew forth storms of applause. Their Burlesque Duet Rivals is surely a masterpiece. Those artists will present a special programme on Wednesday, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson and many prominent citizens. The big Vitaphone features the finest ever show.

At the Nickel

Howard C. Stanley, the new singer at the Nickel theatre made his first appearance, yesterday most successfully. He made a tremendous hit, receiving a wonderful reception. Mr. Stanley has a splendid voice and a good stage appearance. As a rasping singer he is deserving of all the praise that has been showered on him. He is in a class by himself and his engagement here promises to be most satisfactory. His first song last night was "Tip Top Tipperary Mary," one of the latest of the Vandeville stage, and it took immensely. Everyone was delighted with it and he was thunderously applauded. He was obliged to respond to an encore and he rendered another very catchy number—"When the grown up ladies act like babies" which was even better than the first. The pictures were also charming and afforded enjoyment to all. Take in the show this evening and see "Our Mutual Girl."

The Casino

Delighted audiences greeted the beautiful pictorial Vitaphone production "A Million Bid" at the Casino Theatre last night. As we understand, this particular picture was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York for 250 nights—constituting a world's record.

At the Crescent

"The Uphill Climb," a strong Western feature in two reels, is the headline at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. This story of a man's hard fight with John Barleycorn, is produced with natural settings by the Selig Company. "Sawdust and Salome" is the romance of a circus girl, one of the best pictures we have shown for a long while. G. M. Anderson appears in "Broncho Billy's Close Call." Everybody knows and likes Anderson. "Actor Finney's Finish" depicts the downfall of a would-be actor, a side-splitting comedy. There will be a change of song with new and appropriate music. Don't miss the Crescent to-day.

The American sch. Monitor which went ashore at Codroy last year, and was sold to Mr. Robt. Gillis, has now been purchased by the Bay of Islands Fisheries Co., who have sent a man to Codroy for the purpose of refloating the vessel. If the operation proves successful she will be brought to Bay of Islands and repaired.

The Row in Gear Street

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir—Regarding an occurrence that took place in this vicinity this evening, and which, I think would be better published than not, as we have too much of a tendency of letting things go, and not to bother about them.

There is one Hartery living on this street, and under what conditions? It would do well for the Civic Commission to investigate. The writer witnessed a scene that was little short of murder.

The above named man came in the street accompanied with another, and went down through the hole. After a short while the latter came up, and apparently went back again for his pipe, when Hartery met him, and without any provocation dealt him a blow that felled him to the ground, and while in a lifeless condition, he rained blow after blow in his face, until one thought the poor wretch must have been dead, and when he awoke some sign of moving, his (Hartery's) wife said "Hit him again on the mouth." Sir, I think it is time for some steps to be taken against such characters. They are allowed too much freedom, and are a nuisance to any community, that is trying to be as decent as the dowered conditions will allow them to be.

The same party, after leaving his victim with his head in a pool of blood, turned on his wife, and the shrieks of "murder" and "he'll kill me," etc. that came up through the hole, frightened each listener, which included women and children, and speaking of children! What a scene for them to witness? Some person went for a policeman, two came and went away again, and I suppose that's all will be about it, as they didn't appear to be much concerned about the affair. There are two dogs, also belonging to this party, which a nuisance, as they made a vicious attack last night on two young girls.

We have begged for all light on this street, but when something desperate occurs, I suppose we'll get it.

Hoping you'll find space for this in your valuable paper, and thanking you in anticipation.

Yours truly, EYE-WITNESS, Gear Street.

April 19th, 1915.

The Women's Patriotic Association

Greenspond, 8th instalment—12 pr. socks. Mrs. Jos. McDonald, 1 pr. socks. Little Bay—2 pr. socks. Old Bonaventure—22 pair socks. Searstown—1 pair socks. Brooklyn—50 pair socks. Bailline—11 pair socks. New Bonaventure—67 pair socks. Branch, Argentea—12 pair socks. Grand Bank—126 pair socks, 1 shirt, 2 belts. Topsail—70 pair socks. New Bonaventure—26 pair socks. Rock Harbor—32 pair socks. Channel—28 shirts, 32 pair socks. A. H. HAYWARD, Convener of Packing and Shipping Committee.

B.I.S. Baseball Club

The Annual Meeting of the B.I.S. Baseball League was held Saturday night in the Club Rooms. Mr. R. T. McGrath was elected manager, and Mr. Allan Doyle, asst. manager, and were appointed delegates of the league. The team has lost many of its best men through enlistments but as there is much new material to fill the vacancies, it is thought that the Irishmen will be amongst the best on the diamond this season.

Bowling Bros. received a message from Capt. Bishop last night, stating that the "Eagle" was S.E. of the Funks at 6 o'clock in dense fog and that there was nothing new to report.

Messrs. Job Bros. & Co. received the following message from Capt. W. Winsor of the "Boothie" from Bonavista last evening. "Landed crew at Westeyville last night, also landed Dominists and Trinity men here; dense fog; will probably leave here to-night."

Last evening, as the Shore train was about to depart, a number of men who had been imbibing, gave the train hands considerable trouble and the police were called to settle matters.

The principals in the trouble were ordered to leave the cars by the police, but persisted in getting aboard again as quickly as they were put off, with the result that the cars filled with the disturbers were uncoupled and left on the rails. Further trouble arose and the police say a petty officer of H.M.S. Calypso offered unnecessary interference with the police.

One of the trouble-makers was arrested, and the others ejected from the station, and eventually quietness was restored.

Temperance Rally At College Hall

At last night's temperance rally at College Hall, Mr. Albert Soper proposed the following resolutions:

Whereas in recent years the tendency in many countries, notably the United States of America and Canada, has been the curtailment or abolition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks;

And whereas the present world War has justified and confirmed opinions long maintained by Temperance Reformers, that indulgence in strong drink is incompatible with the highest efficiency in the men addicted thereto, and inimical to supreme success in great national enterprises;

And whereas during the session of the Legislature in 1914 a number of petitions largely signed, were presented to the Legislature praying for legislation to prevent the transfer of spirituous liquors into Local Option districts and also for the creation of machinery rendering possible a plebiscite upon the question of the prohibition of the importation, manufacture, and sale of strong drink;

And whereas during the present session of the Legislature measures are to be introduced, providing for a further curtailment or the entire abolition of the liquor traffic;

Be it resolved that this audience express its firm conviction that present day conditions call for heroic action in dealing with the liquor problem, and strongly recommend that the Legislature take such action as shall either immediately result in the total prohibition of the liquor traffic or make it impossible for the people to decide the question for themselves at the polls in the future.

LOCAL ITEMS

Don't forget Rev. Dr. Bond's lecture in College Hall this evening.

A torchlight procession in favour of Prohibition will take place this evening, starting from the S.A. Citadel, New Gower St. at 7.30 p.m.

The dock employees are now working overtime, finishing up the several steamers undergoing repairs, while several others are waiting to be docked.

Mr. A. Moulton, the popular representative of the Maritime Paint Co. of Halifax, returns to his home by the Stepano. Mr. Moulton has been spending a few days with friends in his native town of Pouch Cove.

The principals of the Catholic Societies met last night to consider the laity arrangements in connection with the consecration of Archbishop-Elect Most Rev. E. P. Roche. It was decided to call a meeting of Catholic citizens on Sunday, 9th May, in the Casino Theatre, when the matter will be further discussed.

The Spring Term of the Supreme Court Circuit opened at Hr. Grace to-day. By last evening's train the following representing Bench and Bar went out:—Mr. Justice Johnson, Deputy-Sheriff W. J. Carroll, Crier Al-sopp, Acting-Clerk C. J. Fox and Messrs. Howley, McNeilly, Hunt, Emerson, Carter, Summers, Mews and J. G. Higgins.

Last night the police were called to Gear Street to deal with an irate husband who was introducing the Willard knockout blow to his wife and all sundry residents in the street. A left hand lid of a No. 7 Ideal Cook put the family champ down for the count. With the announcement that his pugilistic career had ended the police lifted the vanquished from their inside to the bed-side to dock for repairs.—The News.

Magistrate's Court

(Before Judge Knight) Two ordinary drunks were discharged.

A fisherman of Conception Hr., drunk and disorderly at the Railway Station yesterday, was fined \$3.00 or 14 days.

A fisherman of Little Paradise, Placentia Bay, apparently insane, was sent to the Asylum.

A freeman deserter from the S.S. Roanoke, was discharged on his own recognisances to appear when called.

Weather along the line to-day is dull and raining in some places. Temperature 40 to 50 above.

Inspector O'Brien visited Petty Hr. yesterday and located two fresh cases of diphtheria. There are now six cases all told in Petty Hr.

Message to Marine and Fisheries to-day:—

Change Islands.—Strong E. wind; foggy; no ice in sight.

SHIPPING

When the "Morwenna" and "Portia" come off dock the "Adventure" will go on for repairs to her propeller.

The shipwrecked crew, who were brought in by the Clinda, will likely be sent to New York, whence they will proceed to Seattle to be paid off.

S.S. Earl of Devon is now being put in readiness for the season's work, and will ply on the Cook's Harbor mail service in command of Captain Carter.

S.S. Prospero left Rose Blanche at 9.25 a.m., coming east.

S.S. Argyle left Placentia yesterday on Merasheen route.

S.S. Bruce leaves Port aux Basques on arrival of Sundays westbound express.

S.S. Kyle due at Port aux Basques to-day.

S.S. Meigle is still at Trepassey. S.S. Sagona left Grand Bank at 2 p.m. yesterday, coming east.

A girl, 11 years of age, suffering from diphtheria, was removed to hospital from Yarkin Square yesterday.

Do not forget the great Temperance Parade, which will start from the S.A. Citadel, New Gower Street, this evening at 7.30, weather permitting.

All Temperance Workers, both men and women are invited to take part in the same. An interesting feature will be the first appearance of the S.A. Boy Scouts, which will head the procession.

Two Brass Bands will be in attendance. The inside meeting will be confined to ten minutes speeches by prominent Temperance Workers of the City.

As the Parade and Meeting calls for all sympathizers of the movement, a cordial invitation is extended to all.

SEALERS STORES

For Sale by Public Auction

ON THE WHARF OF JOB BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.

The following Surplus Stores landed from S.S. "Neptune" and "Nascope":

"NEPTUNE": 22 barrels Flour, 11 barrels Peas, 15 tubs Butter, 1 chest Tea, 1 sack Peas, 17 barrels Beef, 2 and part puns, Molasses, 65 half-bags bread, 2 sacks Rice, 1 sack Beans, and sundry small stores.

"NASCOPE": 22 barrels Flour, 14 barrels Beef, 146 half bags Bread, 11 sacks round Peas, 10 barrels Pork, 2 puncheons Molasses, 4 sacks Beans, 16 half bags small Bread.

A. S. RENDELL & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED—A. A. or 1st Grade Experienced Male Teacher for Springdale. Salary \$270.00. Apply with references to Chairman. ap120,5t,eod

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

Bacon said that he who commands the sea is at great liberty, and may take as much or as little of the war as he will, whereas those that be strongest by land are nevertheless many times in great straits.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (non)—Fresh to strong winds gradually shifting to West and North, occasional showers; clearing on Wednesday.

Cape Race (noon)—Wind S. W., dense fog and rain; steamer still off here. Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.20; Ther. 50.

ON TUESDAY EVENING

at 8 o'clock, in the Methodist College Hall, Rev. Dr. Bond will give an ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

Subject: "OVER THE EAVES OF THE WORLD'S ROOF ON THE GREAT TEA ROUTE TO THIBET."

The photographs with which Dr. Bond will illustrate his lecture were taken by himself during his travels in China. They are shown for the first time in this city, and no one should miss the opportunity of seeing them.

Admission, Twenty Cents, Plan of the Hall and tickets at Dicks & Co., Ltd. ap119,2t

Newfoundland Poultry Association

With a view to encouraging the breeding of pure bred poultry in Newfoundland, the following gentlemen—members of the above association—have consented to offer for sale stock, baby chicks, and eggs for hatching from thoroughbred stock at reasonable prices. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to any of the following for prices, when a pamphlet containing information as to housing, feeding, etc., will be supplied free of charge.

White Leghorns, C. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's. Howard Parsons, c/o Royal Stores, Ltd., St. John's.

H. McNeil, McNeil St., St. John's. R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's. P. J. O'Reilly, Long Pond Road, St. John's. F. Perry, 258 Hamilton Ave., St. John's.

Buff Orpingtons, S. Emberley, 14 Wood St., St. John's. Silver Campines, C. W. Cushee, 216 LeMarchant Rd., St. John's.

White Orpingtons, Jno. Duff, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's. G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's. J. J. Kieley, 47 Monkstown Road, St. John's. S. White, 8 Freshwater Road, St. John's.

Buff Orpingtons, R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's. P. J. O'Reilly, Long Pond Road, St. John's.

Black Orpingtons, S. White, 8 Freshwater Road, St. John's.

White Wyandottes, M. McLeod, Allendale Rd., St. John's. Jno. Duff, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's. H. McPherson, "Westerland," St. John's.

Rhode Island Reds, S. Emberley, 14 Wood St., St. John's. H. W. LeMessurier, Winter Avenue, St. John's.

R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's. G. W. Gushue, 216 LeMarchant Road, St. John's.

Rareed Plymouth Rock & Sons, St. John's. R. F. Goodridge, c/o Alan Goodridge & Sons, St. John's. S. M. Walsh, P. O. Box 471.

Pekin Ducks, G. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's. H. McPherson, "Westerland," St. John's.

Muscovy Ducks, A. E. Pavin, 4 Cabot Street, St. John's. Indian Runner Ducks, G. W. Gushue, 216 LeMarchant Road, St. John's.

Bronze Turkeys, Jno. Duff, c/o Steer Bros., St. John's. Belgian Carneaux Pigeons, C. R. Williams, Florence Grove, St. John's.

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEWFOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work

We Aim To Please

And we hit the mark every time with good work at honest prices.

C. M. HALL, Genuine Tailor and Renovator, 243 THEATRE HILL

FOR SALE—A Single SEWING MACHINE, turned down top, good as new; cost \$50.00, will sell for \$30.00. Apply to H. SMITH, care New Tremont Hotel (during meal hours.)—mar5,t

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE