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FORTRESS OF PRZEMYSL SURRENDERS TO RUSSIANS

Regarded as Big Victory --- Moral Effect Will Be Great---50,000 Men and 300 Officers Surrender

Petrograd, March 22.—It was officially announced this morning that the Galician fortress of Przemyśl surrendered to the Russians to-day.

The feat of the Turks in Alaschard Valley and the capture of two important posts by the Russians were also officially announced to-day.

Przemysl, a town of Austrian Galicia, on an affluent of the Vistula, 61 miles West of Lemberg by rail. It manufactures machinery, spirits, woollen wares, etc. Since 1874 it has been strongly fortified. Population 46,300, about one-third Jews.

Petrograd, March 22.—As soon as the news of the fall of Przemyśl reached the headquarters of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, a Te Deum thanksgiving was celebrated in the presence of Emperor Nicholas, and Grand Duke Nicholas, and all their staffs. The announcement of the fall caused great rejoicing at Petrograd, where the Russian victory is regarded as of utmost importance, opening the way for a determined advance against Cracow and thence into Silesia, the gateway to Berlin.

Petrograd, March 22.—Przemysl garrison which capitulated to the Russian army to-day surrendered without a fight. Hoisting the white flag over this fortress which was said to be on the point of surrender on a number of occasions caused little surprise as it was generally known that it was in a generally weakened condition, with out food or ammunition and its

endurance was only a question of days.

The War Office advices report that Austrian Generals were taken and more than 300 officers and 50,000 men. The moral effect of this victory to Russia, it is expected, will be very great awakening of hopes that this will be the turning point in the Galician campaign.

Petrograd, March 22.—The following official statement from General Headquarters issued to-night: From Memel (East Prussia) to the Vistula, and on the left bank of the Vistula there has been no change. Russian troops which advanced from Tauroggen occupied Lauszargen after an engagement, capturing prisoners and stores.

In the Carpathians stubborn fighting is taking place along the roads towards Bartfeld, and in the Valley of the Odawa and Laboreza Rivers, near Lupkow Pass, and on the left bank of the Upper Sen. Russians made successful advances. During last 24 hours we have captured 2500 men fifty officers and twenty machine guns. In the direction of Nunkaez the Germans in dense formation attacked the Russian positions at Kossokhazc, Cravchik and Kosiuwkawa, but were everywhere repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

In consequence of the joyful event, the surrender of the fortress of Przemyśl, Grand Duke Nicholas has been awarded the St. George's Cross, second degree, and commander of the army before Przemyśl, General Selivanoff, the St. George's Cross of the third degree.

Germans Preparing Antwerp To Be Big German Port

Already Building Big Dry Dock—Order Firmly Established in the City—Say the British Made a Blunder When They Sank the Gneisenau

Copenhagen, March 21.—The German naval commander of Antwerp, Rear Admiral Laura, in an interview, has spoken with perfect confidence of the future of Antwerp as a German port. He calculated that the Belgians had exaggerated the reports of Antwerp's trade by thirteen per cent.

Hamburg, of course, was a much larger and finer port, he said, but no one could estimate the rapid development of Antwerp after the war when it had passed finally into the hands of German shippers and engineers. This development, according to the admiral, already has begun here—a German firm having practically completed a new drydock seven hundred feet long, ninety feet wide, and twenty feet deep.

Admiral Laura believed admit that they have no raising gear of North Sea ports, but German attempts to repair the machinery of many recognizes that Antwerp has a the steamers put out of action by the shorter North Sea route to New York than Hamburg, and with improved railway service to inland German

ports. This is an advantage that will guarantee to Antwerp second place among the North Sea harbors.

"German order and thoroughness," said the admiral, "have been firmly established, and the people are getting quietly about their work and there is no more stealing. We control the harbor with a very widely extended passport system. Since October, when we marched into Antwerp, we gradually have developed trade, the total tonnage leaving the city between Oct. 20 and Feb. 5, being 372,000, and the ships arriving representing 322,000 tons. We have tried to help everybody, and in shipping circles I hear no complaint of German administration."

The Germans say the British made a blunder when they sank the Gneisenau, the big German merchantman in the Scheldt. The strong current, they say, has turned the vessel around so that it lies parallel with the banks and ships of 13,000 tons can easily pass it on either side. The Germans are anxious to raise the ship, but fear deep.

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American Officials And the Odenwald

Captain May be Prosecuted For Attempt to Leave San Juan Without Clearance

Washington, March 23.—While guns of Monro Castle hold the Hamburg American liner Odenwald a prisoner in the harbor of San Juan, officials of the United States Government are considering the question whether the steamer's captain shall be prosecuted for the attempt to leave San Juan on Sunday without clearance papers. Probably no decision will be reached until more complete reports are received from the authorities at San Juan.

Prize Court Pays For Cargoes

London, March 23.—The Prize Court has ordered to be paid \$600,000 on American shipments of flour and wheat detained on board Norwegian steamers Kinn and Bjornstjerne, Bjornson and the Swedish steamer Fred Nobel at Friedland.

So far as is known this is the first money to be paid out by the Prize Court on American foodstuffs seized.

Karl Liebknecht German Socialist Must Keep Quiet

London, March 22.—The Exchange Telegraph Company have received a despatch from Copenhagen, saying that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, socialist deputy, has been ordered to place himself at the disposal of the German military authorities, according to a politician of that city. Henceforth he must consider himself under military law. He is not to write articles, nor will he be permitted to attend public political meetings, excepting in the Reichstag and Landtag.

Mining Disaster At Howe Sound, B.C.

Snow-slide Swept Away the Bank Houses and Aerial Tramway

Vancouver, March 22.—Fifty miners were killed, and as many more injured, early to-day by a snow-slide, which swept away several bank houses at the Britannia mine at Howe Sound, B.C., according to despatches received here. Besides the bank houses, part of the aerial tramway of the mine was carried away.

Capture of Neuve Chapelle

Eye-Witness Describes the Scene—The Striking and Bursting of Shells and the Thunder of Batteries made One Continuous Roar—Stubborn Resistance by the Germans

London, Mar. 20.—The British offensive, which resulted in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and the country beyond it, began early in the morning of March 10, with a bombardment by a large number of guns and howitzers, according to an "eye witness" with the British expeditionary force in France.

"Our men in the trenches," he said, "describe the fire as being the most tremendous both in point of noise and in actual effect, they have seen or heard. The shrieking of shells in the air, their explosion, and continuous thunder of batteries, were all merged in one great volume of sound. The discharges of the guns were so rapid that they sounded like the fire of a gigantic machine gun."

"During the thirty-five minutes it continued our men could show themselves freely and even walk about in perfect safety. Then the signal for the attack was given and in less than half an hour almost the whole of the elaborate series of German trenches in and Neuve Chapelle was in our hands.

"Except at one point there was hardly any resistance, for the trenches, which in places were literally blotted out, were filled with dead and dying, partially buried in the earth and debris and the majority of the survivors were in no mood for further fighting.

"To the northeast of the village, however, a body of Germans encircled in some inclosures still continued to hold out for a few hours. Three attacks in spite of extreme gallantry, failed to dislodge them, but by about noon the arrival of reinforcements drove the Germans from their last stronghold to the village.

"This part of the fighting was remarkable for the manner in which every part of the attacking line afforded one another mutual support.

"Meanwhile, on the right, from the direction of Richebourg, a similar advance had been made towards Bois Du Biez, a small wood lying about 1,000 yards to the south-east of Neuve Chapelle. Here also little resistance was met with, and our line reached a point about 400 yards from the wood.

"In the afternoon the troops who had seized Neuve Chapelle, advanced still further to the east, gaining nearly 400 yards, while on their left again north of the village, our forward movement progressed for a

considerable distance, and the fighting continued long after darkness had set in.

"The enemy were by this time thoroughly shaken and in some parts of the field were surrendering in groups. Throughout the day the Germans continued to hold out in a strong position at the angle of the cross roads south of the village where they were established in a perfect network of trenches and barbed-wire. This position had been known as Port Arthur and a hard struggle raged for some hours around it, until 6.30 in the evening, when it was stormed at the point of the bayonet.

"By nightfall we were in possession of all the enemy's trenches on a front of 4,000 yards, representing an advance of more than 1,200 yards from our original trenches. The number of prisoners captured is officially reported to be 750, but there is reason to believe that others were taken who have not yet been sent in.

"During the day two remarkable feats were performed by our airmen. One, flying at a height of only 150 feet in order to make sure of his mark, dropped a bomb on the important railway bridge at Menin destroying one of the piers. Another flying over the Courtrai Railway Junction, dropped a bomb on the station and completely wrecked it. These two points are of vital importance to the German communications.

"The German batteries on this day made no effective reply to our artillery fire.

"On Thursday, March 11, the fighting continued almost as fiercely as on the previous day. The enemy attempted counter attacks at various points, and especially from Bois Du Biez, but our guns opened on the wood with so much effect that the Germans did not emerge from their shelter. A little ground was gained at various points, but, on the whole, the situation remained very much as it was on the previous day.

"The enemy's resistance had stiffened, but all his efforts to drive us from the positions we had gained were repulsed with loss. The German artillery had now become more active; Neuve Chapelle was heavily shelled, and the whole line was swept with shrapnel.

"It is difficult to give an idea of the result of this striking success upon our men. They have been paying off old scores; they have now inflicted on the enemy something of that ordeal which he inflicted upon us in the early stages of the war by dint of superior numbers and with the weight of artillery. The enemy, for the time being, was beaten and on the run. It was the consciousness of this which lifted the hospitals and ambulances with the cheeriest crowd of wounded ever seen there.

German Press Praises Defenders Of Przemysl

Berlin, March 23.—The press of the German capital is united in paying a tribute to the defenders of Przemyśl, who it is declared, only hunger could subdue. At the same time there is no disposition to make light of the defeat.

Steamer Torpedoed In English Channel

Said to be Still Afloat—Crew Safe in Dover

London, March 22.—The British steamer Concord, 1825 tons, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the English Channel to-day. Crew of 26 men were rescued by a patrol boat and landed at Dover. The vessel is reported to be still afloat.

Senator Curry Secures Immense Contract For Shells

Every Factory in Canada to be Kept Busy Day and Night Turning Out Shells For Russian Guns

Ottawa, March 22.—Senator Curry who has spent six weeks in New York negotiating with agents of the Russian Government has succeeded in making contracts on behalf of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company to supply shells to an enormous amount. The first installment of his order aggregating 32 million dollars has been sublet. Every factory in Canada, that can manufacture shells will be gladly furnished with orders that will keep them running night and day.

Italy Cuts Off Railway Communication With Germany

London, March 22.—The Central News states that the Italian Government to-day stopped all railway traffic with Germany by way of Switzerland.

French Airmen Return Compliment

German Raid on Paris Starts Retaliatory Attack on German Towns—Two Aeroplanes Destroyed and four Hangars Demolished

Paris, March 22.—Six hours after the two German Zeppelins bombarded Paris from the skies, the French had launched a successful retaliatory attack. Three French airmen, setting out from the aviation station at Belfort flew over Habsheim, in Alsace and dropped a number of bombs. It is reported from Belfort that two German aeroplanes were destroyed and four hangars demolished.

England Improves German Zeppelins

Has Twelve Dirigible Airships to Attack German Fortresses and Naval Bases

London, March 22.—Twelve powerful dirigible airships, claimed to be improvements over anything of air fighting type ever floated, have been completed in England. These machines are to attack German fortresses and naval bases. According to English claims these new type dirigibles have remedied the defects of Zeppelins, and have vastly improved on offensive possibilities of German craft.

DARDANELLES FORTS NOT YET SILENCED

Three of Them, Reported As Destroyed, Still Offering Stubborn Resistance

Paris, March 23.—A gale blew through Dardanelles Straits yesterday and the allied warships did not leave their anchorage, says a Havas despatch, from Athens. Morale of the crews of the vessels of French and British fleet is said to be excellent. Notwithstanding their losses they are eager to get to action. It seems certain that the forts Chanak Kelessi, Hamidieth and Kilit Bahr still are capable of offering stubborn resistance. A number of Turkish field batteries have been posted along the Straits, and German howitzers have been mounted on rails, so they can be moved quickly to threatened points. This is supposed to have been destroyed.

Ammunition! Ammunition! Ammunition!

This is the Great and Pressing Need Says Field Marshal French—Sir John Thinks War Won't be Long

Paris, March 23.—Ammunition, ammunition, nothing but ammunition, that is the essential problem which the war presents in the opinion of Field Marshal French, according to a Havas Agency correspondent at British headquarters.

Ammunition is the prerequisite of all progress and of all pushing ahead Sir John is quoted as saying in an interview with the correspondent. Everyone needs ammunition but the Germans need it more than we do. I have had the feeling for some time past that they were being sparing of their shells, they do not squander them as at the beginning. They are recognizing because they lack the nitrates necessary for manufacturing of explosive is making itself felt in Germany. Neither is the morale of their troops the same, as one gets from them an impression of fatigue and lassitude.

They had based all their calculations on a sudden smashing victory. That plan failed and the state of mind of their troops has suffered as a consequence.

Economic difficulties in the interior of the German empire are daily becoming more serious. No doubt the Germans are still far from famine, but they are manifestly hampered in obtaining a food supply, and that is a great deal.

I do not believe it will be a long war. Spring promises well for the

The Damage To Dardanelles Forts Not Ascertained

French Government Reports Progress—Russians Occupy Memel in the Baltic—Przemysl Has Fallen After a Long Siege

London, March 22 (Official).—The Admiralty announces that damage to the Dardanelles forts is not yet ascertained, owing to unfavorable weather. No great expectations should be based on this, as the attack was not pressed to its conclusion, but the power of the fleet to dominate the fortresses by superior fire seems established.

The French Government reports progress at Eparges in the Argonne. A German counter-attack was repulsed with heavy loss. Soissons Cathedral has been bombarded and seriously damaged. In the Vosges, Great and Little Reichackerkops were captured by the enemy. Little Reichackerkops has since been recaptured, and the battle continues.

The Russian Government reports the occupation of Memel, in East Prussia, after a short bombardment. The Germans were defeated near Myszyente in North Poland.

The Austrians were defeated in the Carpathians. The garrison of Przemyśl attempted an unsuccessful sortie, 3,000 were taken prisoner, also 76 officers and machine guns.

Przemysl has fallen. The news just received.—HARCOURT.

Famous Novelist Dead

London, March 23.—George H. Jessop, novelist, dead.

Allies. We are convinced and all those here that a decisive and definite victory awaits us at the end of all these hard months of war.

RUSSIANS TAKE COMPLETE REVENGE

London, March 20.—A battle of vast dimensions is now going on between Horzhele and Przasnysz and along the valley of the Crzsliza, which joins the Narew east of Bultusk, the Germans are advancing.

It is not without significance that height 1003, orth of Grodno, which was taken by the Germans with a sudden rush was recaptured by a regiment belonging to one corps wiped out at the battle of Tannenberg and since reconstructed.

The recapture is thus described by the Warsaw correspondent of the Bourse Gazette.

"The hillock forms a tactical key to the whole district and therefore it was highly desirable that we should recover it. At daybreak our artillery opened fire on the height which was beamed with German trenches the German guns replied with no less energy and the furious bombardment caused a thick fog over the valley of the Niemen.

"Under its cover infantry approached the height. Before the attack the commander of the regiment said "Remember children we have to avenge ourselves on the Germans for our brothers who perished at Soldau."

RUSSIA PLACES LARGE ORDERS

Pittsburg, March 20.—The Russian Government has ordered 40,000 tons of steel rails of light weight from American rail mills, a portion of which has been placed with the Carnegie Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company. The order is one of the largest "light" rail orders placed in several years.

The Russian and French Governments have also placed additional orders for barbed wire with companies in the Pittsburg district. The last order calls for approximately 15,000 tons, and is valued at more than \$500,000.

"The Germans met them with artillery, rifle and finally machine gun fire. The long narrow hill was covered from top to bottom with ribbon of flames; clouds of shells and other projectiles flew through the air but our infantry tramped steadily on. Those who fell" were replaced by others.

"Finally along the whole line of attack a mighty hurra! thundered. The Germans unable to stand the shock retreated and the height was taken."

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PRIESTS TO AID
Rome, March 15.—It is announced from the Vatican that the Pope has directed that all parish priests in Italy be instructed to aid and co-operate with the military and civil authorities in case of the mobilization of the Italian army.
London, March 12.—The Bank of England to-day bought \$27,000 bar gold and earmarked \$160,000 for Argentine account.

Handsome White Swiss Embroideries Removal Sale Prices.

THIS is a golden opportunity for you to make a selection of high-grade, white, Swiss and French Embroidery and Insertions at low prices.

Here you can select a piece suitable for any purpose, in the best the world can produce, and you'll find no trouble to match the various designs in the different widths.

Some of the richest patterns you've ever seen are amongst this excellent lot of thirty thousand yards of New Goods—they are the best we have ever shown the public and you owe it to yourself to see them before buying elsewhere.

THESE EMBROIDERIES are worked with extra fine, mercerized thread, on fabrics such as Lawn, Cambric, and Long Cloth, etc.; in pleasing, floral and geometrical designs, in the raised style—no ruff edges—similar to hand-work; in half, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, twenty-seven, forty-two and fifty-four inches wide.

Just imagine, a Dress Robe made of our 54-inch wide Embroidery—nothing could be more charming.

Then think of your children—how clean and fresh they look when dressed in dainty white Embroidery frocks—so easy to make and so easily laundered. Come in and make your selection today.

Prices are extremely low for such splendid qualities.

Remember, the REMOVAL SALE PRICES continue on all our Dress Fabrics, Blouses, and all other goods that we had advertised recently.

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Mr. Coaker Visits Badger Camps Describes Logging Conditions and Makes Recommendations

I left St. John's for the purpose of visiting the logging camps at Badger, Nova Scotia, in order to ascertain the true conditions prevailing amongst the loggers in Badger section.

This winter 500 men were employed logging in the Badger section. All being employed by the A.N.D. Co.

Last season H. F. Crowe, Esq., operated a portion of this area south of the Exploits River and employed twelve three and four hundred men. Mr. Crowe sold this property to the A. N. D. Co. last spring and is not operating anywhere in the Exploits Valley this winter.

The number of men employed at logging in the Exploits valley this year is 1600 being the total this year, made up thus 1150 by the A. W. D. Co. and 450 by the Albert Reid Co., of Bishop Falls.

At Badger the A. W. D. Co.'s logging operations are under the sole supervision of Mr. Hugh Cole, who is one of their trusted employees, and possesses that rare qualification of being a faithful employee, while yet anxious to give the men a square deal. He is popular with the loggers and they all believe him to be their friend, as he is continually improving logging conditions and makes himself cognizant of every particular in connection with camp accommodation, food, wages, etc.

Mr. Cole for the Badger position and if Mr. Cole remains there, the loggers' troubles will soon completely disappear. Mr. Andrew Porter—a native of Change Islands, and a life-long friend of mine—is the company's business agent at Badger. Mr. Porter has spent most of his life in the lumber business and knows it from A to Z. The business system in operation is very comprehensive and elaborate and every item of interest in connection with the cost of each camp, the food used, diet, etc., is available in a few seconds. Mr. Porter gave me all the information I wanted and allowed me to ascertain all the information required from their books, nothing being withheld. He is a capable man, and must be a valuable employee.

Badger is a fast-growing settlement, and is entirely dependent upon logging. I was surprised to find the staff-house fitted with up-to-date sanitary arrangements, hot and cold water, baths, etc. A telephone, owned by the A. N. D. Co. passes through Badger and connects the settlement with the logging camps in Badger section with Millertown, Grand Falls, Botwood and the logging camps in Millertown section, to which I will refer later.

I received the public message over the phone from Badger office when 13 miles from Badger by the Exploits River. The doctor for Badger section is stationed at Badger and is always ready to respond to calls from the camps. This arrangement is excellent and ensures immediate aid in case of accidents. Dr. Smith, formerly of Westville, is the Badger doctor. A horse and sleigh is always available for the doctor.

This season twenty-one camps are in operation in the Badger section, employing, as I have stated, 500 men and 100 horses.

The wages paid average \$24 per month. The old loggers who remain for the season's cut are paid a bonus which brings their wages up to \$28 per month. The cooks are paid from \$19 to \$45 per month. The contract with the men who clear development, as everything going to their camps and credit with all the cut at about \$2 per cord, and if the camp's account leaves any credit margin after it is balanced, the camp's boss claims it as his wages if it exceeds \$50 per month; if less than \$50 the company makes good the difference. The camp bosses, therefore, are assured of a wage of \$50 per month. They are all experienced men and selected because of their fitness as loggers. They are continually under the supervision of the woods manager, and he selects them. A great deal depends upon these camp bosses. If they are strictly sober and reliable they reflect those virtues in the management of their men and condition of their camps. Some camps are more tidy and comfortable than others, which at once convinces the visitor of the sort of boss in charge.

From 20 to 35 men make up a camp when in full operation. Such a crew would give five bosses all they could do to take the logs to the river bank. The output for this season in the Badger area is computed at 50,000 cords of pulp wood and 3,000,000 feet of lumber—mostly pine. This quantity is no small pile. The river bank with men who will roll the logs into Nova Scotia is dotted with enormous piles of logs, arranged so that they will roll into the river with the least human effort. I saw some splendid pine logs, which will produce board pine lumber to the Grand Falls mills. It would gladden the heart of a patriot to visit those logging sections and see what old Terra Nova has produced in the shape of timber. Some of these areas are untouched by the loggers' axe and truly magnificent sights. Straight pine run 50 to 60 feet, four-fifths of which are branchless. Enormous fir, straight and taut, bend before the axe and for 100 years or more have defied blizzard and gales. Large quantities of spruce timber, running 50 feet without a limb, abound on every side.

An enormous quantity of birch cover the whole area. The birch tree is not cut. There is as yet no profitable market for birch timber. The supply of birch is unlimited. All the country is not burnt. Large sections of green timber still abound and the plus of green timber still abundant and trusted employees of the A. N. D. Co. assure me that the supply for Grand Falls mills will be equal to the demand for axes, if not destroyed by fire. Some of our sleepy public men might do worse than pay a visit to our logging areas and realize what timber wealth the colony still possesses. I chatted freely with all the men I came in contact with and the universal opinion was that the Gander areas far surpass the Exploits areas. The loggers claim that the Gander River and Lake areas contain denser forests and even larger trees than the Exploits Valley. I enquired very fully from the responsible men at Grand Falls about the Gander Valley and they admitted what the loggers asserted as to the vastness of the supply, but thought the water power was much better than what was available on the Exploits. I learned that Mr. Crowe had almost finalized a deal with a company equally as rich as the A. N. D. Co. at the time he is in the Bishop Falls property, and would have succeeded but for the stupid interference of one man, who held a large slice of the Gander areas, who is well-known in Newfoundland, and who possessed great personal dislikes to Mr. Crowe. Had the Gander proposition materialized, the Gander would to-day possess an industrial concern, equalling, if not surpassing, the country ought to compel those blood-suckers to operate their properties or forfeit them to the Colony. If the colony possessed those Gander areas to-day it is quite possible they may be transferred to parties willing to establish pulp and paper mills that would employ 2,500 men and secure \$1,000,000 in the bargain for the Gander area should be surveyed and the water power ascertained and the results announced to the world. If the property is as valuable as I am told it is, it is a crime against the colony's best interests to have it lying dormant and exposed to the risk of destruction by fire. One of the greatest crimes committed against the public interest of this colony was that of allowing penniless timber-grabbers and speculators to secure possession of our valuable timber areas. If those areas were held by hundreds of wealthy concerns who would become interested and would operate the timber wealth of our country are their only desire is to secure as much blood-money as possible, and with the aid of the Government they are allowed to continue their hold over our national assets and thus debar normal development.

Will Mr. H. J. Crowe who has done more to attract capital to this colony than any other man—past or present—tell the people the story of the Gander transaction and let the people know how much truth there is in the statements passing around amongst responsible men concerned in the development of our timber areas? Come, Mr. Crowe, the people will not be satisfied until you either deny or verify those reports, so current. You are the only man that can give the facts to the public, therefore, let the people know.

I have wandered somewhat from the subject. Let us get back to Badger. This season's logging is now almost ended, and in a few days all the activity in the camps will cease, and the quietness which for ages has enveloped those areas will once more be ushered in. In May, the banks of lumber and covered with lumber. The older camps are floored with flattened-up the floors and sweep them out, and loggers, which are hard to keep clean wash the dishes. He often has to pro- and collect all sorts of dirt. The floors are wide wood for four stoves and he must of the new camps were clean and cut the firewood in the forest and smooth. Each camp has a fore-peak place it convenient for the teamsters, where the boss sleeps and the supply who take the load to the camps when also sleeps in the fore-peak and the cook passing for his meals. The cook's spare bunk is usually provided for wages is the same as the loggers. I would suggest that the cook be given a bonus if he keeps the sleeping quarters sufficiently clean and tidy to times a doctor or parson. Each eating camp possesses two cooking stoves. There cannot be much improvement in the newly-erected eating camps of the A. N. D. Co. being uncomfortable and hard. The usual custom is to build bunks along the side and end of the sleeping quarters. Those bunks are wide enough for two persons. Usually there is one bunk for each man and a lower row. The men complain of their bunks not being comfortable and tidy. The men sleeping in the under-deck by a passage between the upper bunks, which in some cases serve as a store for provisions. The bunks are rough affairs. The bottom sleeping quarters, he sweeps it out and a covering of boughs is then placed on every day and sometimes washes it up the loggers and some use oats sacks for all the stoves, carry water, wash filled with hay or shredded birch kind.

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Those interested in packing lobsters will be pleased to learn there is to be no close season this year, and it is possible the price may advance to \$15.00.

ANCHOR BRAND CANS, which are the best obtainable, will be the same price as last year.

ROBERT TEMPLETON.

222 Water Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Job's Stores Limited. DISTRIBUTORS

You Don't Need to Worry about the storm signal if you Wear our Raincoats

April showers are coming, are you ready for them? If not, come and let us fit you out. We have Rain-coats for Men and Women in all the new Spring Colors and Styles. Smart snug-fitting collars with Tabs, large armholes, wide Raglan sleeves and well-cut coats

Ten Thousand Electors Ask Kean's Arrest Charging Him With Criminal Negligence.

TWILLINGATE
To His Excellency the Governor in Council:—
The Petition of the undersigned residents of Twillingate and electors of the electoral district of Twillingate, humbly sheweth that on March 31st and April 1st fast, seventy-eight sealers of the Crew of the sealing steamer "Newfoundland" died on the icefloe from exposure, and that in the opinion of your petitioners, Captain Abram Kean, Master of the "Stephano," was guilty of criminal negligence in relation to the said men, wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency be pleased to direct the Law Officers of the Crown to take the necessary steps to test before the Courts the liability or otherwise of Captain Kean. And as in duty bound they will ever pray.

- EDGAR J. ROBERTS
LEVI YOUNG
ARTHUR BURTON
DANIEL YOUNG
JAMES HICKS
PHILIP PIPPY
JAMES ANSTAY
ANDREW COOPER
SAMUEL ANSTAY
EDWARD ANSTAY
GEORGE ANSTAY
HUBERT ANSTAY
JAS. STUCKLESS
ELI HEBERT
ROBT. GRENVILLE
THOS. STUCKLESS
HERBERT GRENVILLE
PETER ANSTAY
SIMON YOUNG
PERCY ANSTAY
EDGAR WARD
FREDK. ANSTAY
OLIVER WARD
JOHN HADELINGH
SAMUEL ROBERTS
J. C. RICE
ANDREW ANSTAY
JAMES FLYNN
HENRY GRENVILLE
GEO. CHAPLE
HERBERT FLYNN
STANLEY CHAPLE
ELIJAH GILLARD
FREDK. SAMSON
JAS. CARAWAY
JOSEPH HARRIS
ANDREW BOURDEN
JOHN MOYALL
AND. GREENHAM
ABRAM GREENHAM
ELIJAH FROWDE
HENRY HOPKINS
JAMES GILLARD
ELIJAH WHITE
M. STUCKLESS
THOS. WHITE
ERNEST HOPKINS
JAS. GILLARD
LEVI FROWDE
STANLEY ROGERS
REUBEN CHAPLE
RICHARD GLEESON
SAML. J. ELLIOTT
BENNETT STUCKLESS
GEO. ROBERTS
AUG. PURCHASE
GEORGE JAMES
GEORGE SIMMS
ELIAS BLACKLER
LEWIS PURCHASE
ALLAN JAMES
WM. WAY
EDWIN LUTHER
HENRY SPENCER

- EDWARD BLACKLER
ROBERT HINDS
GEORGE DEWEY
NORMAN STUCKLESS
WILLIS STUCKLESS
ROBERT YOUNG
STEPHEN YOUNG
HARRY GILL
AMB. BUTCHER
SAML. HAYNES
GEO. NEWMAN
DORMAN ROBERTS
ELIJAH SHARPE
JOS. WM. SHEPPARD
JOSEPH ROBERTS
THOMAS ROBERTS
FRED WHITE
EDW. STUCKLESS
EDWIN ROBERTS
HARRY ROBERTS
WALTERS ROBERTS
FREDK. ROBERTS
LEWIS ROBERTS
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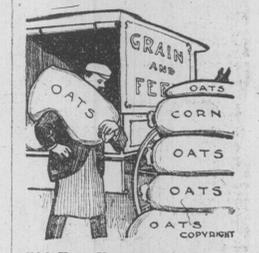
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The Mail and Advocate

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D. MARCH 23, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Contrast

Judgment! thou has fled, to brutish beasts: And men have lost their reason."

WERE a living poet to pen the above lines above the awful crime now being committed in Europe perhaps he could not more aptly sum up the condition of the ensanguined continent.

A condition of savagery exists over there to-day beside which the tomahawking and scalping of the Red Indian or the cannibalistic orgies of the Fiji Islands, were mere freaks of good nature.

Over there in that ancient seat of civilization, to-day, men are acting towards their fellow men as brutish beasts who have lost their reason. And the irony of it is that though gone mad they yet have the wit to use the discoveries of civilized man and to press those discoveries and inventions of sanity into their foul campaign of murder.

Civilization has fled her ancient seats and found a foothold far in the golden west. There the gentle dove of peace is cooing to the breezes that fan the sunny hills of California. There she has found a joyful resting place for the while, and let us hope that where the nations are to-day, in pride, displaying the glories of twentieth century achievement in art, science, and culture, she may never depart.

It is consoling to think amid the horror and gloom that almost threatens to engulf our civilization and to utterly destroy it from the face of the earth, that there is one spot wherein the light may be preserved and tended, and the spark that is to re-glorify the earth may be fanned into a flame.

California to-day is the one glorious spot on all the earth to which the eyes of peace loving men are attracted for there are gathered together examples of all that civilization has accomplished. The opening of the Panama Canal realized in a manner the dream of Christopher Columbus of a waterway to the Indies.

To mark the achievement of that glorious triumph of civilized man's skill and daring an Exhibition is being held in California,

and how consoling to think that whilst one half the world, the old, one time civilized world is at war, is gone mad, that sanity should find a new home in the West.

Civilization driven from Europe now folds her wings in contentment by the slopes of the Pacific sea. This contentment in Europe is but the expression and exemplification of the everlasting law of nature—evolution, the change from a lower to a higher, then the zenith, and round again to decay. On the decay of one state arises another of a higher order.

The old state of European politics is rotten, but it is not that rotteness induced by the inevitable change which extreme and perfect development brings about. No its rottenness is the decay of a foul growth, which attaching itself to its roots arrested the full expansion and development. Man's forgetfulness of his highest destiny, or sort of spiritual atrophy, has been the disease which undermined the character of the European nations, and so led on to this terrible conflict.

At Edinburg

Under above heading the "Weekly Scotsman" of March 8th contains an appreciative article from the pen of a Scottish correspondent (J.C.M.) descriptive of the first Newfoundland Regiment and its composition, with the incidents attached to our troops during their stay at Fort George and up to their arrival to do garrison duty in Edinburg castle.

The article pays a high tribute to our men and their officers, who are generally characterized as a most most capable lot. Space forbids us in this issue to reprint the article, but we publish in another column, a poem of "Welcome" composed by another Scotch admirer, which is contained in the same issue of the Scotsman.

"Frae some place far abroad, where sailors gang to fish for cod."—The Two Dogs—Burns.

Welcome to High Dundee! Men of Newfoundland! The first-born of our Colonies, Among our foremost stand.

True to their mother, every lad, Responsive to her call, Has come to fight for Britain's cause— Her own sons, one and all.

The birthright of the eldest born In this grim time of war; That birthright and their British blood Than gold are stronger far.

Oh! lonely bay of Trinity! Oh! frost-bound Labrador! Oh! sea of ice-fog and of berg! Oh! loud Atlantic roar!

All these we've read and heard of, The banks, the rock-fast coast, But little thought we of the men, Nor of the love they boast.

But here they are, right sturdy sons, We grip the snowy hand, And bid you welcome to the work, Ye men of Newfoundland!

And old St. John's is sending home Full twice as many more— To guard our seas, her mariners— All Britons to the core.

Ah, well! I trow our Castled rock, 'Mid anxious thought oppressed, And doubt of what the morn may bring Would hug you to her breast.

But 'tis a sacred cause we fight, A noble and a just; May God protect our gallant sons, In his great Name we trust.— J. R. Russell, in the "Scotsman."

(Note.—Newfoundlander emphasizes the first and third syllables of the names Newfoundland.)

Late fishery news from the West Coast reports cod as plentiful, but owing to ice and weather conditions, no great catches have as yet been secured. Some few fish have been caught at Burgeo. La Polle and Channel, while at Grand Bank and Hermitage Cove, herring are reported to be plentiful.

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MONDAY and TUESDAY

THE ANTIQUE ENGAGEMENT RING

A Vitagraph two-reel special. The giver is rejected, and his fiancée marries another man. The union proves unhappy. The ring in a mysterious way happily reunites the original owner and the woman to whom he gave it. Dorothy Kelly and James Morrison are the principals.

MOONSHINE MOLLY (2 reels)—A mountain moonshine story with Mae Marsh and Robert Harron in ideal parts.

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Farm Topics

THE value of all products of the farms of the United States now approximates nine thousand millions of dollars annually is justly regarded as good cause for national felicitation. That is a very large number of the farmers who contribute to the production of this enormous total pursue the suicidal policy of taking from the soil all they can get, with no attempt to restore to it the elements taken from it by growing crops, is a fact as undeniable as it is lamentable.

Hence the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations have been of late assiduously preaching to the farmers of this country the fact that profitable farming, in the long run, is possible only when the elements taken from the soil are restored to it, at least in part.

Roughly speaking, fertilizers are composed of phosphoric acid, nitrate of soda and some form of potash salts. Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee contain great deposits of phosphate rock, so that, as yet, the provision of an adequate supply of phosphoric acid presents no difficulties.

In a recent report of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture based upon investigations made by scientists of the Bureau of Soils, the following important and significant statements are made:

"The most promising source of potash at present is found in the large areas of kelp groves, or sea algae, lying along the Pacific Coast, growing wherever there is a rocky bottom and a rapid tideway, at depths of from six to ten fathoms. These groves are of various areas, from beds of a fraction of an acre up to stretches five miles in length and two or more miles in width. During the past summer about 100 square miles of kelp groves have been mapped in different localities from Puget Sound to Point Loma, and have studied the character of the algae, as well as the conditions necessary for their utilization commercially, and their maintenance as a permanent resource of the country. Many more areas yet remain to be studied and mapped, but from what has been accomplished in this preliminary work I am assured that a conservative estimate shows that the kelp which could be gathered from the 100 square miles already surveyed, and without detriment to the permanence of the groves, should yield 1,000,000 tons of chloride of potash annually, worth at least \$35,000,000, or about three times the value of present importations of potash salts from Germany.

"Satisfactory methods of gathering the kelp are yet to be worked out, but present only minor mechanical difficulties. The value of the kelp is, moreover, probably much greater than is represented by the contents of the potash alone. Our laboratories have shown that iodine and other useful products can be obtained which will pay in large measure, if not fully, the cost of gathering and abstracting the potash salts. Enough has been accomplished to show that this country has within its borders resources to meet the fertilizer requirements of the present and a greatly increased use in the coming years."

The investigations undertaken by the Bureau of Soils, upon which Secretary Wilson's report is based constitute the first serious attempt that has ever been made at a systematic study of the kelp beds that border the coasts of California, Washington and Oregon. It has never before been thought worth while to map the forests of the sea, or to ascertain their extent or the character and possible uses of the vegetation found in them.

However, the principal office of seaweeds in the economy of nature is to perform the same function in the water that ordinary forms of vegetation perform on land—that of making animal life possible. They assimilate

inorganic matter, existing in the water as impurities, and transform it into materials essential to animal life. Beyond doubt by far the greater mass of seaweeds exists in microscopic forms, floating everywhere, near the surface of the water, in inconceivable numbers. These seaweeds form the basis of the food supply of all animals in the ocean, and fishes and other animals that do not subsist directly upon smaller or weaker creatures that do.

Scientists, then, have long recognized the fact that the economic value of seaweeds is very great; but this form of vegetation has been regarded, in general, as of little value for industrial purposes. Until the official announcement was made by Secretary Wilson, the thought could have occurred to but few that the kelps of the Pacific Coast, might be of inestimable value to agriculturists of the interior, and were capable of bringing to pass a material modification of our trade relations with Germany. However, months before Secretary Wilson's report was made public a company was organized at San Diego for the purpose of harvesting kelps and extracting from them the potash and other valuable constituents. The plans of this company, and the methods it proposes to follow, have been kept profoundly secret.

It is roughly estimated that there are about 15,000 species of seaweeds. The simplest of all plants are the minute algae (both salt and fresh water), known as the blue-green slimes, found on rocks, wharves, the sides of ditches and on mud almost everywhere. The most numerous of the algae are the grass-green seaweeds also both fresh water and marine), of which there are from 8,000 to

10,000 species found floating on the surface of the ocean, lakes, rivers, brooks, ponds, ditches and puddles; on damp earth, walls, fences, on the surface of leaves and the bark of trees in damp forests, existing in almost every place where there is moisture.

EXTENSION

Air: "Excelsior."

The shades of night were falling fast, As over Barter's Hill there passed, A well-known man who stemmed the gale, With painted on a canvas sail

Extension.

"Was seen some notes he also bore "Notes on a patriotic tour," While now and then one word he sprang,

Which fell religiously from his tongue, Extension.

In poor men's "huts" he saw dim light, In Gosling's mansion things looked bright;

When he tripped o'er an ashes can He said, instead of sayin' "bad scan." Extension.

"Where do you go," a voter said, "To filthy streets St. John's is wed, And stinking drains on everyside," To which the well-known man replied, Extension.

"Oh stay," the voter said, "and see The poor man's lot and misery; On fads and clerks our gold ye throw, And ye want us to grow to you." Extension.

"Beware! the voters' ire is roused, Ye let the poor in "shacks" be housed, And give them convict labor jobs, While now ye ask with brazen gobs!" Extension.

Next morning as two city gents Were walking close to Gosling's fence, They talked on topics big and small, One was of interest more than all. Extension.

When ten toes up a man they found, Stiff in death upon the ground, The canvas frozen to the ice, On which was wrote the strange device, Extension.

JAMES MURPHY. St. John's, Mar. 22, 1915.

Waiting For Prinz Eitel Fredrich Newport News, Va., March 20—Five British warships were patrolling the entrance of the capes today to head off any attempt by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich at a sudden dash for freedom. The news was brought by the British steamship Anglo-Patagonian, in ballast from Swansea for a cargo of horses. The crew said the war vessels were sighted Friday night, the Anglo-Patagonian steaming through their blockading line just before dark.

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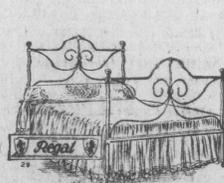
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Mr. Condon Reviews Fish and Bait Problem

25 Years' Experience as a Fisherman--He Claims to Know the Needs of Our Staple Industry

Advocates Bait Depots All Around the Coast

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir—Would you kindly give me the use of your valuable paper for me to give my views, ideas and experience of over 25 years, living in Newfoundland's most famous bait resort, Cape Broyle. Superior to all others and renowned for its bait fishes, caplin, squid and herring as its record of the past for the number of Bank fishing vessels of Gloucester, Mass.; Lunenburg, N.S.; and our local Banking fleet, and I may say for the greater part of the above period making a livelihood from the above bait fishes, and doing what no other individual was doing in this Newfoundland of our. So therefore it was up to me to study the above bait fishes. I therefore ought to know what the fishermen need in that line to protect them, and there is only one way to do so and that is by establishing bait freezers for squid and herring only, the former if possible, as it is the superior bait fish, more durable and lasting on the hook.

I have fought political battles all but once as an independent, 1889, 1897, 1900, 1908 (when I caused a tie) 1909 and 1912, and as whether I believed to have been defeated or knifed on all occasions, I may ask for the use of your columns later, and had I been elected on any of these occasions I would have demonstrated my ideas as to bait freezers in various localities for the fishermen on our island home, and I will demonstrate some ideas and others in the very near future in that House of Assembly.

As many of my readers may ask where this fight comes from, and my reply to them would be from the good English stock on one side, Carter, Blackler, and Saunders, and when you fuse that with the good Irish stock from which two of Newfoundland's brightest sons and which this island home never produced their equals in their capacity before, during or since their time. Their works, more renowned, viz the late Michael Kearney, shipbuilder, and the late Daniel Condon, the inventor of the Penton and Cofferdam Fuse. Those bloods, English and Irish, and can it be wondered at this side of the grave, and now within the last few years my idea was to try another way to bait freezers, the long-felt want in reviewing the various governments from 1889 to the present time, about all of which had in their various manifestoes, Cold Storage and Bait Freezer for the fishermen, but where are they today, in the minds of insincere politicians who had not the interest of the producer, the fishermen and the country men at heart, and when the various governments who had expended millions of dollars on railroads, Main and Branch lines, (I am not opposed to railroads,) but, give me first bait freezers, and the railroads after to convey bait in cold storage cars from one section of the country to the other, with cold storage rooms on the various coastal boats to convey bait to the different parts of the country, the French Shore and Labrador inclusive. Only a few years ago I formed an ice and bait company to bring my ideas to the fore, but you cannot make an idea a success with a lack of capital; but, I will make and bring these ideas to the fore and a success in the very near future.

One of my first experiences as to one of our principal bait fishes, Squid was that old hereditary law, which applied to the same that a fisherman could only catch a squid with the figger; but, he could not use a trap on seine. By using trap or seine the fisherman was liable to imprisonment and confiscation of said trap or seine. What were the politicians and merchants doing for not to have that law struck off—nothing—and over 20 years ago myself set out a trap, which I had to call a herring trap, bearing the above penalties; but, I proved the benefits of same, and later called on an ex-minister of Marine and Fisheries to have the said law amended and to allow a fisherman the use of traps and seines to catch squid. But years ago when I approached the present and courteous Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott Esq., to have the said law amended, and the fishermen and all in this country today

must give to A. W. Piccott the credit for amending that old hereditary law, and the country will in the very near future see the benefit of the same, as squid traps are a combination for squid and herring as about all fishermen know, that you will catch squid when schooling with a trap, when the figger is useless. And in 1912 I again demonstrated the idea of squid traps and in the spring of 1913 I imported two squid traps, and on interviewing the courteous Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott Esq., to have the same admitted duty free. He gave me a letter to the Premier, Sir Edward Morris, strongly recommending that the same be admitted duty free, and quoting from his experience the great loss to the fishermen and of want of the same. And on the writer calling on the Premier with same the reply that I received was that he would see the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

I therefore had to pay the duty under protest, and on writing to the Premier later I received his reply that he referred me to the Minister of Finance and Customs, Mr. Cashin, for a refund of duty on same and he refused me, and in asking him his reason for refusing, he said that if squid traps were admitted duty free, that cod traps should be, and my reply to him was that there was a vast difference between the two, as the cod traps was to catch codfish and the squid trap to catch the bait to catch the codfish. But, should it take five years, I will demonstrate the doctrine of squid and herring traps and bait freezers amongst the fishermen from one section of the country to the other, for the country and the Labrador, and only last season I again demonstrated the great benefits to be derived from the squid trap. viz. On one occasion I secured in one haul a squid trap set off of my wharf about 90 barrels in one haul of herring. After considerable trouble I induced four of the Lunenburg leading Banking masters to take the same as no local bankers were at Cape Broyle. Schr. Dellwana, Capt. Benjamin Cook; Schr. P. L. Borden, Capt. Alvin Himmelman; Schr. Wm. C. Mackay, Capt. Wm. Deal; Schr. Benevolence, Capt. Leo Corkum, two of the above proceeded to the Grand Banks and the other two to Cape Ballard Banks, and report say that three of the above did fair.

No squid obtainable at the time at Cape Broyle. I repeatedly secured small quantities of herring, which I gave to local fishermen, and there were no other bait obtainable at the time at Cape Broyle, even in the nets, and the local fishermen did well with the same. One motor boat fisherman, Whalen Borden, on the seventh of September, secured about a barrel of herring, which my son gave them, they fed them in their motor boat and proceeded to Renew's Rock fishing grounds, a distance of about 20 miles, and did well. The loss to the fishermen and the country for the want of Bait Freezer in various localities viz., Holyrood, Carbonear and where most suitable in Conception Bay duplicating the same at Bay de Verde and in Trinity Bay, Catalina, Bonavista Bay, on each side of the bay, and at Bonavista and Wesleyville for the outlying settlements and same duplicated elsewhere, Burin and elsewhere in Placentia Bay, Grand Bank, Fortune Bay, Trepassey, Cape Broyle and South and North French Shore and Labrador.

I am giving to understand on good authority that W. D. Reid and the Reid Newfoundland Co. would go here and hand for the same as to cold storage cars to be used on the various branch lines to convey bait from the freezer where needed, as the Reid Newfoundland Company know well it will make the fishermen by an increased catch of fish brought about by bait freezer and squid traps, and the country, merchants and all inclusive of the Reid Nfld. Co will reap the benefits and the installation of the same. Bait Freezers will be the means of saving hundreds and prolonging the lives of our fishermen and hardships and anxieties to themselves and families. As in the summer and fall of the year fishermen are repeatedly on the various jigging grounds, until midnight and before day in the morn-

ing in the wet and cold, often with oil clothes that would not keep out wet fog. Often day after day and night after night unsuccessful enough to make them downhearted, and their fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and brothers and families at home anxiously looking out for their return. I say what have the government to answer for and the business men of Water Street and all over the Island to answer for, for not long ago changing same. By making the fishermen a success by the increased catch it would make merchants, artisans, labourers, government and country all a success. The loss to the country annually by shore fishermen on our coast and Labrador and the West coast, winter fishery, inclusive of the Banking fleet, should not be less annually than from 100,000 to 250,000 qts at say 35 per qt. would be from \$350,000 to \$8,750,000, and I may state that I have the endorsement of most of our leading men in the country, A. W. Piccott Esq., Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hons. John Harvey, Philip, Templeman, J. Harris, John C. Crosbie, Jas. Angel, J. D. Ryan; Messrs Harvey & Co., A. S. Rendell & Co., A. Goodridge & Sons, Job Bros., C. McKay Esq., J. S. Rendell, Esq. and others in St. John's, also from the outports we have Samuel Harris, Newfoundland's most successful banking master and merchant; Messrs. Patton and Forsey, S. Titto & Sons, John B. Foote of Grand Bank, Capt. Wm. and Tom. Hollett, Capt. Eph. Inkpen and Jas. Vigus; Messrs. C. F. Bishop & Co., Gen. Bartlett, L. Cheeseman, L. Feuvre, member of Burin, Reddy Bros of Marystown, T. Farrell & Sons of St. Lawrence, Capt. John Lewis (Metaphora) of Holyrood, Messrs. Morris of St. Anthony, Capt. Wm. Bartlett, John Parsons, George Barbour, Wm. C. Winsor, Jesse Winsor, Thos. Walsh, J. Murphy, A. Lodge, McCormack & Walsh, J. S. Stone of Catalina, Edward Parsons, M.H.A.; Dunne Bros of Harbor Grace and Dawes of Bay Roberts.

Frozen squid could be brought last season in the schooner John R. Bradley from Princetown to St. Pierre, and to the same a great measure of the success of the French Banking fleet is attributed to. This season one of them ost progressive and enterprising firms that we have in the Island, Messrs Harvey & Co., (Hon. J. Harvey) has established a bait freezer at Rose Blanche, and I have it from good authority, at a cost of about \$7,500 and has made same a success. I would not be surprised if it was not that enterprising firm (Harvey & Co.) that imported the \$8,000 worth of frozen squid. But they must have squid traps attached to freezers to catch squid and herring, as the fishermen as a general rule, will not jig sufficient squid now for a freezer.

I am informed that Samuel Harris and others are about forming a company to operate one or two bait freezers, and the energetic firm of Messrs. A. Goodridge & Sons, has one on a small scale at their branch at Renew's. Also our enterprising fish merchant, Walter Batac Grivee, Esq. is a firm believer in frozen squid for the Labrador, also the Hon. W. C. Job and G. C. Fearn Esq. In the press, you will read of the scarcity of bait year after year and at all seasons in a country where there is an abundance of bait, on times in various localities. I intend the coming season to operate squid traps, in Conception, Trinity and Bonavista Bays under my own supervision after caplin school or the Shore and Bank fishermen for the Labrador &c. Our esteemed citizen, John Cowan Esq., was on a visit to Cape Broyle last season and he can verify my statement in many ways, by his conversation about squid and bait freezers and from his knowledge of what Capt. Abraham Cook and other Banking masters of Lunenburg stated to him about the same. The past season on the greater of the Lunenburg banking fleet left our shore and went to Casno and vicinity, and secured squid from the traps and freezers there, when there were no squid obtainable on our shores. But it is the old saying over and over again, this petty native jealousy and want of confidence. The old saying and a true one "No man is a prophet in his own country," especially here. Had I hailed from the sunny shores of Norway, Nova Scotia or any other outside place, the Government and others knowing of my experience with bait after over 25 years, I would be taken by the hand and my ideas demonstrated, and they would likely have me on the Cabot Tower giving ocular demonstration of my experience &c., as to caplin, squid and herring and bait freezers. But Water Street firms, business people and other investors, will invest in a whale, hands beyond the Rockies and in the air—N. S. Steel, Co., D. I. Steel Co., C. F. R. Stocks and Co., even as small as a nut, screw or bolt, Had they only invested a part of the same in bait freezers and not to be sending their money out of the country, many of them would

be the gainer and the more wiser today. They should be gaining a two dividend direct and indirect with the bait freezer, latter indirect, brought about by the increasing catch of fish and prosperity to the fishermen in which all would participate. What I would suggest is that a government should give a guarantee of six per cent for 25 years in local companies and local capital, and should the cost for agreement sake be \$250,000 (more or less) would mean in its worst feature a debt of \$15,000 direct—that the government and the country would have to pay the shareholders which would all be in the country, and the indirect gain would be ten fold of the credit of the revenue and the country, by the increased catch of from 180,000 to 250,000 qts of fish annually.

That is one of my reasons for being a member of the Fishermen's P. Union and a staunch Lieutenant of Newfoundland's brightest sons, W. F. Coaker, Esq., President of the F. P. U., and who has and who will do more good for the fisherman and producer of this country and the country than any other man up to the present time, and I can say that I have his strongest endorsement in my bait freezing ideas and squid traps for the fishermen, and the same is one of his principal planks in his platform and other ideas of mine which will be beneficial to the country in due time.

When I succeed in the above I will make the fishermen successful and independent and make their homes comfortable and prosperous. Fathers, mothers, wives, sons and daughters happy in this Newfoundland of ours, and help to keep them in their native land. Altho small in numbers are we, not the brightest gem in the British Crown, being its oldest colonies and colonized only by English and Irish and a small percentage of Scotch. The hardy sons of the above race that knows no fear on land or sea, and who has proven themselves on the frozen pans to the icefields and the polar regions, and in every country they have made a home; but kept down through a lack of education in the outports. We should have had a compulsory system in the outports the past 25 years.

Hopeing that I have not trespassed on your valuable space and that all natives will be more loyal to one another in the future. I remain, Yours truly, M. E. CONDON, Cape Broyle, Nfld., March 17th, '15.

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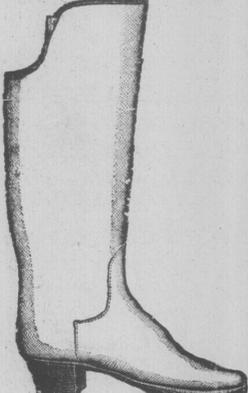
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ENLISTED. There are 1408 names on the Honor Roll, and the recruiting seems to be growing larger each day. Eighteen young men had their names entered last night, as follows: Rd. J. Kelly, Hr. Grace. Thos. O'Neil, Hr. Grace. Jno. Griffin, Hr. Grace. Wm. Ross, Hr. Grace. Jas. Saunders, St. John's. Walter Lidstone, St. John's. John McNaughton, St. John's. Jas. Dunn, St. John's. Thos. M. Taylor, St. John's. Walter Sheehan, St. John's. Jno. P. McManus, St. John's. Denis Tobin, Witless Bay. Dd. Etheridge, Grand Falls. Elias Tuff, Campbellton, N.D.B. Marmaduke Manuel, Salt Pond, Green Bay. Wm. Hickey, Topsail. Park Fahey, Goulds. Wm. Fizele, Goulds.

THE NICKEL. How do the Nickel people manage to get a hold of the splendid films they manipulate there, is a question often asked, and rightly so, change after change, there is always something exceptionally good at the Nickel, and this is why the crowd are always there. Now here's a programme for this afternoon and night: "The Antique Engagement," "Moonshine Molly," "Only a Sister," (the other fellow's sister of course). A reel of funny incidents. Go up, the price is small, the value big, the cause noble.

News From Edinburg. Writing to his father on Feb. 25th from the Castle Edinburg, a private in A. Co. of our regiment says:— We arrived here on Friday at 6 p.m. after a six hours run from Fort George. The second contingent were at the Waverley Station to meet us, and we received great welcome from the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and great numbers of the citizens. All along the streets to the castle crowds of people were lined up to have a look at us. I certainly was amazed at the wonderful sights to be seen as we passed along, and Edinburg is certainly a beautiful, wonderful city, and no doubt we shall spend a memorable time whilst we are here. Leave is given every day from 4.30 to 9.30 p.m. and there is quite a lot of guard work to be done here, every man being on duty about every fourth day. I have been down in the city every night so far, taking in some of the sights, and have enjoyed myself thoroughly. Am not going to try and explain in the letter anything about what I have seen, but am just writing to let you know that I arrived here safely. There are so many things to see, that I don't expect to be able to tell you all about them. As far as the Castle is concerned, I may say that I have been in Queen Mary's bedroom, the Crown Jewel room, the Banqueting hall and St. Margaret's chapel. Am enclosing a post card to mother and will write you a long letter in a few days time. Best love to all from Your loving son.

Writing to his son in this city, an Edinburg gentleman engaged in the Civil Service in the Scottish Capital, says, amongst other things that the War Office is to be complimented on detailing the Newfoundlanders for Charleson duty in Edin's most ancient and historic Castle, and that the citizens of "Auld Peckie" generally regard the representatives of Britain's most ancient and loyal colony, as one of the finest bodies of troops that ever garrisoned the Castle. This gentleman also mentions that he has had down to his home at Leith, a number of our boys, amongst them Brigus lads, who he has entertained, and that the citizens of Edinburg are determined to do their utmost to make their stay in the Capital pleasant and profitable. He also instances an accident to two of our lads, Privates Harry Baird and Corp. W. Burns, who were run over by a motor car in the semi-darkened streets, whilst on their way to visit him at Leith. Their injuries, however, were not a serious nature, and their friends of these "Scotties" connected with the Newfoundland Highlanders, will be glad to learn that "Harry" and "Billie" are O.K.

A Word of Praise. (Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—To my mind the brightest news in the press at present is the local items your journal surpasses. In this respect, all the other papers put together. I hope, Mr. Editor that you will continue to give your many readers, a good supply of such lively local items, as you have been giving them of late, and you need have no fear, but you'll tap your paper where it is, the "top knocker". CITIZEN.

Addresses the Highland Brigade. The Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A. and chaplain to the Highlanders Brigade, addressed the boys last night after parade and delivered a very pleasing address on the duty and loyalty we all owe the Old Mother Land. It was a very stirring and patriotic delivery, and the boys were delighted with their good chaplain for his kindly interest in them one and all. On Board "Cornwallis". Mr. John Butler of P. J. Shea's employ, received a letter by last mail from his brother, Joseph, who is one of the Reservists now on board the Cornwallis, which big warship is in the light near the Dardanelles. "Joe" reports all the boys well, and in his communication to his brother, speaks of the splendid warm weather which is being experienced there. The crews are wearing the lightest clothing appropriate to summer apparel here. Reservist Butler is attached to the ammunition department on board the "Cornwallis", and at the time of writing, March 5th, was to receive a promotion in his particular office. Best Stories of the European War, compiled from all sources. Stories of Gallant Deeds; Stories of German Culture; Stories of Love and Stories of Hatred—all mixed together. Get a copy and read it. Price only 27c., postpaid. GARLAND'S Bookstore, mar23, tu, th, sat, 3i

SHIPPING

The S.S. Meigle left Grand Bank at 4.30 yesterday afternoon. The Kyle left Port aux Basques at 3.25 this morning. The Sagona arrived at Port aux Basques this forenoon. S. S. Portia left of rtune at 10.30 a.m. going west. The barq. Rosina Sinclair, has sailed from Goodridge & Sons fish-laden to Oporto. The barq. Anna Marcia, Novelty and Helen Stewart cleared for Pernambuco yesterday, all will be laden with fish. The Durango leaves this afternoon for Liverpool and takes away a very large freight. The S.S. Roanoke is expected to leave Liverpool for St. John's on Thursday next. She will probably bring along some of our buyers as passengers. The schr. Nellie Louise is still at North Hr. and the Dorothy Baird at Burlin. Both vessels and also several others will try to reach St. John's at the first favourable opportunity. The S.S. Prospero, which has been on dock receiving a thorough renovation, is to replace the Portia, the latter steamer to receive her season's repair or her return to St. John's.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Chinese crew who belonged to the Desola will be sent to their homes by the Durango. The St. Vincent de Paul collectors are doing very well considering circumstances and times, everybody giving a little to help along the cause. The express brought 200 packages of mail matter to the city last evening and another large mail via the Sagona is now on the road. The prisoner Adey, who broke into the Post Office at Clarendville, will come up for trial on Thursday next. The sum stolen was \$85. The nightwatchman at Horwood's Match Factory discovered a slight blaze in one of the departments this morning, and called up the West End fire brigade, who quickly had the fire out. And now the man with the sweep-stake is heard in the land, and besides drawing plans of the Dardanelles and the easiest way to get through them—in the Post Office lobby—he airs his knowledge of the "funks" and what he did in '87, siree. Yesterday Mr. James Murphy received two pretty post cards. One was the painting of Edinburg Castle, sent by Lieutenant Summers. The other was a photo of H. M. S. Birmingham, sent by Capt. Augustus O'Brien. Mr. Murphy is well pleased with the cards. He has quite a bunch which will make a nice souvenir of the great war. Addresses the Highland Brigade. The Rev. J. S. Sutherland, M.A. and chaplain to the Highlanders Brigade, addressed the boys last night after parade and delivered a very pleasing address on the duty and loyalty we all owe the Old Mother Land. It was a very stirring and patriotic delivery, and the boys were delighted with their good chaplain for his kindly interest in them one and all. On Board "Cornwallis". Mr. John Butler of P. J. Shea's employ, received a letter by last mail from his brother, Joseph, who is one of the Reservists now on board the Cornwallis, which big warship is in the light near the Dardanelles. "Joe" reports all the boys well, and in his communication to his brother, speaks of the splendid warm weather which is being experienced there. The crews are wearing the lightest clothing appropriate to summer apparel here. Reservist Butler is attached to the ammunition department on board the "Cornwallis", and at the time of writing, March 5th, was to receive a promotion in his particular office. Best Stories of the European War, compiled from all sources. Stories of Gallant Deeds; Stories of German Culture; Stories of Love and Stories of Hatred—all mixed together. Get a copy and read it. Price only 27c., postpaid. GARLAND'S Bookstore, mar23, tu, th, sat, 3i

PERSONALS

Mr. W. P. Boone is confined to his home this past two or three days, suffering from a severe cold. Messrs Anderson and McNamara are removing into their new stores to-day and "hustle" is the order of the hour. Mr. Jno. Snooks, barber, who had his hand badly cut last week by coming in contact with a razor, is now O.K. again and resumed duty to-day.

The Mission

One of the largest congregations ever in attendance at the R. C. Cathedral was present last evening, when Fr. Cox, S.J., preached one of his splendid sermons on the "Five Senses of Man," and how each may be put to wrong and evil uses, and there by abused as the noblest gifts of the Creator. This morning's mission was again thronged in attendance, when the sermon of last night was continued. Confessions—and which the Father exhorted every man to attend—will be heard each morning from 6 to 8.30 and after prayers each evening till 10 o'clock. To-morrow night's services will be for all the congregation, that is for men and women.

On Board "Hyltonia"

Friend J. M. Atkinson of Water Street, read a letter for the scribe today, which he had received from his brother Wilfred, who is now second engineer on board the Admiralty Collier "Hyltonia." Mr. Atkinson writes from Cardiff, and in his correspondence tells glowingly of the power and strength of our big navy. He particularly underlines the sentence "If Kaiser Bill could know what is awaiting his fleet when it summons courage to get into the open it would open his eyes." The "Hyltonia's" duty is to coal the large warships and the work goes on briskly. A pleasing feature of Mr. Wilfred Atkinson's correspondence is the rotation of the fact that he has taken his first certificate as engineer though he acts now on Hyltonia as second. Congratulations to brothers Atkinson both.

Supreme Court

(Before Judge Emerson.) M. Morey & Co. versus J. J. Murphy and P. Templeman. J. A. W. McNelly and H. E. Knight were heard in closing and Court takes time to consider. Court adjourned till All Fool's Day.

Magistrate's Court

(Before Judge Knight.) One of our soldiers was charged with being drunk and disorderly, fined exposure and violently resisting arrest and had to contribute twelve dollars or go down for 35 days. A laborer for getting drunk was fined one dollar or 3 days. A female domestic, in for safe keeping, was discharged.

LOCAL ITEMS

The weather along the line to-day is calm and dull, similar conditions existing in the city. The ladies of the Congregational Church are having one of their popular socials in the basement of the church on Thursday. This date last year there were over 150,000 seals panned, to date the reports are not encouraging, and beyond the fact that landmen have secured some few, our ships have done nothing. That seals are now in the neighborhood of the several ships, there is no doubt and it is probable that some favorable messages will be forthcoming soon. We note from a Canadian exchange that there has been much damage done to the three Canadian Contingents now at the front. The Princess Patricia's forces had several killed and fifteen wounded, according to last reports, but there are no Newfoundlanders on the lists though several of our boys are fighting under the Maple-leaf standard. Re our reference in yesterday's issue to a Canadian newspaper having furnished certain rating of local business men, and which statements are to an extent repudiated by our people, we would like to state, in justice to the agent here that Bradstreet's is not at all included in our report. On the contrary our old friend Bradstreet's is ever reliable and we are pleased to be able to give merit and praise where they are due.

SEALING NEWS

Messages received last night by Bowring Bros. from the Florizel:—Jammed all day, five miles S.E. of Cape John, Gull Island—Nascope and Beothic in our wake—took 700 on Saturday; close to whitecoats. To Job Bros. from St. Nascope at 6 p.m.:—Jammed all day, tight ice as far as can be seen, rafting, but not dangerous. 10 miles South East of Cape John; Beothic and Florizel alongside; all well. This morning Bowring Bros had the following message from Captain Bishop of the Eagle:—Ice stopped rafting, damages slight; anticipate no further trouble; will advise more fully when ship is afloat. The following messages were received at the Marine and Fisheries Dept. this forenoon:— Till Cove—Strong winds; Bay blocked; Gull Island keeper reports body seals estimate 100 thousand South of Gull Island on the 6th and 7th inst; ice then running fast. Nipper's Harbor—Strong E. N. E. wind; Bay blocked still, no seals. Change Islands—Light North East wind with fog; ice on land. Seal Cove—Wind E. weather stormy; Bay still jammed with ice; no seals. Bonaville—Very light North winds, very foggy; Bay full heavy ice, many old seals seen yesterday in small lakes, and about 3 were shot. La Sele—Wind N. E.; sleet and fog; 1000 seals landed at the Cape yesterday; ice light on the land; steamers jammed 12 miles E. N. E. of Cape; reports no seals; ice too tight for ships to force in.

LECTURE

On next Monday night Fr. Cox, our visiting Jesuit, is to lecture in the Star of the Sea Hall, his subject being "A Jesuit in the Making." We would like to advise that the lecture will be besprinkled with plenty of wit and humor, both of which belong to the rev. Father. Since coming amongst us Fr. Cox has proven himself to be a preacher and lecturer of a very high standard, and those who appreciate high class and particularly witty discourses should certainly attend next Monday night's lecture.

OUR BOYS

A new chapter falls to be entered upon in the chequered history of Edinburg Castle. Hitherto the garrison regiment has been one of the Scottish killed corps, the exception being the Royal Scots, whose military duty in the capital was justified by local associations. Of late years efforts have been made to widen the rolls of regiments available for garrison duty, and suggestions have been made for the utilization of the Scots Guards from London and the King's Own Scottish Borderers from Berwick-on-Tweed, the latter regiment of the British Army having the right to streets of the capital with bayonets fixed. The war with Germany has, however, caused an alteration to be made as to the regiments selected for garrison duty and from yesterday the change was inaugurated. Since the departure of the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots, under the command of Colonel Armstrong for brigade training, the Castle has been garrisoned by another section of the numerous battalions of Royal Scots, and to-day their period of occupancy comes to an end. The advance party of the Newfoundland Regiment have arrived at the Castle, and their advent to the city is of more than passing interest. The main body of the regiment will be coming to the Castle by the end of the week, and from the preliminary indications it is manifest that the new garrison regiment will be one of which the capital will not be ashamed. The members of the advance party are a fine looking, well set up, and stalwart body of men, and with the exception of their head dress, which is of a knitted khaki-colored material, there is nothing to tell of the difference between the British regulars, territorials and themselves. The advance party took their way to the Castle from the railway station in a style which showed that their training has been in excellent hands, and, during the day, from what was seen of them on the streets, it was apparent that they would soon be thoroughly at home. Another stone to the cairn of Edinburg Castle's historic associations thus falls to be added, and it is appropriate that the addition should fall to be made from Newfoundland. The war has done many wonderful things, and not the least wonderful is the coming of the Newfoundland Regiment—many of the men being of Scotch descent—to the Grey Metropolis of the North.—From "Edinburg Daily Record and Mail," Feb. 18th.

A Tour Thru Belgium

Last night's entertainment in the Grenfell Hall attracted a fair gathering of interested hearers, but nothing like the audience that the merits of the Lecturer delivered on the occasion demanded. It was the opening of the Spring course of popular entertainments held at the Institute under the auspices of the Literary Committee, the Lecturer being Rev. H. Thomas, of the Congregational Church, one of the city's most popular platform speakers.—Then the title of his lecture viz "A tour through Belgium," and the cause to which the net proceeds of these mail admission fees were to be devoted viz—to help in the maintenance of the Grenfell Hall—should certainly have been productive of a capacity house to greet the talented lecturer. At the opening, the entire audience standing, Mrs. (Rev) Thomas played on the pianoforte, the beautiful Belgian Anthem and then rendered in pleasing style the patriotic solo "When Tommy comes marching home." Supt. Jones followed with a vocal rendition of "Tommy Atkins," and after a few introductory remarks from the chairman, (Dr. Lloyd,) the Revd. Lecturer discoursed on Belgium in all its splendor, as gleaned from a holiday trip a few years ago in company with a fellow cleric, also like himself, a Welshman. In opening his Tour, Mr. Thomas regretted the non arrival of some special slides which he expected for the purpose of illustration, but on being helped out by Supt. Jones with some available slides—the latter manipulating the lantern—the Lecturer proceeded on his trip through historical Belgium, and for over an hour treated his hearers to a masterful description of fair and gallant little Belgium, now overrun and laid waste by the savage huns of Germany, Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Oostend, Leige and Bruges, were in turn visited and their specialities dwelt upon, in an historic, classic and industrial sense, in choice terms, and with dramatic force by the Rev. Lecturer, and several sallies of wit and humour introduced—(as picked up in the course of his tour—during his recent proved most entertaining to an appreciative audience. In his closing remarks, Mr. Thomas depicted in glowing terms the city of Bruges, whilst a view of its quaint market place was shown on the screen—telling his audience that he had vowed that if he was permitted ever to return to the Old Land he certainly would make every effort—health and cash permitting to visit Bruges once more. He closed a most instructive and entertaining lecture by reciting in his own inimitable manner some verses of "The Bells of Bruges." Hon. W. C. Job in moving a vote of thanks to the Lecturer complimented Mr. Parsons and the Literary Committee on their choice of a Lecture, alluding to the lecture as being one of the best he had ever listened to, and stating that he felt sure that it was of the class of lectures that Dr. Grenfell, the Pioneer of the building desired. Mr. P. G. Butler, in a patriotic speech, seconded the motion, which was put by Dr. Lloyd, and carried by acclamation. God Save the King closed the proceedings at 10 p.m.

Officers Good Report

The Express arrived at 9.30 last evening bringing Capt. (Dr.) Paterson Lieuts Alderidge, Nunns, and Wightman and Private J. W. Grant, who had been orderly to Capt. A. O'Brien, but was now on leave because of the recent death of his father. All those gentlemen have great things to say of our boys with the regiment, of their orderly conduct, and discipline, and the splendid showing they have made to the lasting credit of Terra Nova, the ancient colony. Dr. Paterson tells the good news that all our volunteers are well and hearty, and delighted by the great sights which historic Edinburg has to offer. The whole regiment have been tested, not only because they have come from the oldest loyal colony, but because of the exceptional manhood of the boys, and their winning personality. Capt. O'Brien who remained over at Halifax, is in excellent health, since going across. He has won the respect, good will, and admiration of all brother officers. His own men look up to him with very great pleasure as an officer who shall do his duty wherever he shall go, or whatever the fortunes of war shall be. In a word, our officers who came by last night's express have nothing but good words to say of the two contingents of the Newfoundland Regiment abroad. DO IT NOW! Its no use waiting till somebody else gets ahead of you. Now is the time to advertise in The Mail and Advocate.

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FOR SALE A Single SEWING MACHINE, (turned down top, good as new; cost \$60.00, will sell for \$30.00. Apply to H. SMITH, care New Tremont Hotel (during meal hours.)—mar5, 11

WANTED—Reliable Woman to take charge of Hotel at Aquathina; satisfactory salary to competent person. Apply by letter stating previous experience and salary expected. Address: C. H. McFATRIDGE, Stephenville Crossing, Bay St. George. m15, 1m

AGENTS WANTED—Big proposition for making money. Agents wanted for the sale of Family Needle Case. Will pay commission on \$1.25 per day. Write for particulars to PHILIP PETTIE, English Harbour, Fortune Bay.—mar6, cod, 11

Vol. I. TREND. Rheic Fierc German tion Wit Paris, vi —North of de Lorette rack, deliv pelled us of 17 captured y At Boiss bert, minist After blow emy's galli greatest pa During on Rheims in The A severe rev Near B three min of infantr trench, in on, in spit attacks. Says th End I Mor London Estima of \$16 From London. Crammon writer, rec Royal Sta day dealin war. In h end in Ju tion of so Mr. Cra total cost July as \$1 total econ age to ph and indire 000. He e ain alone end of Ju The Tim Crammon takes a view, alth of facts w to respect, that Prem of Great E ing the sa \$500,000.00 tainly now if Mr. Cra high, and financial emment recourse to than was the month A Tur R Were D on M Were at Elu Soon Some London, ment, give Press Bur of a defea force oper in town one of t party of t