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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Hun Attacks Near Verdun Have Failed

Paris Reports All German Attacks Were Repulsed

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The fighting in the region of Verdun continues unabated, according to a French official communication issued this evening. Several infantry attacks last night, attempted by the Germans with huge effectives, were repulsed. Artillery duels are going on with great intensity east of the Meuse, despite the heavy snowfall.

The communication says that in Champagne this morning we attacked and captured an enemy salient south of St. Marceay. During this action we captured 300 prisoners including 16 non-commissioned officers and 5 officers.

In the Argonne our destructive fire has been efficacious on German organizations to the north of La Harazee. In the region north of Verdun snow has fallen abundantly. During the day, activity of artillery on both sides continued, and was very intense on the whole front, and principally east of the Meuse, where fighting goes on with the same tenacity. Several German attacks with large effectives have been conducted with unprecedented violence at Lacote du Poivre, about four and a half miles north of Verdun, but were without success. Another attack on our positions at Bois de la Vauche also was stopped. There has been no infantry action west of the Meuse.

In the Vosges there has been artillery duels in the valley of the Fecht. The Belgian communication made public to-night says: "It has been a quiet day on the whole front."

OFFICIAL

BETTER

To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Since the 23rd there has been severe and almost continuous fighting north of Verdun, from the right bank of the Meuse as far south as Ornes. The enemy attacked the French lines with great obstinacy and in great strength, with the result that the enemy penetrated the French advance trenches at certain points on a frontage of several miles, and the French have withdrawn from the villages of Brabant, Haumont and Somgroux. The enemy also made progress in the woody districts north of Beaumont. The French report that the enemy, whose losses were very heavy, left heaps of corpses on the ground without succeeding in breaking our front.

This afternoon's report says the artillery is now less violent. There were no further enemy infantry attacks during last night.

BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, Feb. 25.—In Argonne, east of Vauquois, we have executed fire on German works in the district of Chopy Wood. Intermittent activity of artillery continues between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse. Bombardment continued but with less violence in the Verdun district. The enemy did not attack our positions during the night. We are now established on a defensive line organized behind Beaumont on the heights extending east of Champneville and south of Ornes. Quite night on the remainder of the front.

ANOTHER NEUTRAL HELD

GOTHENBURG, Feb. 25.—The Swedish steamer Stockholm, which sailed from this port on February 19th for New York, has been brought into Greenock, Scotland, by the British authorities, for examination of her mail.

57 KILLED, 117 INJURED

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The revised official figures of casualties as a result of the Zeppelin raid of January 31st, over England, given out to-day, are 57 killed and 117 injured.

Unprecedented Violence Mark Hun Attacks North of Verdun

Germans Aim At The Great French Fortress of Verdun—Heavy Casualties on Both Sides—Germans As Usual Claim Many Prisoners—This Time Ten Thousand—Berlin Claims Many Villages are in the Hands of The Germans—No Important Changes on the Russian or Galician Fronts—Russians Still in Pursuit of Turks in the Caucasus—All Is Well at Kut-el-Amara.

London, Feb. 26.—Along the front region of Verdun the Germans and French continue the great struggle which began several days ago with the Germans on the offensive, their aim evidently is the great French fortress of Verdun.

Despite a heavy fall of snow the Germans north of Verdun have attacked with what Paris terms unprecedented violence with large forces the French positions at several points, but according to a French official communication these attacks are without success, especially has this been true in La Cote Du Poivre, about four and half miles north of the fortress, an attainment which would give the Germans a fine vantage point from which to operate against Verdun.

Artillery on both sides along the entire battlefield is keeping up an incessant bombardment on opposing positions. So intense are the detonation of the big guns the sound of them penetrated eastward to the left of the bank of the Rhine in Rheinish Prussia.

Heavy casualties are being inflicted by both sides and the Germans claim they have taken a goodly number of prisoners. The aggregate of last reports totalling ten thousand.

East of the Meuse fortified villages and farms of Champ Neuville, Marmont, Beaumont, Chambrettes and Ornes are declared by Berlin to be in the hands of the Germans, as likewise are French positions north of Verdun reaching to the bridge of the Loudmont which lies south of Beaumont. Fighting also been going on in the Champagne region. Bombard-

ments in the Vosges mountains have taken place.

In Champagne the French report the capture of German Salient south of St. Marie Apy and taken three hundred prisoners, including twenty officers and non-commissioned officers.

Artillery and mining operations have been in progress along the British front.

Bombardments and infantry attacks and fights with hand grenades have taken place in Russia and Galicia but there have been no important changes in the positions.

Bombardments between Austrians and Italians on the Austro-Italian front continue.

The Russians in the Caucasus and Persia have taken additional towns from the Turks. Pursuit of the Turkish forces driven out of Erzerum continues.

Late reports from the British force surrounded by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara says the Turks long ago ceased their attacks upon the besieged position.

Vienna records further drive of the Italians before the Austro-Hungarians east and south of Durazzo, Albania. Eleven Italian officers and over 700 soldiers have been captured. Durazzo docks are under fire of batteries of the Teutons which are hampering the embarkation of the Italians and their Allies in their endeavors to make their escape.

The situation in the United States Congress since the publication of President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone, concerning the stand of the Chief Executive with regard to the submarine controversy between the United States and Germany has become more quiet. It seems apparent that no action by either House which might embarrass diplomatic negotiations will be taken for the present.

DECLARED 7½ PER CENT

The Knitting Mills Co. of Alexander Street held the annual meeting a couple of days ago and declared the substantial dividend of 7½ per cent.

Huns Lose 150,000 Men At Verdun

German Losses in Four days Fighting Around Verdun Are Enormous—Enemy Has 300,000 Men Engaged Supported by 15 and 17-inch Mortars

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Germany's losses during the first four days in the battle around Verdun, are authoritatively estimated at 150,000. The German offensive is recognized now as probably only the beginning of a determined effort to take the fortress which was formerly the key to the French front, and compares in violence and losses to the battle of the Yser. The French assume that the battle may continue for a fortnight.

The German forces are known to be at least 300,000, supported by numerous 15-inch and 17-inch Austrian mortars, with all the heavy artillery used in the Serbian campaign and part of that formerly employed on the Russian front.

The preparations for the battle were observed in December, when the first troops assigned for operations were brought up, consisting of eight divisions, which returned from Serbia and were sent to Belgium for a rest and then transported to this region.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

1943 Private George Murgford, Codroy: died of measles, Scotland, Feb. 24.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Portuguese Premier Explains Seizure

Says Interned Ships Seized Because Attempts Were Made to Damage Seven of Them. Step Was Taken in the Interests of the Country.

LISBON, Feb. 26.—The Portuguese Premier stated in the Chamber of Deputies that attempts have been made to damage seven of the Teutonic ships requisitioned by the Government, and that explosive was found on the Buco of the north German Lloyd Company. The Premier added that he considered it in the best interests of Portugal that the existing Treaty with Germany be allowed to lapse and, said, that the Portuguese Government is prepared for all eventualities that might arise from the exercise by Portugal of her rights.

BRITISH AEROPLANES MAKE SUCCESSFUL RAID

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The British official to-night says:—"Our aeroplanes yesterday made a successful bombardment against the aerodrome near Lille, all the machines returning safely."

The enemy exploded a mine near Fricourt, but there were no casualties. Our artillery has been active against enemy trenches about the Ypres-Comines Canal and east of Boesinghe."

WHAT CHAMP SAYS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—"I think the chances are that Germany will postpone this threatened performance until April or at least until the middle of March," said Speaker Clarke to-day, after a conference with President Wilson, "there is rumour to that effect and postponement would give us more time."

FIGHTING NORTH OF VERDUN DIMINISHING IN VIOLENCE

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Fighting north of Verdun is diminishing in violence, the War Office announced to-day. No attack by Germans was attempted last night. The official statement admits that the French have fallen back to the rear of Beaumont.

French Are Unshaken by the Fierce Attacks of the German Forces

French Reinforcements Are Being Brought Up—Entire German Brigade Advancing in Close Order Was Caught by German Fire and Annihilated Quickly—Germans Anxious To Capture Verdun for the Effect It Would Have on the German People—This Explains the Presence of Kaiser William and his Speech Making.

Paris, Feb. 26.—In January five army corps are known to have been brought up to reinforce the two corps which previously held a part of the line between Etain and Vauquois. These were the best troops of the German army including, as it is learned from prisoners, the famous third corps, Bradenburg, supposedly of equal valor to the Prussian Guards, and the fifteenth army corps commanded by General Von Deimling, known in France as one of the most brilliant German General officers for resoluteness.

The German attempt to capture the fortress is explained by the fascination of the name Verdun has on the minds of the German people since 1792 and, the conse-

quent moral value of its fall to the Germans. This psychological reason in the judgment of high officials critics explains the presence of Emperor William behind the troops and the orders of the day issued by the Crown Prince and generals.

The French compare the ground gained by the Germans in four days with twice that amount taken by the French the first two days of their offensive in Champagne, together with eight times the number of prisoners. The confidence of the French is unshaken by the fierce attacks and the slight bending in of the French line.

The military critics of The Temps reports heavy French reinforcements have been brought up. Lieutenant Colonel Leonce Rousset, another military critic, relates a conversation he had with a surgeon just returned from Verdun. During the present battle the surgeon saw an entire brigade which was advancing in close order caught by the concentrated fire of the French batteries annihilated in a few minutes.

Police Rounding Up Dynamite Plotters

Two Are Under Arrest And Four Or Five More Are Marked.

WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Conspirators Made Night Attack On Detroit Munitions Plant.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The police expect to make four or five more arrests, either to-night or Saturday, in the alleged plot to dynamite the American Car and Foundry plant.

Two men are now held at headquarters in connection with the case. Police and private detectives are on the trail of several other men, said to be members of a gang of bomb plotters.

At 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, Prosecutor Jasnowski, Assistant Vanzile, J. Herbert Cole, special officer of the Department of Justice, eight private detectives, who have been working in the car foundry plant, and local detectives Repp and Hale, assigned to the case, went into conference in the prosecutor's office.

Cole represents the Government and was called into the case for the first time this afternoon.

It was learned late in the afternoon that for the past 20 days 48 detectives have been at work in the plant of the American Car and Foundry Co. Every department of the big plant has been under their constant scrutiny.

They were there ostensibly as workmen, but it is declared that the officials of the company knew of their presence.

A strange woman, a mysterious series of war letters bearing official seals of the British Government, intentions of death-dealing devices for women and a midnight visit of armed men to the Detroit plant of the American Car and Foundry Company, Russell Street, are new factors that, appeared to-day in the police investigation of the plot to blow up the branch, which is working night and day on a war munitions contract.

Five in the Plot.

Pinkerton detectives to-day declared they had an affidavit from a Detroit man that he had sold dynamite to a Detroit man named Bartholma. Developments showed that the party of war conspirators, two of whom the police believe they now have in custody in the persons of Otto Bartholma and Ernest McCord, apparently consisted of five men.

The two men under arrest remained here after the other three left last

October. The three men are being sought, and detectives say they have partly traced their movements.

The strange woman was a friend of Bartholma, and the two held secret visits frequently.

The police are making every effort to learn her identity, as they believe she directed whatever operations the men were engaged in or at last took an active part as an adviser.

She is now being traced. Bartholma denied when questioned to-day that he visited any woman secretary.

Tangible evidence against the alleged conspirators consists so far of the letters found, indicating their personal interest in the war, reported attempts by Bartholma to buy dynamite here, a statement made in Flint by Bartholma that he thought he was arrested for "something done in Canada," and the testimony of a police informant who says he was approached with an offer to include him in a plan to blow up the foundry plant, which has been making shells.

The police theory is that the men are agents for a foreign Government, and that the offer of war munitions to England was merely an attempt at establishing an alibi or directing suspicion away from themselves.

Bartholma is 21 years of age, and is known also as Bernstein and Beaumont. McCord has the alias McCurral, and is 23 years of age. Among Bartholma's effects was a copy of a letter to a foreign Consul asking if he could do anything more "for his country."

The police now know when five alleged conspirators arrived in Detroit, and they know some of their movements in the time they were here.

The night attack on the American Car and Foundry Company made early this month was thought at the time to have been an attack by highwaymen. Recent events have caused the police to believe it has some connection with the conspiracy now being unraveled.

Roy Scates, a watchman at the plant, said a group of men drove up in an automobile and held him up. In the fight that followed he shot one of the men, and was himself injured. The assailant he shot was helped back in the automobile and the party drove away.

Later Harry Strassburg was found in his room, 317 Henrie Avenue, suffering from a bullet wound. He could not explain it, and is now under arrest. He will be questioned in an effort to establish a connection with the alleged conspirators.

Bartholma came to Detroit, according to police information, from St. Louis last Fall.

Kermanshah is Captured by Russ.

Is An Important Town In Persia And Was Scene of Heavy Fighting—Russians Take Considerable Quantity of Booty—City Has a Population of 30,000.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A despatch from Petrograd says the Russians have taken, by storm, Kermanshah, an important Persian city in the neighborhood of which serious fighting has recently taken place.

A despatch from Teheran published yesterday, said that after serious battles in the mountain passes as a result of which the Russians captured a considerable quantity of booty, the Turks who had been aided by the Germans had retreated towards Kermanshah, which is 280 miles southwest of Teheran, and has a population of about 30,000.

DESTROYED THEIR OWN PROPERTY.

The S.S. Dacia, which made history some months ago, being a German ship bought by an American citizen and sent from the States to Europe with cotton, where she was seized by the French and condemned at Brest by a French prize court, recently came to a sudden end. We notice by a shipping paper which a firm allowed us to see, that she was torpedoed in the Mediterranean by a German submarine and sunk. This would seem to illustrate the impotency of Germany on the sea. If the German Navy could show its nose out of Kiel, here was an opportunity to recapture a ship formerly owned by Germans. But Britain rules the waves and an incident of this kind brings the fact very forcibly home to the Teutonic mind.

GERMAN PRESS SORE ON PORTUGAL.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Newspapers' comment on the seizure of German and Austrian ships in Portuguese harbor in tones of indignation. The press generally states that this action on the part of Portugal is to be regarded as an indication of the great need of Great Britain for more tonnage.

Mr. John F. Murphy has taken a position with the Newfoundland American Packing Company and will proceed to Placentia next week and also Fortune Bay to take up the duties of his office.

Twenty-six new recruits to join the volunteers left by the express for here at noon to-day from Grand Falls, we learn from Magistrate Fitzgerald. They will be given a cordial welcome on arrival here.

U. S. Paper Mills Turn Away Orders

Claim Profits Cut Owing to Cost of Labor and Raw Materials

NEW YORK, N.Y., Feb. 17.—Paper mills in the United States are operating to capacity and many of them are turning away orders, but the increase in the price of raw materials and the high price of labor, probably has reduced the profits of the business, according to members of the American paper and pulp association attending their annual convention here to-day. Frank L. Moore, president of the association, said the high price of paper did not indicate that the manufacturers were making money. He added that the increase in the selling price would vary from 3 to 40 per cent according to the different grades.

A BOOMERANG

Shronk stopped his motorcar at a desolate crossroad and yelled to a farmer who lay on a cart of fertilizer: "Hey, Cornsilk, is this the way to Croydton?"

The farmer raised himself from the fertilizer in astonishment. "By heck, stranger, how did you know my name was Cornsilk?" he asked. "I guessed it," said the motorist. "Then by heck," said the farmer, "as he drove off, 'guess your way to Croydton.'"—Argonaut.

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"FOWNE'S" LONDON GLOVE FIRM GUILTY TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

At the Guildhall on Tuesday before Alderman Sir John Braddley, Mr. William Gardner Rigden, Mr. William Fownes Rigden, and Mr. Stanley Fownes Rigden, all of 71, Gresham-street, E.C., appeared in answer to summonses issued at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions, charging them that they between September 15 and December 15, 1914, "unlawfully did trade with the enemy within the meaning of the Trading With the Enemy Act, 1914, by obtaining from an enemy country, viz. Germany, certain goods, and by trading in certain goods coming from the same country." Mr. Travers Humphreys appeared on behalf of the Director, and Mr. Walter Frampton was counsel for all three defendants, who occupied seats in front of the dock.

Mr. Frampton, at the outset, applied for an adjournment. He was not prepared, he said, to meet any case which might be foreshadowed by his learned friend at that stage. The prosecution, he believed, was based chiefly upon documents which the accused had themselves supplied to the inspector appointed by the Board of Trade, and although every facility had been given him (Mr. Frampton) for seeing them, it had been impossible so far to supply him with copies. There might be some question raised as to their being strictly evidence, and his suggestion was that Mr. Humphreys should open the case to enable him to ascertain what he had to meet, and that the summonses should then be adjourned.

Mr. Humphreys remarked that if his friend would be placed in any difficulty by the calling of evidence that day, he was quite willing to adopt the course suggested, on the understanding that it was made quite clear that he (counsel) was ready to call his witnesses at once.

The Case for the Crown.
Proceeding to open the case for the Crown, Mr. Humphreys remarked that the defendants were charged with trading with the enemy. They were three of six partners in the very well-known firm of Fownes Brothers & Co., whose head office was at 71, Gresham-street. They were glove manufacturers, and were, he supposed, as well known as any trading firm in the City of London. Moreover, it was a very old-established firm, having an enormous business, and possessed of considerable wealth—just such a firm, in short, as the authorities and people generally would naturally look to to loyally obey the Acts of Parliament and proclamations dealing with the offence of trading with the enemy during the war, and to set a good example to others in a less fortunate position than themselves. He regretted to say that the evidence which he had to place before the Court—evidence which was incontrovertible, consisting almost entirely of documents which came under the notice of or were dictated by one or more of the defendants—showed that they had absolutely disregarded the interests of their country (because they were all Englishmen), and for the extra profit that would accrue to them; in fact, did that which directly benefited persons carrying on business in Germany in the same line as themselves.

Messrs. Fownes had a factory at Worcester, a branch in New York—where there was also a factory—and an establishment in Germany called La Tosca, which was registered as a sort of a limited company, and all the shares of which were held by Fownes Brothers. The American branch, before the outbreak of war, largely imported gloves and the materials for making them from Germany, partly from their own factory (La Tosca), and partly from manufacturers in different parts of Saxony, which was the headquarters of the glove trade in Germany. The New York branch was managed by Mr. Ernest Smellie, who was also an Englishman, who from time to time came to London to confer with his employers, and who either in London or Germany periodically.

There was no independent trade carried on by that New York branch, but it was merely a branch of the London house. When goods were ordered by Mr. Smellie from Germany for use in America they were, of course, sent in the ordinary way direct from Germany to New York, but the invoices were forwarded to London. Payment was remitted from London by cheque on a London bank, and the proceeds of the sale of goods formed part of the figures appearing in the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the London firm, which was, in fact, the only firm. Therefore it was quite clear that any transactions which were carried through by the New York branch were transacted under the direction of the London partners, who in fact were trading in New York through their agents. The only payments made by the New York house were in respect of establishment expenses, and

such as importing from Germany was concerned, the goods—as he had said—were paid for by the London firm, who also took the profits. The New York branch was in the habit of corresponding regularly with the head office in London, and they used to send practically by every mail not only their own correspondence, but copies of letters they had received from German firms, and all this correspondence was kept for the purposes of reference at the London office.

On July 5, 1915, owing to certain matters which came to the knowledge of the Home Office, Mr. Campbell, a chartered accountant, was appointed, under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, to inspect the books and documents under the control of Messrs. Fownes Brothers, with a view to ascertaining whether any breaches of the Act or proclamations had been committed by them, and the evidence in this case largely consisted in the result of that investigation. There was a provision in the Act that members of a firm whose business was thus being inquired into must give all the information and produce the documents required, and that such might be used as evidence against them.

The Act, which was very simple in its language, provided that any person who, during the present war, traded with the enemy, should be guilty of a misdemeanour, and a person was deemed to have traded with the enemy who had entered into an transaction or done any act which was prohibited by any proclamation issued by his Majesty. The second of the two proclamations was dated September 9, 1914, and it prohibited (1) the paying of any sum of money to or for the benefit of any enemy, and (2) the obtaining, directly or indirectly, from an enemy country any goods, wares, or merchandise, and the trading in any such goods.

Trading After the Proclamation.
It would be shown by the evidence that these defendants—perhaps with others—after the outbreak of war imported into New York through their branch there, direct from Germany, goods to the value of £6000.

Mr. H. G. Savill (the Chief Clerk) After that proclamation?

Mr. Humphreys: Oh, yes, after the proclamation, and, as I shall show with knowledge of it any merchant to say, "I don't know the law," and I don't think any question will be raised here as to the defendants' knowledge of the law. In fact, it would be difficult for persons in their position to be ignorant of these provisions. As between the end of September and the end of December, 1914, from four different firms in Saxony, they obtained and traded in goods amounting to a total of a little over £6,000. They didn't, in fact, pay for these goods. That is to say, they didn't, in addition to offending by trading, actually offend against the proclamation so far as paying money to or for the benefit of an enemy was concerned, but I am sorry to say that that was not so much owing to the action of the partners in London as to objections raised by the New York branch, because there are letters showing that the London house was quite prepared to pay for them if any safe way could be found by a circuitous route.

Mr. W. G. Rigden here interrupted and angrily denounced counsel's statement as false and without foundation.

Mr. Humphreys retorted that he had it absolutely in black and white. What was done—he continued—was that an undertaking was given to each of these German manufacturers that while they could not have cash for their goods now, they should be paid at the end of the war not only the amount of their invoices, but that sum plus interest to compensate them for the delay in receiving payment. It was not necessary to be a City merchant to realize that such an undertaking from a firm of the standing of Messrs. Fownes Brothers was the next best thing to having cash. Legislation aimed at preventing the Germans carrying on their trade. For a firm like this after the war was over—with interest—was surely going as far as one possibly could go to assist the enemy to carry on.

Letters Quoted.
He (learned counsel) did not propose to read the correspondence at that stage, as it would have to be put in in detail when evidence was called, but he would quote a few of the letters in order that the Court might appreciate their general effect. The first document was a letter which was written on September 8, 1914, by the New York branch to London, and addressed, he believed, to Mr. W. F. Rigden. It was from Mr. G. Fownes Rigden, who, he understood, was not a partner, but a resident in New York, assisting in the business there. The letter enclosed an English translation of a communication from Mr. Globe, a glove manufacturer of Saxony, to the New York branch, pointing out

that, owing to the war crisis, business with neighbouring nations was interrupted, and he was compelled to ask his American friends to lend him their assistance "in these hard times." He asked for a remittance from the London house, and said he had goods on hand ready for shipment, and was only waiting for an opportunity to forward the same. He saw no reason why business with New York should suffer any interruption.

The New York correspondent to London wrote:—"I have written to these people that we have referred their letters to London. It will be rather interesting to know how you will handle this matter, because when Lloyd went to the British Consul's office he saw a notice that any British individual or firm sending money to or doing business with a German firm would be guilty of treason." That letter was answered on September 15, and it was pointed out, first, that the sending of a remittance was impossible. As to the goods on hand for shipment, it went on, there could be no objection to these being forwarded if they could be got through to Rotterdam for shipment in a neutral vessel. "Do you consider," New York was asked, "that if he (Globe) could make shipment it would be a legitimate transaction for him to invoice and consign them to Murphy, or any other individual, leaving us to take them over on arrival?"

In other words, said Mr. Humphreys, the proposal was: "In order to get rid of this prohibition of trading with an enemy, the goods may be nominally invoiced to someone not interested in them, and we will take them over from them." The New York branch, in its reply to that, dated September 25 showed that it quite understood the suggestion, but did not consider it a legitimate one. Mr. Smellie wrote that for an English house to "beat the devil round the bush" in the way suggested would not evade a breach of the proclamation. But he added that he would not be surprised if Globe continued to make shipment of goods "if promised payment eventually." He expressed an opinion that German manufacturers had in their minds a possible destruction of their factories by the Russians and would greatly appreciate any promise of future payment falling present settlement. A letter was sent by Mr. Smellie to Mr. Globe pointing out that "we" were forbidden during the war to make remittances to Germany, but promising him ultimate Full Payment with a Percentage of Interest.

Letters were written to other German manufacturers in similar terms, copies being forwarded to London. Correspondence from German manufacturers complained bitterly of the war, and expressed fervent desires for peace.

There was a letter from New York in answer to a communication from London, dated October 2, to which learned counsel drew special attention. He said it showed pretty clearly that German merchants were prepared to consign their goods, and to continue doing so, in the manner suggested upon the strength of a promise of future payment by Fownes Brothers. It was quite clear that the New York office knew they were legally in the same position as the London house. German manufacturers had urged that the New York branch was an American firm, and could trade with them freely. New York referred this point to Gresham-street, who replied that they were bound to agree that their New York office was, after all, only a branch of the London firm.

If these facts were proved, concluded Mr. Humphreys, unless some explanation, which was not at present apparent, was forthcoming, he submitted that there was a clear case for consideration by a jury.

There were, as he said, six partners in this firm. Mr. W. G. Rigden was the senior partner, and in law was "prima facie" responsible for the letters written by the firm. Mr. W. F. Rigden was the gentleman who usually attended to the American business. Mr. Stanley F. Rigden was in peace-time managing director of La Tosca—the German branch—but after the outbreak of war it appeared that he assisted his brother in attending to the American business, dealing particularly with imports from Germany. As to the other partners, Sir Henry Urwick and Mr. Edward Fownes Rigden, were employed at the factory at Worcester; therefore, it might be that they were not in London, sufficiently often to become cognisant of these matters, and Mr. Leslie Alan Spaully was serving with His Majesty's forces, and could not possibly have had anything to do with these transactions.

Sir John Braddley, in adjourning the summonses, said in view of the very grave allegations made he must require each defendant to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £2,000 for his appearance at the next hearing.

Mr. Frampton: Can't this be treated as an adjournment? There is no question as to these gentlemen not coming here.

Sir John: I suppose not, but I must order them to enter into their recognisances.

Splendid Pure-White Lawns and Muslins By the Pound.

COME in and examine the excellent qualities of these fabrics—here you can get that extra-fine, washable, sheer White Lawn, that looks so much like the high-class, high-priced Organ-die.

It will agreeably surprise you, when you see the large number of yards that goes to the pound—it is the ideal fabric for making Children's Party and Summer Dresses, Women's Blouses, Tea-Aprons and many other articles of wearing apparel.

Then we have that mercerized pure-white Check Muslin, from the almost invisible—check to the quarter-inch check, that is admirably adapted for Women's and Children's wear.

Prices are low for the qualities. Come in today and see how much you'll get for twenty-five or thirty cents.

We also have a pure white fine scrimm by the pound, especially suitable for sash-curtains. Come early and get your share of these good values.

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

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

PROTECTION in Material.

PROTECTION in Style.

PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs

PROTECTION Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.

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

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

FISH For Sale!

We have a quantity of large Eating Fish, suitable for retailers. Price very reasonable. This is a splendid chance for Shopkeepers to secure supplies at Two Dollars per qtl. less than usual price.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.,
Provision Department.

Advertise in the Mail and Advocate.

Platform Adopted by the Republican State Convention

The Campaign Will be Fought on Demands for Military Preparedness and Tariff Reform—Will Insist on a Vigorous Stand for American Rights in Relation to European War

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Republican National campaign will be fought on demands for adequate military preparedness and tariff reform, opposition to granting early independence to the Philippines, and insistence on a vigorous stand for American rights, both in Mexico and in relation to the European war, according to the "keynote" platform adopted to-day by the Republican State of Convention.

The outlines of the platform, which was approved unanimously, were presented last night in the speech of former Senator Elihu Root.

It was decided that New York State will send an unattached delegate to the National convention if the action of the convention is upheld by the voters at the primary election in April.

A determined fight, led by Henry L. Simson, to obtain a resolution re-

commending Mr. Root as New York's favorite son for the presidency, was defeated in the committee on resolutions, and a counter-resolution that no presidential candidate be endorsed, was passed unanimously.

The big battle in the convention was fought out between the "old line" organization Republicans, under the leadership of William Barnes, and the supporters of Governor Whitman. The Barnes men entered the convention with the avowed purpose of refusing an endorsement of the Whitman administration and preventing the Governor from heading the New York delegation to the National convention.

The question of endorsement ended in a compromise by which two resolutions were presented to the convention, one dealing exclusively with national affairs and the other "commending" Governor Whitman for his conduct of the State administration.

This partial victory of the Governor was offset by a complete defeat on the question of the national delegates. The Whitman forces had united all their strength in an effort to nominate David J. Hill, of Rochester, N.Y., as one of the "big four."

The Barnes faction declared themselves absolutely opposed to Mr. Hill and presented instead the name of William Herr, of Brooklyn.

After a fight which lasted for four hours the committee on delegates finally agreed on United States Senator James Wadsworth, Jr., Charles S. Whitman, Frederick C. Tanner and Elton R. Brown, Republican leader in the State Senate. As Wadsworth, Tanner and Brown are all anti-Whitman men, the committee's decision was accepted as a decisive defeat for Governor Whitman.

The committee further announced that no recommendation would be made as to chairman of the "big four" in spite of Governor Whitman's public declaration that he expected to be named as head of the national delegation. According to custom the first delegate nominated acts as chairman, although the matter of a leader is left for final decision to the delegates themselves.

MINISTRY CONTROLS 2,834 SHELL PLANTS

London, Feb. 18.—The Ministry of Munitions through the Official Press Bureau announces the addition of 116 manufacturing establishments to those already under its control. This brings the total of plants directed by the Ministry to 2,834.

An All-Feature Programme at THE NICKEL To-Day.

RUTH ROLAND and HENRY KING, starring in

"FOR THE COMMONWEALTH,"

the ninth thrilling installment of that wonderful series.

"WHO PAYS?"

"A PERILOUS CHANCE."
(A sensational dramatic offering.)

"A LUCKY LEAP."
(Fatty in a dandy Keystone.)

Thomas G. Chatterton and an all-star cast in

"WHEN THE TIDE CAME IN."

A powerful two-part melo-drama—A TRUE TO LIFE STORY.

SEND THE CHILDREN EARLY TO THE GREAT-BIG BUMPER MATINEE.

IF IT'S GOOD IN PICTURES YOU'LL SEE IT AT THE NICKEL.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER TO HIS MOTHER

A Soldier's Letter to His Mother—
I am writing you dear mother
And you must not be so sad;
I am writing you, dear mother,
And thinking you are glad
To know, that I am fighting
With the foe so far away,
And to think perhaps, dear mother,
I'll be home again some day.

I can hear the cannon's roaring
And the burst of shot and shell;
I can hear the bugle calling,
The call I know so well.
I can hear my comrades dying
With a whisper on each breath,
And to know that each shall soon
Be pale and cold in death.

Oh times I think of you, mother,
And of my dear old home,
And wish I there could be, mother,
Where you are all alone.
But yet I've work to do mother
For my country and for thee
So I'm going to do my bit and help
To set Our England free.

I think 'twas only yesterday
I heard our captain say
That the Germans they are failing
And we well end their day.
No matter what they do mother
They fail to do the right,
And I think that Right will win mother
And with God's help we might.

Our lads have all gone forward,
Forward, mother to do their part,
And you know I'll soon be with them
With a firm and steady heart.
For I mean to fight and conquer
That Terra Nova shall proudly say,
"Hip, hip, hurrah" for our brave lads
Who fought and won The Day.

THE MAN WHO WAS GIVEN A CHANCE.
You may ask why I'm in khaki,
Why I've shouldered this rifle and pack;
I'll tell you, for maybe there's others
Like me, have been holding back.

I didn't know life, what 'twas meant for,
Thought only to have a good time;
I had never learnt words such as
"duty."
Or anything of the sublime.

But one day there came an awakening,
I tired of the play and the dance;
With a vision of manhood before me
I longed to be given a chance.

A chance to do something, be someone,
To prove there's a purpose in life;
So I've put on the khaki and shouldered
The gun
And I'm off to take part in the strife

And no matter what may befall me,
Out there, "somewhere in France,"
I've a conscience as clear as the daylight
And thank God I am given a chance;
—Henry Earle,
The Rectory, Port Credit, Feb. 5.

DR. CECILE L. GRID, ONLY AMERICAN BORN CITIZEN
Among Survivors of Torpedoed Italian Liner Ancona Filed in Washington Claims Amounting to \$120,000
New York, Feb. 17.—Dr. Cecile L. Grid, the only American born citizen among the survivors of the torpedoed Italian liner Ancona, announced at her home here to-day

Canadian M.P. Returns from Front, Predicts End of the War

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Edmund Bristol, of Montreal, member of the Canadian Parliament, returned Saturday on the White Star liner Adriatic, very optimistic as to the final victory for the Allies, and predicted the end of the war in July.

"When I visited the Canadian forces in the trenches in Western France," Mr. Bristol said, "I found the officers and men were in excellent health and spirits, and confident of going through the German lines when the combined concentrated drive was made in the Spring. Brigadier General Watson told me that they had smashed the enemy lines twice, but did not make a big gap. This time it is to be done on a big scale. The general also told me that French's last words to him before he went back to England were 'Cheer up, general; you'll be sailing for home at the end of July.'"

"General Watson said that the prisoners who were being brought in now appeared to have lost heart and seemed glad to be captured. When a trench was rushed by the Canadians, the Germans surrendered at once with out a struggle if they could manage to do so unseen by the officers in the rear, who would order them shot down for their act."

"At the present time there are fully 1,350,000 British troops in France and Flanders, and 150,000 Canadians. In England there are at least 3,000,000 men under arms, besides another million recruits drilling."

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East
Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd
Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road.
Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.
Mrs. Hayes—King's Bridge Road.
Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.
James Whelan—Colonial Street.
F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunery Hill).
Mrs. O'Ryan—Military Road.
Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street.
Mrs. Ebsary—South Side.
Mrs. Dounton—Fleming Street.
Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.
Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.

Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill.
M. A. Duffy—Cabot Street.
M. J. James—Cookstown Road.
Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill.
Popular Store—Casey Street.
Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street.
Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.
Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.

Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
A. McCoubrey—(tinsmith) New Gower Street.
Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.
Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.
P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road, Axford's—South Side.
Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.
Miss Murphy—Water St. West.
Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.
Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street.

she had filed in Washington claims amounting to \$120,000. From the Austrian Government she demands \$100,000 and from the United States \$20,000, including \$5,000 cash, which she says was lost with the liner.

Union Trading Co's First Annual Sale!

UNEXCELLED because of the extraordinary values that are being offered at Surprisingly Low Prices despite the recent advances that have taken place. Included in this sale you will find a number of oddments that come in for every-day use, all reduced down as to make a Genuine Bargain-Giving Event. Our advertisement does not cover all. To know the Big Savings you will effect give us a call.

BIG FURS REDUCTION!
All our Furs Reduced down far below the regular prices.
POSITIVELY
The Biggest Values ever offered in Furs.

BLOUSE BARGAINS
Ladies' Velvet Blouse, trimmed with pretty lace, \$1.60
Reg. \$1.90 value.

Ladies' Fancy Delaine Blouse, High Collar, Lace Yoke, Tuck Front. Regular \$1.20 95c.

Ladies' Repp Blouse, Green and Grey only. Regular 90c. \$1.10 value.

Dark Fancy Blouses, Low Collar. To clear at... 50c.

Cream Stripe Flette Waists, Detachable Collar. To clear at... 50c.

Fancy Colored Blouses, High Collar. To clear at 40c.

JAPANESE SILK
In several leading shades, 25c. per yard.
Slightly imperfect, but not sufficient to injure its usefulness.

CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR SPECIALS!

Children's Tweed Dresses, \$1.90 up.
Child's Blue Cloth Dress, with Velvet Collar, \$1.70 up.
Child's Tweed Dresses, 65c.
Child's Shepherd Check Dresses, 55c.
Child's Blue Serge Dresses, 70c.

MEN'S OVERCOATS
Men's Tweed Overcoats, Reg. \$7.00 value. \$6.00 Now.
Men's Mottled Blanket Overcoats, Reg. \$15.00 \$13.00 Odd sizes only. Now

MEN'S SHORT COATS
\$2.70 & \$3.90 each.
Regular \$3.20 and \$4.50 values.

MEN'S VESTS
Corduroys, Serges and Tweeds to clear at 60c. each.
Chiefly in small sizes.

BIG SHIRT VALUES
Men's Neglige Shirts, made of strong Repp material; French Cuffs, Double stitched, Reinforced back and front. Full regulation size. Regular \$1.75 value. \$1.35

Men's Stripe Percalé Shirt with Laundered Cuff. \$1.00 Reg. \$1.20. Now.

These Remarkable Shirt Offers cover about 11 dozen and can be had in any size.

MEN'S COLLAR SPECIAL!
White Laundered Collars, in low & medium height. 10c. All sizes. Each...

MEN'S SUSPENDERS
Made from good, strong, durable Elastic Webbing with Stitched Buff Leather 28c. Button Straps. Each

MEN'S NECKWEAR SPECIALS.
10c. each.

YOUTHS' SUITS
Not Many in the Lot.
While they last you can secure them from \$1.20 to \$2.00 each, which is 20 per cent. under regular prices.

BOYS' OVERCOATS
Remainders in odd sizes of a lot which cannot be duplicated. Regular \$4.50 \$3.00 value. Each...

BROWN BLANKET SPECIAL!
\$2.50 per pair.

With the present tendency for advancing prices it will be some time before an offer like this will come again.

BOOT SPECIALS!
Infants' Boots in Pink, White, Blue and Tan Colors. 28c. Pair...

Men's Gun Metal Boots. Regular \$3.20 value. \$2.80 Pair...

Women's Gun Metal Boots with Gray Cloth Uppers. \$2.20 Regular \$2.70 value.

The above are in odd sizes only with exception of the Infants' sizes.

OTHER ODDMENTS CONSISTS OF

Dress Material Ends.
Blouse Flannelette Ends.
Cream Flannelette Ends.
Fleece Calico.
Savon Cretonnes.
White Dress Ducks.
London Smoke.
Khaki Material.
Percalés.
Cotton Tweeds.
Floor Drugget, etc., etc.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co'y.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"TO THE DEATH."

A dramatic and impressive lesson that we should be slow to anger, to live and let live, produced by the Iograph Co. **"McQUADE OF THE TRAFFIC SQUAD."**

A thrilling Edison drama featuring PAT O'MALLEY. **"HER CONVERT."**

A Iograph drama with Claire McDowell and Charles H. West. **"THE STRENGTH OF A SALMON."**

A spectacular comedy drama. **"THE BACHELOR'S BURLER."**

An Essanay comedy. **BARTONE DAVE PARKS** Singing Classy Ballads and Popular Songs. **SOLOIST**

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS—A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.
Send the Children to The Big Saturday Matinee—Extra Pictures.

100 GOOD LOGGERS

Are still required by

A. N. D. CO.

For the Logging Camps at

Millertown & Badger.

Wages Average \$24 and Board.

GOOD MEN STAYING TO End of Chop

Will be paid \$26 per month.

TAKE TRAIN TO MILLERTOWN OR BADGER.

CABBAGE! CABBAGE!

Due Thursday, Per S.S. "STEPHANO,"

50 Barrels FRESH GREEN CABBAGE.

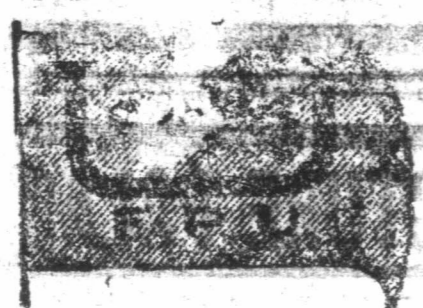
George Neal

PHONE 264.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

IN STORE
387 Bales
No. 1 HAY
The Quality is
Extra Good.
J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., FEB. 26th., 1916.

MR. COAKER HERE

MR. COAKER, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hickman, returned yesterday from New York.

Mr. Coaker had purchased his ticket at New York to proceed to Jacksonville with Mr. and Mrs. Colishaw, who had sent their automobile there and who are now motoring to Key West, but about an hour previous to the time fixed for starting from New York, Mr. Hickman called upon Mr. Coaker and informed him of what had transpired at the baritary trial, and Mr. Coaker immediately decided to return with Mr. Hickman to St. John's.

Mr. Hickman has spent a busy two months at New York, having taken an office at 105 Hudson Street, in order to facilitate his business. He was too busy to visit Canada with Mr. Coaker.

Mr. Hickman's case will be brought before the Magistrates' Court to-day. He is defended by Messrs. Morine and Kent.

THE COAL QUESTION

THE fact that the Government has fixed \$10.40 per ton for the Alconda's coal is nothing short of a deliberate rob of at least \$1.50 per ton. They fixed this rate without consulting the Opposition Party. This coal cost \$3.10 for freight, and if sold at \$9.00 the Government ought to come out of it on the right side.

The Government are solely to blame. They have allowed Alex. Harvey and the coal dealers to draw the wool over their eyes. The coal dealers did all they knew how to do to accomplish that trick in connection with the \$10.80 charge for \$8.00 coal; but the alive conduct of the Opposition Party and a member of the Executive compelled action that resulted in selling coal for \$6.00, which the coal dealers attempted to sell at \$10.80.

The citizens of St. John's are fools if they pay \$10.40 for coal that has been imported by the Government at a cost of about \$8.20.

We never heard of a worse crime committed by any party of public men against the well being of the commonwealth than that of taking from the people \$2.00 on a ton of coal over and above the cost of the article, in order to satisfy the cravings for exorbitant

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS!

THE power of influence of the man (COAKER) and the organization (the F.P.U.) he has fathered were amply proven in the recent General Election. Every District in which Union Councils were generally organized returned F.P.U. members to the House of Assembly, the success being most marked in Bonavista where there was an actual turn over from the Morris Party of Three Thousand Votes and Two Ministers of the Crown were badly beaten in the battle of the ballots. THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THAT IF THE OTHER DISTRICTS HAD BEEN FULLY ORGANIZED BY THE F.P.U. THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION WOULD HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM POWER.

NOW these successes in business and politics amply prove that not only was COAKER'S scheme for the organization of a Fishermen's Union a feasible and eminently practical one but also that he chose the right time to launch it. It is this keen insight into men and their affairs that is the special characteristic which assures him (COAKER) success in his various undertakings. FOR COAKER IS GIFTED WITH THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO APPROACH AND HOW TO HANDLE THE MASSES. A great deal of his success in this respect is due to his (COAKER'S) unique and striking personality. MOSDELL, in The Fishermen's Advocate, December 20th, 1913.

profits on the part of a few coal dealers who are selfish enough to grow rich on the miseries of the poorest in the community.

This action of the Government in consenting to allow coal dealers to sell the Alconda's coal at the outrageous price of \$10.40 is a deliberate breach of their undertakings with the Opposition Party, and we are assured that the Government did not consult the Opposition Party until after they had completed a deal with A. Harvey and others, fixing the price at \$10.40 for South Sydney coal and \$10.80 for North Sydney coal.

The figure of \$10.80 fixed by the coal dealers January 1st included a charge of \$5 per ton for freight. Consequently the difference between \$3.10 and \$5.00 should now be made in this Alconda coal.

The Bowings contracted to bring three loads from Sydney in the Florizel at \$3.50 per ton, and the Government should see that the agreement is carried out.

The coal dealers are laughing and joking about the street over the manner in which they got around the Government on this coal matter. It is another proof of the unfitness of the whole gang for the duties they are called upon to perform as a Government.

At New York about eight loads of freight for the Stephano is piled up and shippers are howling loud over the outrage committed by the Red Cross Company in taking the Florizel off the New York-St. John's route.

There is one remedy left for those despoilers of the people in Empire's hour of need—that is apply the medicine administered by the Canadian Government and tax war profits. Get after the Red Cross Co. and other owners of shipping who are holding the public up for 400 per cent advances in freights. Take 50 per cent. of all net earnings over 7 per cent on capital invested and teach those upstarts that there is a Government and a Legislature in Newfoundland.

AMUSING!

AND now, according to the "spoiled doctor," and would be preacher of the Adelaide Street comic sheet, we are guilty of the crime of profanity. Just how this intellectual tonit arrives at this finding we are at a loss to know. Lately Mosdell seems to have the happy knack of making an ass of himself every time he opens his mouth.

Having failed to reach the "pulpit" in the ordinary way, he is nowadays preaching through the columns of his comic sheet. He will soon outdo Pastor Russell in his week-end sermons.

Yesterday he quotes a half column from The Catholic Record

which he asks us to take to heart. Now we wish to inform this fellow Mosdell, the twister, that we have been reading The Catholic Record for years. Yes; reading it when the mere presence of that paper would make Mosdell feel that he was in the company of old Nick himself.

Knowing this fellow Mosdell, as we do, we are inclined to the belief that he held The Catholic Record with a pair of tongs while he perused its columns.

It is indeed amusing to see this slippery, broad minded, tolerant and cultured "doctor" Mosdell turn up his orbs to high heaven and wail over what he sees fit to call our "profanity." Where was his ideals of morality when he used passages from the Bible in a most irreverent manner in that article he wrote entitled the "Book Chapter 1"? Did this conduct of Mosdell's "constitute an insult and an injury to the homes of our people"? Was it "calculated to act as an incentive to profanity on the part of the younger generation who read it"?

Judging from the comment heard at the time that this scurrilous article was published, as written by Mosdell, the public were so sick that the less said about it the better. There is no need of Mosdell recommending us to read the columns of The Catholic Record. We have read it for years and will continue to do so in the future. We, unlike Mosdell, will not read it for the sake of using the matter herein to try and pull the wool over the eyes of those whom he now tries to court favor with.

Since the "learned" and "broad-minded" Mosdell has taken to read The Catholic Record, may we ask him to give his few readers some editorial opinions of that paper on the question of Home Rule for Ireland? May we ask him to give his readers the opinions of The Catholic Record on that article Mosdell published while he was on this paper relative to the supposed absolution granted the Nuns of Belgium by one of their Priests in connection with the outrages committed on them by the German soldiers in the early days of the war?

Now then, Mosdell, if you are sincere in your belief of what The Catholic Record contains, why not furnish your readers with the opinions of that paper on the two questions referred to above?

As for profanity and vulgarity, we will have to go some to beat this fellow Mosdell. He is past master in the art and all his little pet schemes to worm himself into the confidence of the people will avail him nothing.

We have already told Mosdell that we refuse, absolutely refuse, to take lessons in morality from him. If ever we find ourselves in need of same we will seek it from some one better qualified than the

would-be-if-he-could-preacher of the Adelaide Street comic sheet.

However, we are at least gratified to know that Mosdell is a regular reader of The Catholic Record; and, we sincerely trust he will commit to heart some of the very excellent passages which appear from time to time in that paper. They will, we think, do him no harm; but on the contrary, show him that even for the greatest sinner there is yet redemption.

But realizing that "the Leopard cannot change its spots" we are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the case of Harris M. Mosdell is a hopeless one.

THE NEW CHARTER

MOSDELL, the ever-ready-to-serve-at-any-price, yesterday contended that our arguments relative to the Civic Commissioners were "void of reason." Well this is not going to worry us. He uses up two columns of his Mutt and Jeff rag telling us that we should fall over the Commissioners and do as our friends the "Frenchie" do, kiss them on each cheek just to show that there is no ill feeling.

We well know there is thirty-six members of the House of Assembly. If there was 1036 members in that body this fact would not make the matter one iota better. The taxpayers of this City will have to foot the bills and they should have a say in the matter as well as the House of Assembly. The trouble is, Mosdell acting on the advice of his "Nibs" wants to create the impression in the minds of the few, who for amusement sake, read his funny sheet, that all is well and that there is no need to worry.

He makes no attempt to answer the questions we asked him, on Thursday as to who gave the Commissioners authority to spend thousands of dollars on a Tarmia pavement which is an absolute failure. He makes no attempt to answer our questions as to who gave the Civic Board authority to collect and spend the revenues of this City just as they thought fit. Neither, does he tell us who gave the Commissioners authority to engage in such large undertaking as putting in the new water system, which will cost thousands of dollars.

Who gave Gosling and Company authority to send to New York and have Mr. Longley travel here in a "third class" car to inspect our water system? Who gave Gosling and Company authority to appoint Mr. Longley as buyer, inspector, and general agent for the City in the matter of those water pipes?

Mosdell fails to tell us how many of those pipes purchased by Mr. Longley are now lying around the streets condemned?

Again, Mosdell fails to tell us who gave Gosling and Company authority to remain in office three years instead of the one year in which they undertook to do all the reforms they were going to do?

Did the taxpayers of this City tell Mr. Gosling, "here you and your Board take charge of this City," "do as you like," "spend what money you like" and "inaugurate what you like"? No, they did not. They simply, at Gosling's solicitation gave him a chance to put in force a programme which he outlined as necessary for the welfare of the City. This was to be done in one year. They are now three years at it, and we haven't seen it yet.

Now, since Mosdell is so anxious to defend Mr. Gosling, may we ask him what he has to say about that ice being cut on Quidi Vidi Lake and which was shipped to Sydney in the Florizel? Is there not a law on the books of the Civic Board prohibiting the cutting of ice on this Lake? If the law is still in force, and we have to be informed to the contrary, where was Mr. Gosling in the matter?

He was very active when one poor man—Armstrong—built a house not in strict accordance with the City laws. Armstrong was literally turned out on the streets in the depths of winter, with his fam-

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!
FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

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

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

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS
FEBRUARY 26

THOMAS MOORE, the poet, died 1852.
Michael Nowlan, merchant, died, 1868.
Joseph Woods, proprietor Courier newspaper, died, 1871.
Star of the Sea parade, headed by Father Lynch on horseback, 1872.

Sealing steamer Nimrod first arrived, 1867.
Rev. Mr. Fleet (Episcopal) died at Foxtrap, 1876.
Bishop Power remitted \$5000 for Irish relief fund, 1850.
Mrs. W. J. Richards, of the Salvation Army, was buried; a large funeral; this was the first S.A. funeral, 1891.
Mrs. Edward Hanrahan, relict of late Sheriff Hanrahan, died, 1891.
Thomas Mitchell elected Chairman of Municipal Council, 1892.
Capt. Thomas St. John, Conception Harbor, died, 1888.

Trinity Bay disaster—24 men driven off to sea, 1892.
James P. Fox, M.H.A. died suddenly, 1899.
George Rowe presented with valuable violin by Choral Society, 1867.
The centenary of John Wesley, 1890.
Nicholas McGrath, librarian of A. Society, died, 1889.
John Joy, Princes' Street, died aged 71 years, 1889.
John Clouston died, aged 77, 1892.
Dundee fleet, viz.: Arctic, Esquimaux, Narwhal, Aurora, Resolute and Thetis, jammed off the Narrows, coming on sealing voyage, 1882.

Longfellow born, 1807.
Governor Bannerman dismissed the Kent Ministry, 1861.
Dollars and cents first used in Halifax, 1861.
Bloodhound, first sealing steamer, arrived here for first time, 1863.
General thanksgiving throughout the Empire for recovery of Prince of Wales, 1872.
Capt. A. Layman, of brig. Gertrude, died, 1873.
Account reached the city of loss of Job Bros. vessel Isabel, with all hands, at Cape Race, 1881.
Battle of Majuba Hill, defeat of British by Boers, 1881.
Rev. Jeremiah O'Donnell, died, 1891.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

ELECTRICAL THAWER

For FROZEN PIPES.

Quickest & Economical. Phone 240

Mr. Coaker Describes His Trip to Canada and United States

Is Well Received in Ottawa,---Premier Borden Introduces Mr. Coaker to Whole Canadian Cabinet---Meets Duke of Connaught, Sir Sam'l Hughes and Other Prominent Canadians.---Has Interesting Chat with Sir Wilfrid Laurier--The Question of Confederation Discussed with Premier Borden---Sir Robert Well Versed Regarding the F.P.U. Sir Wilfrid Laurier May Visit Newfoundland During 1916.

Feb. 19.—Visited many places of interest, including the Bank of Montreal, St. James, Notre Dame Cathedral, Chateau de Ramezay and McGill University. Interviewed Electric Co. and other business firms. Our party landed at Windsor Hotel by invitation. Visited the home of one of the most prominent citizens by invitation in the evening. Montreal is a splendid city, wide straight streets, fine churches, magnificent residences, first-class hotels at half the cost of the New York hotels. The city is the largest in Canada. Its population is three times that of Newfoundland. Sorry we cannot spend more time here, as the city is interesting and very Canadian. Massive oak trees line the sides of most of the principal streets, which in summer must add greatly to the appearance of the city. I met several prominent Newfoundlanders who reside at Montreal, and my great regret is that I had not more time to look up Newfoundland friends who live here that I knew when a boy. I tried to locate some, but failed, as I had not their addresses.

At Ottawa.

Feb. 21.—Arrived in Ottawa at 1 p.m. At 2:30 was introduced to Speaker Severyn at his room at the Museum Building now used for Parliamentary work. Speaker Severyn is a young man of 49, a typical French-Canadian, who speaks English as perfectly as any member of the House. This is his first session as speaker and the fact that a young man was selected is proof of his popularity. He is a favourite with Liberals as well as Conservatives. Mr. E. M. McDonald, of Cape Breton, introduced me to the Speaker. The Speaker escorted me to a seat in the

Assembly Room amongst the Ministers and introduced me to several of them. Hon. Mr. Hazen Minister of Marine and Fisheries was speaking at the time. Hon. Mr. Graham and Mr. Carvell also addressed the House during my short stay there. Sir Robert Borden left his seat and introduced himself to me and in turn introduced me to all the Ministers except Sir Geo. Foster and one or two others who were absent.

Meets Premier Borden

Sir Robert invited me to his private office in the building, and for an hour the President of the F.P.U. and the Premier of Canada conversed on many matters. Sir Robt. referred to Confederation and said Canadian Government would make no move to round off the Dominion by the inclusion of the Ancient Colony, and nothing would be done at any time except at the request of the people of Newfoundland. If ever Confederation became an issue it must be decided by the free will of the electors of Newfoundland. He thought the Canadian people looked upon the matter as one of sentiment. The problems of the war were discussed freely. Sir Robert invited me to meet him next day at the close of a meeting of the Cabinet when he would introduce me to the whole Cabinet and extend an invitation to lunch with him and Lady Borden at his home.

Has Interview With Wilfrid Laurier

Another hour was spent conversing with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at his private room in the pro-Parliamentary building. Sir Wilfrid is indeed a charming old gentleman. He is 74 years old and his health is excellent. Sir Wilfrid as well as Sir Robert Borden are intimately acquainted

with Newfoundland affairs and closely questioned me regarding matters affecting the Colony. He enquired about Sir Robt. Bond. He had never visited Newfoundland, although he had long desired to do so, but being in office felt a visit would be looked upon as an intrusion, but he may be able to visit the old Colony during the coming summer. I assured Sir Wilfrid that in the event of his visiting Newfoundland that a royal welcome would be accorded him by the people as his name and services rendered Canada and the Empire were familiar to Newfoundlanders. He is indeed a splendid man, and spoke fully of his long public career going back to 1871 when he entered public life, the year I was born. Sir Wilfrid regretted the short-sightedness of the Canadian Government in 1895 who allowed the opportunity of rounding off the Dominion to pass, because of a difference of \$100,000 or so in the annual subsidy. He thought Canada would have her hands full for the next year or so to solve her problems.

Sir Wilfrid was exceedingly interested in the growth and extent of the Colony's progress and development and the aims and objects of the F.P.U.

Meets President of Labor Congress

After spending a very pleasant and interesting hour, I left the "grand old leader" of the Liberal Party and was at once introduced to Mr. Watters, President of the Labor Congress. Mr. Watters is a Scotsman, who came to Canada at the age of 18 and is recognized by all as the Leader of Trade Labor Organizations in Canada. He conferred with the Premier respecting an increase in wages for employees of munition factories. He is highly

regarded by the Premier and the Leader of the Liberal Party. We arranged for a long conference to discuss the Labor situation in Canada and to enable Pres. Watters to learn more about the F.P.U. of Newfoundland.

Premier Borden Interested in the F.P.U.

The Premier was cognizant of the activities of the F.P.U. and the aims of the Union Party in Newfoundland. He must have closely followed the Union's progress, for few men in Canada know more than the Premier about the F.P.U. in Newfoundland. Sir Robert is 64 years old and looks younger than Sir Robert Bond, who is 59 years. Premier Borden is genial and very pleasant and talks freely and openly, and puts on no show of importance. He is one of Canada's greatest and safest men, and one feels that in him the Empire and people have a true friend who ardently loves Canada and the old Union Jack. Sir Robert has two able lieutenants in Sir Thos. White and Mr. Meighen, the latter a young man from the West, who occupies the position of Solicitor-General. He is immensely able and popular, and is looked upon as the coming Premier. He has black hair and eyes and clean shaven, and somewhat resembles Hon. S. Milley, of the Newfoundland Legislative Council. Sir Thos. White has proven to be a tower of strength to the Premier and Canada since the war opened and the splendid financial standing of Canada and the manner in which the problems of the first few weeks of the war were solved, as well as the admirable financial achievements of the Dominion since the trying first weeks of the war are generally appreciated by all Canadians, and many consider Sir Thomas took a prominent part in solving these problems.

Visits Ruins of Parliament Buildings.

We were shown through the remains of the Parliament Building by Mr. McDonald and realized why the Canadian people so deeply regretted the deplorable loss of such a grand and imposing structure. Mr. Collishaw and party were admitted to the Visitors' Gallery in the pro-Parliament building and were eye-witnesses of the meeting of Sir Robert Borden and myself.

Lunches With Premier Borden

Feb. 22.—Lunched with Premier Borden at Rideau Club. We were joined by Mr. Jennison and Mr. McNab, editor of the "Daily Mail" of Montreal. Met Dr. Pugsley, ex-member of Public Works, in the morning. The Premier wished to introduce me to the Cabinet and at 12:45 p.m. when the whole Cabinet, which had been sitting to consider the Budget, was about to adjourn; Sir Robert invited me to the Council Room and introduced me to the members I had not already met. It was a scene that I will long remember. Eighteen of Canada's ablest men sat around an oblong table in the historic Privy Council Room, which is situated in a block a few yards distant from the Parliament Building and therefore had not been injured by the fire. We had a free and easy chat, all taking part. The Premier jokingly asked what they should do with Coaker. Would it be as well to add him to the Cabinet. They all replied, "Yes!" I sat next to Sir Geo. Foster.

Meets Duke of Connaught.

After a few minutes chat, Sir Robert retired, asking me to come to his private office and from there we went to the office of the Governor-General and Sir Robert introduced me to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is a splendid type of man. He warmly shook hands and welcomed me to Ottawa. He knew much about the F.P.U. and its President, judging from his conversation. He spoke of the splendid response of Newfoundland to the call of duty and of the bravery of our boys at the front. I greatly appreciated Sir Robert Borden's considerate action in enabling me to meet King Edward's noble brother, who is performing a great work for the Empire at Ottawa, and who is exceedingly popular with all classes and parties in Ottawa and Canada. I had no thought that I would have the pleasure of meeting His Royal Highness and when Sir Robert took me into the Governor-General's office I was surprised as well as pleased. I took dinner with the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Robert Rodgers, the big man from the West, who is a self-made man.

Meets Sir Sam Hughes.

Gen. Hughes is another great man at Ottawa. To know Canada now, one must know Sir Sam Hughes. He is a very energetic man, and the Dominion is fortunate in possessing such a worker at this crisis in her history.

On the 21st our whole party were invited to lunch with F. B. McCurdy, M.P. for Queen's Nova Scotia, who defeated Hon. Mr. Fielding in 1912. Mr. McCurdy is the stock broker that operates the stock exchange office at St. John's. Mr. Jennison and I spent part of the afternoon at the Premier's home and took 5 o'clock tea with Mrs. Borden, the Premier, Gen. Hughes, General Otter and Mr. O'Connor, solicitor of Halifax. Sir Robert possesses the office chair used by Sir

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END
Order a Case To-day.



Job's Stores Limited.

John McDonald, also a walking stick owned and much prized by Sir John McDonald. Sir Robert was presented with the freedom of the City of Glasgow when in Scotland last year, and showed us the golden caskets which contained the keys and addresses.

Ottawa A Fine City.

Ottawa is a splendid city, straight streets lined with trees, and is magnificently lighted. In fact the streets at Ottawa are more brilliantly lighted than those of New York. It is chiefly a residential city, the Civil Servants of the various Dominion Departments, numbering thousands, make it a lively and brilliant centre. Thousands of Canadians visit Ottawa

every week to transact public business. The Chateau Laurier is the leading hotel. It is owned by the Grand Trunk railway and is equal to the best New York hotels. The site of Ottawa City is an ideal one, and the only hill is that at the side of Ottawa River and on this hill the Parliament Buildings are erected. The public business has grown rapidly and numerous Federal buildings have been erected at various places in the City. The plans for restoring the Parliament Building will cover almost twice the space occupied by the destroyed buildings, but will conform to the style of the old building.

(To be continued)

A Complaint from LaScie; Poor Postal Facilities and Light Service

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Kindly grant me space in the columns of your most highly and esteemed paper for a few remarks from this part of our Island. I think its high time that something should appear in public print regarding the standing conditions of this settlement. Its ridiculous the way in which we are being treated by the present Government. Here we are a community, five hundred inhabitants without a decent post office. The one which now exists here is about the size of a bale box. Some have compared it to a Chinese inn. This box was tacked together ever since the French resided here and now you can imagine how shabby looking it is. No repairs have been done to it since it was built. Now what a decent place for the transmitting of public business?

seem they find him at his post.

A word also as regards to our Government light. Of what use is it to the fishermen toilers of the Island. The only time we find it lighted is when the mail boats are expected here. Last year one of our toilers returning home from the fishery was trying to get his little vessel in here, as it was blowing a gale. Had it not been for a fire lighted on one of the points that day the poor fellow would have been lost with all their belongings. No, Sir, the Government should advise the man in charge of this light to attend to it better and light it for the safety of the fishermen toilers as well as for those coastal boats. Trusting I have not taken up too much space in your valuable paper and now wishing Mr. Coaker abundant success in all his efforts.

Yours truly,
ONE INTERESTED.

LaScie, Feb. 14, 1916.

Wonderful Negro Runner Shows Up

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 17.—An investigation to determine, if possible, the origin of the fire which last night destroyed the buildings of the Farist Steel Company, causing a loss of more than \$400,000, will be made it was said here to-day. The company was furnishing steel on orders from local concerns, but was not, it was stated, filling any specific orders for war munitions.

The fire started in the rolling mill, a considerable distance from the nearest furnace. The fires had been pulled from the furnace five hours before.

"CLOVER LEAF" TOBACCO.

ASK FOR "CLOVER LEAF" THE BEST FISHERMAN'S TOBACCO ON THE MARKET.

TRY A PLUG.

M. A. DUFFY, SOLE AGENT.

More Prizes for Energetic Clerks

During the past couple of weeks we have published the names of the winners of the prizes offered the last season. This year we offer the following prizes:—
First Prize \$30.00
Second Prize 20.00
Third Prize 15.00
Fourth Prize 10.00
Five \$5.00 Prizes.

The above are for clerks who between now and December 1st, 1916, return the largest number of tags taken from Red, White, Patent Process "Bear Brand" and Buddy Boots.

Cleveland Rubber Co.,
New Martin Bldg., St. John's.
feb5,w.s,ff

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter
Squires & Winter,
Barristers, Solicitors
and Notaries.
New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

Take advantage of the unusual values now offered at our

Annual 10c. Sale.

Gramophone Records, 17c.
Khaki Handkerchiefs, 14c.
Ladies' Collars, worth 20c.
Paint Brushes.
Paper Towels, 75 for 10c.
Boy Scout Water Bottles.
Curtain Net, and Yard Goods worth 15c. or 18c. per yard.
During this Ten Days Sale 10 Cents only.

ROBERT TEMPLETON,
333 Water St. St. John's.

LARGE LABRADOR CODFISH
For Sale.
Get Our Prices.
SMITH CO. Ltd.



A TASTE

of our Meat will convince you of its delicious flavor and splendid quality. We offer you only choice cuts of

THE BEST MEATS.
Why not try ordering whatever you need for breakfast and dinner here-to-morrow?
We feel sure that we can satisfy you both as to quality, fair weight and reasonable prices.
M. CONNOLLY
Duckworth Street.

J.J. St. John

FLOUR, PORK, BEEF & OIL.
Likely to go high.

We can save you
—To arrive—
**FIVE ROSES
QUAKER
VERBENA
ROBIN HOOD**

Very Choice Ribbed PORK.
Small HOCKS.
Choicest SPARE RIBS.
Best PLATE and N. Y. BEEF.

Everybody is talking of our
ECLIPSE TEA, 45c. lb
as good as most 60c.

Silver-Ware ready to be delivered, so bring along your Coupons from Monday, 27th inst.

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

OUR ANNUAL February FURNITURE Sale

Starts To-Day, Feb. 5th, 1916.

This Sale will bring you into touch with the very best values ever heard of in reliable, substantial, modern furniture. The values this February will be the very climax of all our Bargain Giving. Genuine reductions from 25 to 50 per cent. See our West Windows for specials in Bedding. We list a few of same, many others offered.

Our Combination Lath and Spring Bed, with Wool Top Mattress, only \$6.95 complete. Our 731 Bed, with Woven Wire Spring and Wool Top Mattress, only \$7.50.

Our New Idea Spring, built right into the bed, is the latest out. No wood whatever, perfectly sanitary, and sells \$1.00 cheaper than with wood. We can fit it to your own bed, as we have the machines to do it with. See sample in window.

The Ideal Spring is so well known that it hardly needs recommending. It has 120 springs, fastened securely, and will not sag. Guaranteed to last a lifetime.

Our Crescent Felt Mattress is built of the best material, competes with the Ostermoor, so well known, but sells for \$5.00 less owing to duty and freight saved.

Our New Health Mattress, 6 inch bands, are perfectly sanitary. Well made by skilled workmen. We have them in 3 grades from \$5.00 up. Other Mattresses from \$2.00 up.

We have also Pillows, Bolsters, Cushions, and can not only make but renovate any Mattress, Beds, &c., now in use; also repair Springs, as we have in our building the only weaver of wire in the country. No size too small or too large for us to handle. See our special Wire Stretchers from \$2.50 up. Just the thing for making extra beds by night and remove by day, as it shuts right up. Inspection invited.

The C. L. MARCH Co., Ltd.
Cor. Water and Springdale Streets.

Civic Commission Weekly Meeting

Nothing of Importance Transpires—Ordinary Routine Work Goes Through—A Few Complaints and Requests Are Lodged.

Mr. Gosling, the chairman, presided at last night's meeting. A cheque from His Excellency the Governor given for the improvement of Bannerman Park, was received and will be spent on a "bubble" fountain.

Mr. F. Blackall wrote a long letter in reference to a shortage of water and on the rights of a taxpayer. The subject matter was referred to the engineer.

Sanitary Supervisor Dwyer reported that two of the staff, Stevenson and Sullivan, were suffering from accidents, and unable to work.

The Insurance Co. will be written, to pay the amount weekly guaranteed.

The Martin Hardware Co. wrote again, asking if the Board intended purchasing a new steam roller.

The Engineer will report in the matter. A. H. Caldwell applied for the position of City Impounder.

The application was ordered to be placed on file for future reference. An anonymous writer asked that a light be placed at the junction of William St. and Hayward Avenue.

The waste paper basket received it. The Engineer reported receipt of letters from agents for steam rollers and machinery of various kinds.

With the reading of reports from various Departmental Officers the meeting adjourned.

Western Fishery Is Improving

A message from Mr. T. Soper to the Board of Trade gives the total catch of codfish between Channel and Port aux Basques, up to the 19th, as 2768 qtls. with 400 for the previous week.

Seven boats and 27 dories and skiffs are fishing but no traps are out yet. Prospects are fairly good, but ice is hindering operations.

Within the week ten schooners returned from the grounds with 500 qtls between them, after only three days fishing.

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 3.45 p.m. yesterday with the following passengers:—H. Grier, W. Milley, Miss E. Milley, G. R. McDonald, Miss S. S. Cahill, J. Flett, Chas. Blackburn, C. Penney, S. B. Kesner.

Capt. Wilson's Letter

In connection with the letter of Capt. Wilson, to which The Mail and Advocate referred yesterday, the mis- sive also says that the Bellavente was leaving Alexandrovsk on the day it was written for Archangel.

She has since arrived. She took about 3 weeks to reach her destination. When Capt. Wilson arrives in the Adventure he will wire here. The "Ad." will have a hard task to get through the 400 miles of ice mentioned on the letter, but if the task is to be accomplished Capt. Wilson will do it.

V. C. and British Colonel

Dark, Mixed IS GREAT. TRY IT. At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Co. Limited. THE Anglo-American Telegraph Company announces that improvements in its trans-Atlantic cable facilities enables it to reinstate its cable letter service which has been suspended since January third.

CHURCH SERVICES

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month; and at 8 on other Sundays.

St. Thomas's—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer, 10 a.m.; Intercession Service, 11 a.m.; Preacher, Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell. Children's Service, 3.45 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.; Preacher, The Rector; subject: "Play: The Essence of Good Sport."

Christ Church, Quidi Vidi.—1st. Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; 2nd. Sunday in month, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; 3rd. Sunday in month, Evensong at 6.30 p.m.; 4th Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; Evensong at 3.30 p.m. on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. PARISH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, ST. JOHN'S WEST.

Sundays—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon.

Wednesdays—Holy Communion and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 10.30 a.m.

Fridays—Evensong and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 7.30 p.m.

Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Public Catechizing—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m.

Churching of Women—Before any Service.

Sunday School—At 2.30 p.m. in the Parish Hall.

Young Women's Bible Class—Every Sunday at 2.45 p.m. in the Parish Room.

Brookfield School Chapel Evening—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

St. Matthew's Church, The Goalds. Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Asylum for the Poor Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m.

Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

METHODIST. Gower St.—11. Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh; 6.30. Rev. D. B. Hemmeon.

George St.—11. Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30. Rev. N. M. Guy.

Cochrane St.—11. Rev. H. Royle; 6.30. Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh.

Wesley—11. Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30. Rev. H. Royle.

Presbyterian—11 and 6.30. Rev. J. S. Sutherland.

Congregational—11 and 6.30. Rev. W. H. Thomas.

GEORGE ST.—The Pastor will occupy the pulpit at the evening service. Subject: "The Prisoner at the Bar." Seats are provided for all visitors, and friends visiting the city are especially welcomed.

WESLEY—Sunday evening the pastor will preach on the subject: "A Self-Evident Fact." During the week prayer and evangelistic services will be held in the Church basement.

While passing through these very critical times for our Empire, true sons and daughters of Empire will be seeking her highest good by prayer and meditation. The nation that forgets God shall perish.

SAGONA RECEIVES FURTHER DAMAGE. The SS Sagona, along with losing a blade of her propeller met with other damages while crossing the Cabot Strait last trip.

Patriotic Night at Curling Rink

Curlers Help Swell Funds of W.P.A.—Last Night's Game Realized \$126.—Keen Contest Between Ladies and Gentlemen.

The games at the Curling Rink last night in aid of the W.P.A. funds resulted in \$126 being realized. His Excellency the Governor, Lady Davidson and many other spectators were present and greatly enjoyed the games.

The Ladies' and Gentlemen's contest was well fought as was also that between the veterans of the Parade Rink, viz: the Micmas and Terra Novas. The latter won by a score of 43 to 27. The scores and skips were:

Rink 1. W. H. Duder (7) F. W. Hayward (7) Rink 2. W. F. Joyce (15) J. Jackson (5) Rink 3. H. J. Jardine (15) W. T. Shirran (5) Rink 4. A. Robertson (6) J. Browning (10)

During the evening the members of the Ladies' Association served refreshments and by their efforts assisted greatly in obtaining the splendid amount realized.

RACES AT PARADE RINK on next MONDAY night. Championship Race for Belt between G. Squires and J. Evans. First All-Comers Race between W. McGrath F. Squires, S. Reid, J. Hallett and H. Kelly. Second Race between W. Darcy, S. Marshall, J. Bishop, D. Jackman and W. Taylor. General admission, 20 cents. After General Skating until 10.30. Terra Nova Bany.—Feb 26, 21

THE ROBERTS BARRATRY CASE. Mr. Frank Morris, K.C. being ill yesterday and not present in Court, the Roberts Barratry Case was postponed till to-day, when again Mr. Morris could not be present in Court.

Mr. Morine, K.C. is acting with Mr. Keut for Mr. Hickman in the case, and objected to the enquiry being proceeded with by Mr. Hutchings, owing to his being Deputy Minister of Justice. The matter was then adjourned till Monday.

Secure your tickets at once for the Mount Cashel entertainment on Wednesday evening next, March 1st, at the Casino Theatre. A splendid programme has been prepared.—A dramatic sketch by Mrs. Dr. Chaytor and Asst. Paymaster Pearce of H.M.S. Briton; Solos by Misses Shea, Anderson, Ryan, Mare, Herder, Violin Solo, Miss S. Johnson; Songs and Recitations, Messrs. Ruggles, Hutton, O'Neil and S. O'Leary; Gun Drill and Dances by Mount Cashel boys; Chorus, St. Patrick's Hall and Holy Cross Boys; C. C. G. Band overture and selections. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.—Atlantic Bookstore.

In last night's hockey match Higgins' knee, which had been hurt recently, was again accidentally hurt. Crawford was out over the eye by a stroke of a stick. Both were of St. Bon's team, which was hampered, owing to these accidents.

The first figures of the above were received by Deputy Minister of Customs LeMessurier yesterday as follows: Jan. 22nd. 1916 \$84,000 Jan. 22nd. 1915 1,475,000

THE NORWEGIAN CATCH. The first figures of the above were received by Deputy Minister of Customs LeMessurier yesterday as follows: Jan. 22nd. 1916 \$84,000 Jan. 22nd. 1915 1,475,000

B. I. S.

THE adjourned Annual Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society will take place to-morrow (SUNDAY) immediately after Last Mass. Business: The election of the Literary and Amusement Committee. By order,

T. P. HALLEY, Hon. Secretary. Feb 26, 11

SHIPPING

The Florizel will not leave here for Louisburg till Monday at noon, and several passengers will go along in her.

The schr. Ponhook cleared to-day for Bahia with 4,300 lbs fish, shipped by Job Bros. & Co. and will sail the first chance.

The Alembic, which is now at New York, may be delayed in returning for some months, and may take up a foreign charter.

The Florizel will leave here to-night for Louisburg for another coal cargo and on her return will be made ready for the seal fishery.

Owing to the heavy slob ice outside the port and pressing in along the whole coast, the Alconda is still detained in port.

"Whiteway" Lodge Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of Whiteway Lodge was held last night, with a large attendance. Bro. Wm. G. Campbell was elected Worshipful Master and Bro. T. J. Duley re-elected Treasurer and Bro. G. Morris, Tyler for the ensuing year.

The installation of the W. Master-elect will take place on April 1st, the anniversary of the birth of the late Rt. Hon. Sir William V. Whiteway, of whose Masonic life the Lodge is a memorial. Whilst all the Masonic Lodges have contributed of their membership to His Majesty's forces, the greatest number comes from Whiteway Lodge.

We congratulate the new Master, who has given faithful service in various capacities to the Lodge for a lengthy period.

USED AWFUL LANGUAGE. Yesterday afternoon Constable Whalen's attention was drawn to a young Quidi Vidi man, who was drunk on the street. The man used brutal language and would not stop when the officer called him to account. He then attacked the constable, but Whalen is a man fully competent to cope with such tactics and soon had the bracelets on the fellow's wrists.

To-day Judge Hutchings fined him and reminded him if he repeats the offence he will be severely dealt with.

Had Keys to Fit Most Every Lock

Police Finds House of Mrs. Butler in Desperate State—12 Car Loads of Matter Removed—Sanitary Men Called in to Clean up the Place.

The police say that his residence of Mrs. Butler who was arrested for larceny Monday was in an awful state when they went there. The house was reeking with the stench of decayed animal and vegetable matter and the sanitary men had to be called in before the police could make a search of the premises.

Disinfectants had to be liberally supplied and the men who removed the refuse and garbage had to be liberally supplied with spirits before they could work. As we stated, 12 carloads of refuse matter were taken from it consisting of decayed meats &c. and a deal of money in notes and silver was found in the most out-of-the-way places with a lot of material, which it is suspected was stolen from houses that have been entered on various occasions for several months past.

We learn that the woman takes her incarceration in an easy manner and will retain a legal man to defend her. She had keys enough to secure admittance to the most "exclusive" homes and she evidently entered a great many.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

The death occurred yesterday, after a short illness of a very old and respected citizen in the person of Mr. John Griffin. Mr. Griffin was an old servant of the firm of Shea & Co., agents of the Allan line, being well over 50 years in the employ of the company. He was a trusted, faithful man and was a particular and life-long friend of the Sir Ambrose Shea, when that gentleman was a leader in the political life of the Colony.

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THE NORWEGIAN CATCH

The first figures of the above were received by Deputy Minister of Customs LeMessurier yesterday as follows: Jan. 22nd. 1916 \$84,000 Jan. 22nd. 1915 1,475,000

LOCAL ITEMS

Men were at work at G. M. Barr's premises until midnight loading the schr. Novelty for market.

In the Police Court to-day a man who was drunk and disorderly was fined \$5 or 14 days by Mr. Hutchings, K.C.

The receipts of the Carnival were about \$440 gross and deducting expenses, \$365 will be handed the W.P.A. for its Red Cross Department.

It was very mild across country yesterday and last night. The thermometer in most places did not go below freezing point.

The Kyle's express arrived here at 5.50 p.m. yesterday, bringing several passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hickman and Mr. W. F. Coaker.

In the Curling Match for the W.P.A. \$126.60 was realized, and in the whole season over \$1,200 was earned for the W.P.A.

The B.I.S. at to-morrow's meeting will elect the Literary and Amusement Committees. These will be 15 members selected from nomination of 30.

Master Eric Cook, son of Mr. Tasker Cook, underwent an operation not long since for appendicitis. He is now much improved and will soon be able to be out again.

The train men on the expresses say that there is not much snow on the line east of Bishop's Falls. West of that point there is a good deal and the rotaries are kept busy right along.

Cabot Strait is now filled with ice and it is believed that Louisburg must be the Kyle's port of call for some time to come. She met heavy ice on both her recent trips.

Thursday night next there will be a hockey match between picked sevens from the League and College teams. It will be in aid of the W.P.A. funds and should draw a large gathering of spectators.

During the week four cases of diphtheria were reported to the Health Authorities and four houses were disinfected and released from quarantine. Twenty-eight persons ill of the disease are at present being treated at Hospital and one at home.

The B.I.S. dramatic team are now rehearsing the drama "The Road to Kenmare," a splendid play which will be put on the boards St. Patrick's Night. It will no doubt draw a big audience.

Yesterday afternoon the police found a resident of Outer Cove drunk on Water Street in charge of a horse. It was a good thing for himself that he was not allowed to go over the road home, as some accident must have occurred to him.

Mr. H. F. Shortis, our well-known historian, who had been ill for some three weeks past is so much improved that he is able to be about again, a fact which his many friends will be glad to learn.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John Gibbs, mother of Hon. M. P. Gibbs, took place yesterday and was attended by large numbers of citizens. At the R. C. Cathedral the burial absolute was imparted by Rev. Dr. Carter. Interment was in the family plot at Belvidere cemetery.

The third case of diphtheria in a short period developed in a residence in Walsh's Square yesterday. A girl, aged 18 years, ill of the disease, was taken from there to Hospital yesterday. A young woman, a servant in Circular Road, aged 32, was taken to Hospital with the disease yesterday.

C.C.C. "AT HOME"

(Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, and His Grace Archbishop Roche.)

THE ANNUAL "AT HOME"

OF THE CATHOLIC CADET CORPS, WILL BE HELD On Tuesday, February 29th, 1916, IN THE C.C.C. HALL.

The Programme will include a short Concert, Supper, and Dance. CONCERT WILL START AT 8.15.

By Permission of Lt. Col. Music by Full Brass Band of the Corps. Tickets on sale at Atlantic Bookstore, Hutton & Co.'s, Parker & Monroe's, and Smyth's East and West End Stores. Feb 26, 21

COOPERS, ATTENTION!

We are Sole Agents for the BEST BARREL HEATER in the Country. We have them now ready for delivery.

R. CALLAHAN, Water St.

SWEATER COATS for Ladies' and Gents Assorted Sizes. ONLY \$1.00 --Exceptional Value-- Drop in and secure one. They won't last long at the price. STEER BROS.