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Successes for Entente Allies and Teutonic Allies Are Varied

Germans Claim Progress in Verdun Region—Also Against the Russians in Lake Narocz Region—French War Office Intimates Germans Used up 600,000 Men Reinforcing Units on Verdun Front up to April 22

ARTILLERY DUELS SEVERE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

German Aeroplanes Bombard Russian Aviation Station on Osel and in Gulf of Riga—Italians Capture Trenches From Austrians—Turks Report a Defeat For the Russians South of Bitlis and East of Mush

LONDON, April 24.—Battles of heavy proportions have been in progress in all the war theatres, except the Balkans. Successes for the Entente Allies and the Teutonic Allies varied. Four vessels, an Italian steamer, a French barque and two British steamers are reported to have been sunk by submarines. All the crews are believed saved.

On the Verdun front, where for two months the Germans and French have been almost in continuous battle, the Germans, according to estimates of the French War Office, up to April 22 used 30 divisions, or about 600,000 men, fighting or reinforcing units, which have suffered heavy losses. The Germans claim the capture of a French trench in the Verdun region, south-east of Haucourt, of Deadman's Hill, while Paris records the taking of several German positions in Avocourt Wood. Hill No. 204 has again been under heavy bombardment by the Germans. Artillery duels have everywhere featured in the fighting in France and Belgium, being particularly severe on the Belgian sector between Nieuport and Dixmude, and south of the Somme, where the French artillery concentrated its fire on the German trenches. The trenches taken by the Germans from the British on the Langemarck Road have been evacuated owing to floods, which made their consolidation impossible.

The Germans are still using their big guns against the Ikskull bridgehead on the Russian front, and farther south have repulsed the Russians in the Lake Narocz region. The annihilating of a German scouting party near Lake Vygenovsky and the destruction of an Austrian post north of Czartorsk are told in a Petrograd official communication. Ten German aeroplanes have bombarded the Russian aviation station on Osel Island, in the Gulf of Riga, at the entrance to the Baltic Sea.

The Italians and Austrians have fought a sanguinary engagement on the Carso front, near Selz, in which the Italians captured 360 metres of Austrian trenches, and took a number of prisoners, a quantity of rifles and other war stores, while the Russians report that in the Caucasus region, near Achkala, 50 miles west of Erzerum, they have captured an important sector of the Turkish position. Constantinople says that south of Bitlis the Turks defeated the Russians and sent them in retreat toward Bitlis. In an engagement east of Mush the Russians were again forced to retreat. An attempt by the

In Mexico

WASHINGTON, April 23.—General Funston recommended the redistribution of American troops in Mexico on lines approved by Secretary of War Baker, after a conference to-day with President Wilson and General Bliss, Acting Chief of Staff.

British Troops Regain Lost Trench

LONDON, April 23.—Last night the King's Shropshire Light Infantry recaptured the trench on the Ypres-Langemarck Road, which was lost on the night of April 19th. Our line there is completely re-established. To-day there has been artillery activity about Mametz, Serre, Souchez, Cinehuyn and Ypres. There was some mining activity north near the Hohenzollern Redoubt, north of Neuve Chapelle.

Further Progress For French Troops

PARIS, April 24.—French troops made progress last night on the Verdun front north-west of Caurettes Wood, the War Office announced this afternoon. They attacked with hand-grenades, and in the fighting took 30 prisoners and one officer. Several German reconnoitering parties were dispersed south-east of Haucourt. There was rather heavy bombardment at Deadman's Hill; east of the Meuse the night was comparatively calm.

Floods Hamper British Troops

British Troops Meet Hard Luck In Attack On Sannayzat—Floods Prevent Joint Action.

LONDON, April 23 (Official).—General Lake telegraphs to-day: "An attack made this morning on the Sannayzat position on the left, or north flank, failed. The position had been bombarded on the 20th and 21st at intervals during each night, and again this morning. Owing to floods it was found impossible for one brigade only to attack over a very contracted front. The leading troops of this brigade, consisting of a British composite battalion, advanced with great gallantry, and penetrated the enemy's first and second lines through bog and submerged trenches. A few got up into the third line. The brigade was unable to maintain it under the enemy's counter-attacks. Other brigades pushed upon the right and left to reinforce, but were unable to reach their objectives across the flooded ground under heavy machine-gun fire. Our troops on the right bank were also unable to make much progress."

Russians to debouch south from Trebizond was stopped by the Turks. Fighting is in progress between the Turks and a Russian detachment which landed on the Black Sea coast ten miles west of Trebizond.

SHANGHAI, April 24.—Over one thousand soldiers and men of the crew of the steamer "Hsin Yu" were lost when the steamer sank, as the result of a collision with the cruiser "Hsi Yung" on Saturday evening south of the Chusan Islands. The steamer was acting as a transport, taking troops to Foe Cheew. The collision occurred during a thick fog. Only one foreign engineer, twenty soldiers and nine sailors out of over a thousand soldiers, and members of the crew were saved.

In German East Africa

LONDON, April 23.—The British expeditionary force against German East Africa, has captured Umbugwe and Salagga, according to an announcement made to-day by the Official Bureau.



NOT TAKING ANY. —The News of the World.

U. S. Note Creates Mixed Impression

Crowds Surrounded Newspaper Boys as Evening Edition Appeared—Impression of Note was Mixed One—Sentiment Towards States Generally Not Abusive

BERLIN, April 24.—The American Note occupied the first pages of the afternoon newspapers. The impatience with which the public awaited the publication of the Note was illustrated by the street scenes. When the afternoon editions appeared, crowds surrounded the newsboys on the streets to buy their papers. The impression of the Note upon the readers was a mixed one, many faces were grave as they perused the Note, and their comment also was grave.

The "North German Gazette," from which authoritative reflection of the Government's views can alone be expected, did not comment on the Note. Other papers commented in varying tones of sentiment toward the United States, but generally without truculence or abusive language.

French Airmen Bomb Hun Camps

French Aeroplane Takes A Four Hundred Mile Trip—German Camps At Petrich Bombed

PARIS, April 22.—Artillery duels along the Macedonian front continued yesterday. The Havas correspondent at Salonika telegraphs there has been no activity on the part of the infantry, except for usual clashes between patrols.

The aviation corps is very active. A French aeroplane, which flew over Sofia, returned unscathed from its 400 miles trip. It dropped four bombs of large calibre on a Zeppelin shed at Sofia.

Two French aeroplane squadrons bombarded German camps at Petrich yesterday, and another squadron dropped bombs on German troops, concentrating in the region of Doiran. German fliers attacked Grasseti, but did no damage.

Chinese Transport Comes to Grief

Steamer Collides In Thick Fog With Chinese Cruiser—Over A Thousand Soldiers Are Lost

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Lloyd George Now May Resign

Much Bitterness Now Exists Among Certain Liberals—Some Dark Deeds May Be Exposed

LONDON, April 23.—Reynold's Weekly says Lloyd George will unhesitatingly resign. Persistent Liberal attacks upon him continue, especially as his insistence in getting his own way on compulsion, has left much bitterness among certain of his colleagues. The account adds that then for the first time the public will learn the real facts underlying the Government's terrible blunders, including shells, the disastrous Balkan development, and responsibility for the Dardanelles tragedy.

Reynold's concludes with a declaration that it is not a secret among his friends that Lloyd George was on the point of resigning when Sir Edward Carson resigned.

A Lengthy Programme Outlined

Economic Conference of the Entente Allies Meet on Thursday at Paris—Subjects to be Discussed Are Many and Very Important

PARIS, April 24.—The International Parliamentary Economic Conference of the Entente Allies, which will open here on Thursday next, will discuss the advisability of advance agreements among the Allies concerning all legislative measures intended to regulate the commercial relations between the belligerents. The subjects to be discussed will include the following: The execution of contracts; collection of debts, sequestration of goods and chattels; the question of patents and kindred subjects; measures of precaution against the invasion of the markets of the Allies by German products upon the conclusion of peace; measures for reducing the damages of war; reduction of postal, telegraphic and telephonic rates and the establishment of a minimum tariff in favor of the Allies and the commercial affairs of the colonies of Allied nations, etc.

Has Good Things To Say of Sir Sam

Sunday Pictorial Gives Panegyric On Sir Sam Hughes—A Friend Tells Story of His Life-Work

LONDON, April 23.—The anniversary of the second battle at Ypres inspires an appreciative article in the "Sunday Pictorial" on the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence. One who knows him tells of fighting Sam's life-work, as the reform of the Canadian Militia. Referring to his early days as proprietor of the Lindsay Warder, the writer says: "Sam Hughes was an Imperialist. There were even then many stalwart Imperialists in Canada, but his Imperialism was different. It was practical, full-blooded and having a definite end in view." A summary of his career concludes: "In such fashion has Sir Sam Hughes justified Canada and himself before the bar of history?"

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NOT YET BUT SOON

Fighting Said To Have Broken Out Between Carranza's Troops And American Forces

EL PASO, April 24.—To-day, the local police received a report that fighting had begun between Carranza and American forces at Salave. According to the police here, the information came from influential sources in Juarez. The police believe the report true.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, April 24.—An official statement issued to-night reads:

"Last night we made a successful raid against the enemy's trenches, southwest of Thiepval. Thirteen prisoners were captured and a number of casualties inflicted on the enemy by our men bombing their dugouts. Our casualties were light. Mining activity continues in the Hohenzollern sector.

"To-day there were artillery actions about Hebuterne, Neuville St. Vaast, Souchez, Carancy, about the Ypres-Comines Canal. Our artillery dispersed an enemy working party in front of St. Eloi, this afternoon."

FROM A WAITING AMBULANCE

MAGDA SINDICI

AN American woman living in Rome, in a letter inclosing these verses, writes of Mme. Sindici: "She is now resting here after ten months' work on the battlefields of Belgium, gathering the wounded and taking them in her motor to the ambulance in the rear. Once a part of her motor was knocked off by a shell, but she was not wounded. Her book, 'Red Fields' will come out in the Spring, and I hope that Americans may be interested in it. She is a most remarkable woman. My daughter asked her if she was afraid under fire. 'Yes, horribly!' she said; but she went on, just the same."

We saw three guns, one day, 'twixt ditch and field— Do you remember?— Gray-throated hounds, leashed to the will of man, Borrowed from hell that they might bark at hell. Far off.

There was a sly, curved water-line that gleamed Between dull banks of sodden earth. As the drawn crescent of a watching eye might gleam Between dropped lids. Gray-throated hounds, too strained to pant, that knew They must not quiver And must not run and snatch—or miss—their prey, Each emptied body leaped as each lean flank

In turn Flung out its loud, bright, heart-straight, terrible And lightning-swift to burst and kill. One flame, one roar—and silence! Many miles away, I little smoke! Our own breasts, too, held no more hearts, but just An empty knocking . . . "A foe or two the less—more blind, raw souls Hurling back, face downwards, to the God of Truth!" And then, Because our thoughts were such as mock at words, We watched a pen-stroke on the sky— A man-made bird, tense-winged, above The Templar's Tower Of Nieuport Ville!

Another Adage Smashed. I never put off till to-morrow what I can do to-day," remarked the self-complacent man. "I tried that plan," rejoined the willing worker. "I got to crowding myself till I had to put in nights doing over what I had done badly the day before."

As We Are Seen Abroad

What the "Canadian Fisherman" Says of President Coaker and the F. P. U.

The "Canadian Fisherman" is fast becoming a popular magazine in the Colony; and many, to whom its existence was unknown a few months ago, are making inquiries about it. The "Mail and Advocate" is making it extensively known; many of the C. F. U.'s articles are reproduced in its columns and read eagerly by our fishermen. This can have but one effect—the awakening of our toilers of the sea to the ever increasing importance of the fishing industry. The fact is that more fishery information has been circulated within the last nine months than ever before in the Colony. The local correspondence supplied to the "Canadian Fisherman" is in fact a detailed report of our monthly fishery and marine operations.

We have just read the opinion of another gentleman who is directly interested in shipping—one who is equally as enthusiastic as Mr. Lake, and seemingly very much more practical. This is Mr. W. F. Coaker, the President of the Fishermen's Union, who has just returned from a visit to Canada and the United States—made in the interest of the Union. Mr. Coaker thus describes a visit to Shelburne, N.S. His visit, we understand was in connection with a new shipping departure in the interests of the Union Export Company, and the building up of the new "Northern Capital at Catalina." Mr. Coaker writes: "We visited three shipyards at Shelburne and inspected three vessels being built for the Newfoundland trade: one for Harris, one for Buffet, one for Patten and Forsey, of Grand Bank. Harris's vessel is about 180 tons, and will be used in the Brazil trade. This is a splendid vessel, well built, of the best available timber. She is fastened as strong as it is possible to do. Winslow McKay is the builder. The same yard is about to build another for Penney, of Ramea, of 150 tons, for the Oporto trade. The McGill yard is just about ready to launch a fishing vessel of about 110 tons for Buffet, which is the best-looking schooner I have ever seen. We examined her thoroughly and do not believe it possible to build a vessel stronger or more suitable. All these vessels will cost about \$70 per ton fitted, which is a moderate cost for such workmanship. The vessels are planked with oak and birch, birch below, oak topsides. Spars are Oregon pine, keels, stems, and stern posts of oak. The fastening is superior to even our Newfoundland survey conditions for bounty."

An Industrial Programme. We believe that Mr. Coaker's visit will bring immediate results; and shipbuilding will form one of the many activities outlined for Catalina. This is to be one of the most progressive seaports in the Colony, if one may judge from the plans outlined recently by the President of the F.P.U. Catalina is admirably situated for the carrying out of Mr. Coaker's plans. It is an excellent harbor, lying at the mouth of Trinity Bay, and is one of the best ports in the Island. It is open practically the year round, and it is the great rendezvous for northern shipping. It is a perfect mill-pond (in the North-East Arm where the F. P. U. has secured a large tract) and is moreover, a large centre of trade. It has railway communication with St. John's and all the northern ports served by the Reid Newfoundland Railway. It has an industrial population, and is a very important fishing centre.

The F. P. U. will establish here a marine railway, a shipyard, fertilizer plants, and it is destined to become a very important centre in the fish export-trade. We understand that there will be also a boneless fish plant, and other up-to-date fishery activities in short order. The new developments in this section will afford permanent employment to a large number of operatives; and will, in addition be, a supplying centre for fishery requisites. Business can be conducted here more cheaply than in the city; and the possibilities of expansion are greater.

Cod Oil. There is very little cod oil in the market; and only two holders have any quantity, the largest holder hold-

ing being the Union Export Company. They are holding out for \$160.00 per ton. The probabilities are that they will get it, as the stocks in the American markets are getting low and no trans-Atlantic oil is in sight. Possibly, if the Norwegian fishery is unusually large, the American buyers may secure a part of the output. But with the ever-increasing demand from Germany, it is, however, unlikely that any quantity of Norwegian oil will cross the herring pond. Refined oil is quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30.

F. P. U. Activities. Mr. W. F. Coaker, President of the Fishermen's Union has just returned to St. John's after a business trip to Canada and the United States. Whilst abroad he finalized several transactions which will have far-reaching results for the fishing industry generally. He purchased, in Gloucester, Mass., two splendid oak-built schooners, the "Paragon," of 115 tons, and the "Hattie A. Heckman," of 105 tons. The "Paragon" will be fitted with a 65 h.p. Bolidier engine and will be used in the foreign trade of the Union Export Company, whilst the "Heckman" will be used as a carrier for general merchandise.

He also arranged for the machinery of the new shipbuilding plant at Catalina. This plant will be erected by the manager of a Nova Scotia plant who will remain with the Union Export Company for a year. The services of an engineer have been secured for the construction of a Marine Dock. This will have a 500 ton equipment with two cradles 170 feet in length.

Arrangements have also been made for the installation of an up-to-date Electric Plant, and Mr. Coaker says that the settlements and towns between Trinity and Bonavista will be provided with electric power at one-third the amount that the citizens of St. John's are now paying for such service.

He also states that the Union Export Company will operate a branch in New York just as soon as the Company is ready to export large quantities of oil, boneless fish, herring and other produce which can be marketed in the United States. An agent will also be kept in Boston.

He has secured an opening for a large quantity of boneless fish in the United States just as soon as the U. E. Co. is in a position to supply it. He says that every quintal of fish that can be taken from the water by the North Shore fishermen will be required by the company for the American markets.

The membership of the F.P.U. is now nearing the 30,000 mark. Its growth has been phenomenal and it has been the means of boosting our fishery industry as it never was before. The financial status of the Union is excellent. A circular recently issued states: "The new issue of shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. These shares are \$10 each and 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 have been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company has a Reserve fund equal to 40 per cent of its capital, and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's stock on the market, it would be worth \$15 a share."—Canadian Fisherman.

No Reply Expected Until Wednesday. BERLIN, April 23.—Ambassador Gerard called on Foreign Minister von Jagow this evening, and was closeted with him for almost an hour. The discussion was of an informal nature. The Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, will return to Berlin to-day, but a reply to the American Note need not be expected for several days, possibly not before Wednesday.

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and Notaries.

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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.

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MINISTER AGRICULTURE & MINES—Geo. V. Lee—Contingencies.		MINISTER OF FINANCE—Contingencies.	
A. N. Telegraph Co., telegrams, etc.	114.14	A. N. Telegraph Co., telegrams, etc.	209.98
"Avalonian," advertising	30.90	"Avalonian," advertising	7.00
"Adelphian," advertising	20.00	Atlantic Bookstore, sundries	50.40
Acadia Insurance Premium	40.80	"Review," sub.	4.35
B. S. Society, advertising	10.00	Board of Works, on account of Sheep Act	1,115.20
Miss Bulley, stamps and postage	120.10	Miss Bonia, salary	464.00
"Bell Isl. Miner," ad. and printing	39.75	William Beer, cab hire	1.00
Garrett Byrne, sundries	3.94	Geo. Bulley, stamps	175.00
C.C.C. Cadets, advertising	45.00	Miss Bulley, services	100.00
Mrs. Cobbett, charwoman	235.00	"Bell Island Miner," sub.	1.00
Miss Crotty, sundries	7.50	F. W. Bradshaw, sundries	15.00
M. A. Devine, printing and advertising	114.75	British Bank Note Co., stamps	254.55
"Daily News," sundries	83.00	Henry Blair, books	4.08
R. Dowden, advertising	20.00	Bank Montreal, cost of cables, etc.	107.98
Dicks & Co., sundries	150.33	W. Cullen, cab hire	7.00
Diocesan Magazine, advert.	35.00	John Curtis, services	12.00
J. J. Evans	125.00	W. Crane, cab hire	5.00
Miss A. English	10.00	C.C.C. Cadets, advertising	10.00
"Fieldian,"	24.00	Office contingencies	10.00
"Free Press," printing & ad.	125.50	H. Cowan, sheep destroyed	50.00
S. E. Garland, sundries	58.50	Call, Glass & Co., sundries	110.50
Horwood Lumber Co.	220.00	Gus Dunn, cab hire	3.80
"Evening Herald,"	83.75	W. Dunn, " "	40.50
Pierce Johnson,	30.50	J. Dodd, " "	6.30
King's Printer,	111.38	Richardson & Son, Co., sund.	58.35
St. Michaels, advertising	25.00	"Star" Pub. Co.,	12.00
"Methodist Greeting," advertising	20.00	"Times" Printing Office	1.00
Nfld. Methodist College, advertising	12.00	R. H. Trapnell,	3.00
J. H. Nichols, advertising	28.50	"Evening Telegram,"	8.50
N. T. A. Journal, advertising	20.00	Universal Agencies,	5.40
Post Office, hire box, etc.	10.80	Whitehead, Morris & Co.,	4.60
"Plaindealer," advertising	20.00	Typewriter,	4.34
Peters & Sons, sundries	19.44		
Power & Power,	30.00		
"Royal Gazette,"	32.50		
"Star" Pub. Co.,	187.50		
J. S. Taylor, advertising	5.00		
"Trade Review," sub.	2.00		
Illustrated Tribune, advert.	20.00		
"Evening Telegram," sub	3.00		
"Twillingate Sun," sub. and advertising	8.75		
Union Pub. Co.,	40.50		
Union Pub. Co., sundries	40.50		
Whitehead, Morris & Co.,	191.00		
Universal Agencies	3.00		
"Trinity Enterprise,"	10.00		
Total	\$2,547.97		
		MINISTER JUSTICE—Contingencies.	
		A. N. Telegraph Co., telegrams, etc.	212.00
		Atlantic B. Store, sundries	195.37
		Ayre & Sons,	15.90
		Bowring Bros.,	10.00
		Henry Butler, cab hire	4.00
		Capt. T. Bonia, trav. expenses	500.00
		Bishop, Sons & Co., sundries	4.11
		Office Contingencies	200.00
		Wm. Churchill, trav. expen.	285.80
		P. C. Carew, cab hire	4.00
		John Dodd,	15.00
		M. A. Devine, sundries	27.50
		"Daily News,"	118.50
		S. E. Garland,	18.11
		Earle Esq., Ltd.,	175.00
		Percie Johnson,	4.00
		Mat. Kelly, cab hire	9.50
		W. Lawlor,	33.20
		Thos. Lockyer, services	25.00
		P. Murphy,	115.99
		J. H. Nichols, advertising	8.00
		J. Noseworthy, cab hire	4.00
		salary	248.00
		Newsome & Gilbert, sundries	48.50
		A. O. Nell, cab hire	75.70
		J. R. P. Parsons, hire motor car	101.00
		Jas. Parsons, services	98.93
		"Plaindealer," advertising	20.00
		Post Office, box,	6.00
		John Reid, cab hire	438.50
		M. Power,	6.00
		"Round Table," sub & cost	2.48
		Royal Stores, sundries	59.04
		"Star," Pub. Co., sub.	1.00
		Postal Telegraphs, messages	75.88
		A. H. Parsons, services	8.00
		Wm. Pearce, sundries	100.00
		A. E. Shelgrove,	100.00
		Sweetapple, cab hire	1.50
		John Sharpe, cab hire	9.49
		Joseph Seymour, cab hire	3.50
		"Evening Telegram" sundries	6.00
		Western Union Code, cost	32.20
		Wm. Mylle, cab hire	12.28
		Whitehead, Morris & Co., sundries	281.00
		J. Whitway, sundries	20.00
		Wm. Woodford, M.H.A. trav. expenses	75.00
		Year Books,	20.45
		Year Books,	15.00
		H. Duffett, cab hire	4.00
		J. Earle, window cleaning	10.00
		Gray & Goodland, sundries	8.50
		J. Murphy, sundries	3.40
			5.00
		Total	\$5,815.78
		LEGISLATION—	
		Printing—	
		"Belle Isle Miner," pub. debates, 1914	100.00
		"Belle Isle Miner," pub. debates, 1915	100.00
		"Guardian," pub. debates, 1914	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1914	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1915	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1916	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1917	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1918	100.00
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		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1920	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1921	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1922	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1923	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1924	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1925	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1926	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1927	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1928	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1929	100.00
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		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1931	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1932	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1933	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1934	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1935	100.00
		"Star" Pub. Co., pub. debates, 1936	100.00
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CARING FOR AN ARMY IN WINTER— ITALY'S WONDERFUL WORK IN CARING FOR HER SOLDIERS

Trenches Were Floored and Warmly Lined—
Hot Food Provided Daily—Best of Sanitary and Medical Care was Provided.

(By Camillo Ciamarra.)

ROME, April 15.—How the tremendous problem of organizing the winter campaign of the Italian army has been successfully and happily solved is explained in a statement regarding the treatment and welfare of the troops just issued by the Government.

The furnishing of more than two million men with the means for maintaining their fighting efficiency and perfect health, under extremely trying winter conditions, and in mountainous regions 6000 to 9000 feet in altitude, without relinquishing one foot of ground to the enemy, has been a gigantic work and one which Italy may well consider with genuine pride.

The first care of the various commands was to see that the lines of entrenchments along the entire front were rendered not only solid and impregnable but also waterproof and gold-proof, in such a manner as to provide sufficient shelter and defence for the troops destined to occupy them.

The walls of the trenches were covered with matting, while the floors were either of wood or cement paving. Along the trenches, by means of excavations in the rock, or with

various metal-protected coverings, special dugouts were provided for the men not engaged in vigilance service.

Also, dugouts and shelters constructed of bags of sand, or of wood, protected by natural obstacles, were provided for the sentinels and lookouts beyond the lines of defence.

In the rear lines the aim was to utilize as many as possible of the existing buildings, without interfering with the inhabitants. The available resources, however, were not great, due partly to the scarcity of habitations in the mountains and largely to the systematic bombardments of the towns and villages.

However, thanks to the well-organized system of rebuilding and sanitary renovation, it was possible to provide quarters in good houses for a considerable number of the troops.

The enormous work of transporting building and other material, and the amount of energy required for the construction of barracks will readily be realized when it is stated that for a single army corps stationed in the mountainous region of the front, 300,000 boards were used, a good third of which had to be transported on mules, and in the final

stretches, on the shoulders of the men; moreover, in a very rough region, and often time under the violent fire of the enemy's artillery.

Artificial Caves in the Rock
The engineering corps also constructed furnaces, kilns and workshops for the manufacture of cement and materials. Where the ground did not permit erection of barracks, or where, for military reasons, it was not advisable, galleries were excavated in the rocks or natural caverns were selected and converted into shelters.

Inside the shelters and barracks the troops sleep on straw mattresses supported by tables raised from the ground, in bunks of the marine type, and in some cases, in special iron beds with two berths, one above the other.

The greatest care was exercised as to the hygiene and cleanliness of the quarters, the Sanitary Corps seeing that they were periodically disinfected with antiseptic washings and insect powders profusely used.

Everywhere, adjoining the villages of barracks, bathing establishments were erected, with hot water and sterilized ovens, where the men in turn repaired for matters of personal cleanliness and the disinfection of their clothing. Near the baths, wash-houses with suitable means of sterilization were also established.

The distribution of fur caps, double fur-chest protectors, fur hoods and fur sleeping-bags was in accordance with the localities in which the troops were stationed. Where necessary, the supply of blankets was also increased. For a single army corps in the mountains 250,000 blankets were distributed together with a corresponding number of woolen shirts, drawers, socks and leggings, 80,000 winter caps, 60,000 fur chest-protectors, and 10,000 fur sleeping-bags.

By increasing the articles forming the rations, and the introduction of other foods, the soldiers were provided with a daily minimum of 390 calories each. For troops undergoing intense labor in the mountains, this was carried to 4700 calories each with an

increase of bread and wine and a moderate distribution of rum of Marsala. At the beginning of the war bread-making was in large part done by means of the simple but excellent camp ovens. These have, little by little, been changed for brick ovens which produce a most excellent and wholesome bread. Above all, the aim has been to insure to the soldiers the daily comfort of having hot food, in the attainment of which no effort has been spared and no expedient neglected.

In order to guarantee under all circumstances and in every eventuality, the victualling of the troops stationed in the mountainous zones, bakeries were constructed in suitable localities near the trenches, together with depots provided with food, wood, coal and other necessities. In this way, even in the event of temporary obstruction and interruption of the roads, the troops are in a position to receive their regular rations.

Problem of Water Supply
Foreseeing that there might be a lack of water in the mountains, owing to the freezing of the springs, portable water-carriers were provided and Borkford filters distributed among the men. Where the water was especially lacking, for instance on the Carso plateau, mechanical appliances for raising the water and carrying it from far distant springs were employed. Measures to prevent infection and contagion were rigorously enforced. From the medico-posts, as close as possible to the advanced lines of trenches back to reserve hospitals, the sanitary service is carried on with abundance of means and record speed. Numerous motor ambulances convey the sick and the wounded from the fighting lines to the hospitals and from these to the railway stations. There is no lack of special departments for each branch of medicine and surgery, such, for instance, as the ophthalmics, dermosyphilopathic, psychoneurotic, odontologic, etc., each under the direction of specialists.

Besides, there were also provided houses for rest for the treatment of convalescents before their return to their corps, or for the care of soldiers exhausted by the fatigues of the war and the rigor of the winter.

With the care of the physical health the moral and intellectual welfare of the troops has also been considered. In some of the mountain regions, thanks to the excellent initiative of the subordinate commands, meeting-rooms were established, provided with books and periodicals generously contributed by numerous benevolent societies.

Big Easter Holiday Programme at THE NICKEL.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF THAT POPULAR RAG-TIME SINGER,

HOWARD C. STANLEY.

A powerful Selig Diamond three-part production,

"THE MAN WITH THE IRON HEART."

All the Latest Musical Selections by BERNARD SPENCER, MISS K. RING, JOSEPH ROSS.

Coming—JOHN LANE, Baritone.

Wednesday—"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

CLASSY EASTER PROGRAMME.

Presenting Miss Valentine Grant in

"BOLD EMMETT, IRELAND'S MARTYR,"

Staged in Ireland by Sidney Olcott, produced by the Lubin Company in 3 Reels.

"THE FIRST PIANO IN CAMP."

A Western Melo-Drama.

"THE FABLE OF THE HOME TREATMENT AND THE SURE CURE."

A Comedy written by Geo. Ade, America's foremost humorist.

MR. FRANK DE'GROOT, Bass Baritone—
Singing Classy and Popular Songs.

Good Music and Effects.

A Comfortable and Well Ventilated Theatre.

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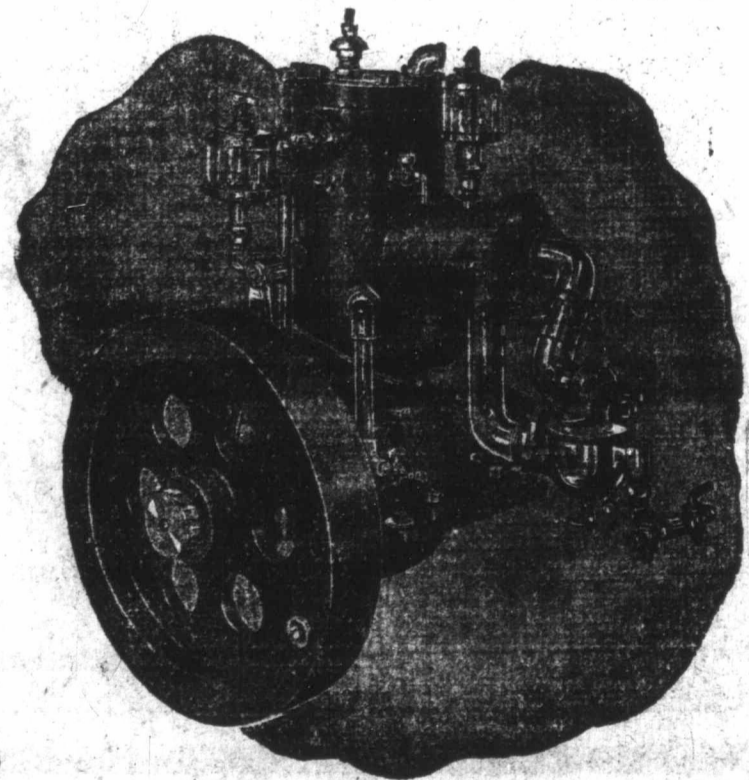
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Foot Warmers and Hand Warmers

The barracks, the shelters, and even the trenches were provided with stores of every style and form. All the troops were also provided with foot-warmers and hand-warmers of various kinds. In some of the most elevated districts, in order that they might protect their hands from the cold, the sentinels were provided with various sorts of receptacles containing hot water which they could carry in their pockets.

Special pains were taken in the matter of food and provisions for the soldiers, to the end of having a variety, abundance and being besides adapted to the exceptional climatic conditions of the greater part of the theatre of operations.

By increasing the articles forming the rations, and the introduction of other foods, the soldiers were provided with a daily minimum of 390 calories each. For troops undergoing intense labor in the mountains, this was carried to 4700 calories each with an

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was knocked in at a point a foot above the water line. Nicholas Keefe scrambled into the Sheppard boat. Thomas fell into the water between the boats while trying to get on board. Sheppard dropped his boat-hook and pulled Thomas into the boat; then he used the boat-hook to work the bow of his boat to the lee of the Keefe boat. He mended the hole in the side, and he and the others sailed three miles before the wind to port in safety.

Nathaniel Sheppard was presented with a bronze medal and \$500 for a worthy purpose, as needed.

TENDERS

For the following Machinery for the Manufacture of Plain and Fancy Biscuits will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, May 1st. The lowest or any tender not necessary accepted.

1 Wire Cut Soft Dough Machine, including 6 Dies.

85 Steel Pans.

Reeve Ceiling Transmission.

1 Excelsior Pat. Convertible Cutting Machine.

1 4bbl. Dough Mixer, T & L Pulleys.

1 1 1/2bbl. Dough Mixer, T & L Pulleys.

1 No. 3 Dough Break, 17 inch Rollers.

1 Reversible Dough Break.

1 30 gall. Cake Mixer.

1 Jacketed Icing Mixer.

2 Pan Trucks.

85 best Wire Pans.

85 Steel Pans.

1 Plain Soda Cutter.

H. J. BROWN RIGG,
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Royal Biscuit Co. Ltd.

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BY visiting us when you are in town, by doing so

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HALLEY & COMPANY

Carnegie Medal for

Newfoundland

Fishermen

We take the following from the

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Re-

port, Jan. 31, 1916:

Nathaniel Sheppard, aged sixty, fish-

erman, helped to save Nicholas and

Thomas Keefe, aged sixty-two, re-

spectively, fishermen, from drowning,

Tilting, N.F., June 28, 1912. The

Keefe brothers, who were in an open

sea, were in their fishing-boat about a

half mile to windward of the Keefe

boat and were also running before

their course and sailed toward the

Keefe's. When they were thirty feet

from the Keefe boat, Sheppard's son

let the jib fly in the wind, stood on

the bow with his arm around the fore-

mast and caught the disabled boat

with a boat-hook. Keefe boat had sunk

so far that the Keefe's were in water

to their chests. Waves six or eight

feet high broke over the submerged

stern of the Keefe boat.

A wave lifted his boat and let it

fall violently on the corner of the

stern of the other boat, and a piece of

plank a foot long and five inches wide

Don't get down-hearted, as you know

I often told you that I would never

stay at home and see anybody doing

my part. So good bye and God bless

you is the prayer of your loving hus-

band.

ROBERT W. GARDNER.

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NAPHTHA SOAP.
Try a few Boxes.
J. J. ROSSITER,

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., APRIL 24, 1916.

ORANGEMEN: ATTENTION!

The Grand Lodge of the L.O.A. has sent out a circular letter requesting Lodges to pay an additional 10 cents per capita tax in order to provide expenses and salary for a Special Delegate to visit all the Lodges the coming year. Needless to say several Lodges have already refused to grant one cent for this purpose and have so advised the Grand Secretary.

We wish to warn the Primary Lodges that this is another Simpson dodge in order to do some dirty political work, and no support should be given to any such purpose. The L.O.A. wants none of the Grand Lodge's Graball politics nor will it tolerate any interference by Squires in using the L.O.A. as Morison tried to use it in the past.

We have been requested to give publicity to this matter by Northern Orangemen in order to permit the smaller Lodges to know exactly what is going on and what the larger Lodges have decided to do in this matter.

THAT AMENDMENT

It surely went to the Upper House that it can be influenced to pass legislation that will practically mean giving a monopoly of the seal fishery to Bowring Brothers. If the Upper House desire to be useful to the Country and to do anything to justify its existence, it now has an opportunity, for the amendment made by the Lower House to the Sealing Bill that passed by a majority of one vote, will afford it a chance to prove its metal.

Messrs. Bishop, Templeman, Gibbs and Murphy supported the Select Committee's report on the Sealing Bill, and it is pretty certain that those gentlemen will not go back upon their honor.

There can be no sufficient justification for the action of the Lower House in allowing the Florizel to prosecute the seal fishery. The desire to get the good will of Abram Kean and the good wishes of the firm is no doubt at the bottom of the action of some members of the Assembly in reference to this Bill. Such reasons should not have any weight with the Upper House. It is the first chance presented to the Upper House during the past three years to take action that would show the people what it is for and why it exists.

The debate on this Bill in the Upper House will prove the most interesting of any taking place there for some years, and will be closely followed by the public.

CANADA AND THE WAR

PITTSBURGH Dispatch.—No one will deny that Canada has done her share, and more than her share, in support of the Empire in

THE MUNICIPAL BILL

THE STAR'S insinuation of Saturday in connection with Mr. Coaker and the Municipal Bill is but another instance of the dangerous character of the man that edits that paper. He deliberately sets out to make the public believe something that has no foundation in fact, about a matter such as the doings of a Joint Select Committee of the Legislature. While Mosdell may be free to criticize a public man in many ways, he forfeits all claim to respect and common sense when he attempts to utter falsehoods respecting the proceedings of a Select Committee.

Mosdell's insinuations respecting Mr. Coaker are false, and without the slightest foundation. The decisions of the Select Committee which dealt with the Municipal Bill were unanimous, and if it accepted Mr. Coaker's proposals in any respect, it was because such proposals represented public opinion very faithfully. The statements of The Star are deliberately false and intended solely to injure Mr. Coaker if possible in relation to the citizens of St. John's.

The Star says "he has acted in entire disregard of the feelings of the people." Will The Star prove its assertion? There was no mention whatever of the Select Committee having to consult with any one or with any other Committee, nor was such suggested to the Committee, in as far as its duties went up to the time it arrived at the decision that has been announced, nor was any communication from the Citizens' Committee submitted to the Select Committee. It was Mr. Coaker that proposed to ask power for the Select Committee to sit as a Commission out of session and consider the Bill, and hear from time to time the Citizens' Committee recommendations.

Every fair minded citizen has approved of the Select Committee's decisions and consider they took the only proper course open. Mr. Coaker has no personal interest in the Bill nor any axe to grind regarding it, and his interest will be that of one who will look at it from a broad point of view, solely aiming to secure the best possible reforms for the City and the safeguarding of the interests of the masses.

Dr. Lloyd's remarks anent the Bill at its second reading expressed the opinions of Mr. Coaker and the whole Opposition, and we defy The Star to locate one word of Dr. Lloyd's remarks that entertain the slightest idea of disregarding the feelings of the citizens.

The Star man might be an authority on medicine or church work as a probationer, but he is absolutely ignorant on public matters and unable to analyze public opinion on any matter of concern as his utterances in The Star since its appearance can well attest. He might manage to do the work of Dr. Brady, M.D., but he is not regarded seriously by the public respecting matters of common concern, and but for his false assertions from time to time we would treat him with the contempt his reputation justly entitles him to.

In conclusion we ask the Citizens of St. John's to consider in what way Mr. Coaker "took the lead in a move that was offensive and insulting to the Citizens of St. John's" as stated by Mosdell on Saturday? Has it come to the knowledge of the Citizens that any thing was done by the Select Committee, that was offensive or insulting? If so, not only the Citizens, but the Select Committee has yet to learn of such. The crooked and unstable brain of The Star editor is the only creature apparently who has knowledge of such conduct. Perhaps this brain twister and honorable traducer of the truth will produce his satanic proof and enlighten the public.

If we mistake not, the Citizens' Committee has declared its acceptance of the Select Committee's decision, and suggested an additional amendment to the recommendation to take a plebiscite vote on the matter of Ward or General representation which suggestion Mr. Coaker is in entire accord, as the Citizens are the proper authority to decide such questions.

the Empire's crisis. Her promptness in supplying men and munitions and money has surprised everyone. Equalling the national readiness to answer the call has been the bravery of her soldiers in the field. While Ypres is remembered Canadian courage will not be forgotten. Which all goes to show that folks are constituted much the same wherever they may be found, and that disputes about domestic matters need not signify division. An occasional squabble in the home doesn't mean that those who constitute the home wouldn't join hands to save it.

THE ALLIED TONNAGE GREATER THAN EVER

ADMIRAL BRIDGE, in a report on merchant shipping losses, gives the following statement of total losses of shipping from the beginning of the war to March 23, made up as follows:—

STEAMERS		
Name	No.	Ton.
British	379	1,320,000
French	41	140,000
Belgian	10	30,000
Russian	10	42,000
Italian	21	70,000
Japanese	3	19,000
Norway	59	96,000
Denmark	18	33,000
Sweden	33	33,000
Holland	22	74,000
United States	6	16,000
Greece	11	22,000
Spain	4	9,000
Persia	1	750
Portugal	1	425

SAILING VESSELS		
Name	No.	Ton.
British	31	19,000
French	12	18,000
Russian	8	7,000
Italian	6	3,000
Norway	22	20,000
Denmark	10	1,600
Sweden	7	2,000
Holland	2	235
United States	1	176

TRAWLERS		
Name	No.	Ton.
British	237	237
French	7	7
Belgian	2	2
Denmark	1	1
Holland	7	7

The British loss is less than 4 per cent. of the total number of steam shipping, and slightly over 6 per cent. of the total tonnage. Admiral Bridge states that owing to building activities in France and England the losses have been virtually made good. In 1915 after more than a year of war the steam shipping of Great Britain increased 88 vessels and 344,000 tons. Italy and Russia also show an increase, while France is short only 12,500 tons. Thus it is clear that the present shortage of tonnage is due not to the action of submarines, but to the great requirements of the military and naval forces. The latest published statements of these show that they demand 3,100 merchant vessels.

HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE

HOLLAND, otherwise known as The Netherlands, has now become a veritable Dutch puzzle; and everybody is wondering what has happened in the dove-cote of The Hague. Will the great Temple of Peace at The Hague become a war hospital? This would truly be the grimmest possible irony.

It is perfectly clear that the little "watery kingdom" has been roused to action by some cause or other. The statement attributed to a Dutch leader Jonker Colyn seems to indicate that Holland fears an invasion; but from what source? Presumably from Germany which fears that Britain intends to strike at Essen and other vulnerable spots in the German Empire through Holland, and that the latter is not strong enough to resist such a violation of neutrality. This would lead Germany to take over the defence of Holland, or propose to do it. In this connection it is interesting to quote an article in the current number of the American "Review of Reviews":—

"A veritable tempest has suddenly broken out in the Dutch press over a question which was asked a short time ago by the Dutch periodical, 'Vrugen des Tijds.' The daily press first contradicted the periodical, and the government itself has been drawn into a whirlwind. The question was: 'Why has it been kept secret from the Dutch people, that Germany solemnly pledged herself to respect our neutrality?'"

"Answering the implied thrust at the government for keeping secret such a vital pledge as this, the semi-official organ, 'De Nieuwe Courant' retorts: 'It is not true that this pledge has been kept secret; in our issue of August 3, 1914, we said that: 'We learn from the best informed authority that Germany has not changed her intention of respecting Holland's neutrality.' This declaration was, we believe, given spontaneously to Baron Gievers in Berlin by officials of the German government.'"

This did not seem to satisfy the 'Vrugen des Tijds' which insisted: "But why did Minister Cort van der Linden (The Prime Minister) dodge the clear answer to the question by saying: 'No secret treaty between the two countries exists!' Why did he not say: 'Holland has not alone no secret treaty but has retained its full freedom of action in all questions connected with the present war, not only in regard to Germany, but also the other warring powers!'"

CROSS AND CRESCENT

FROM the very dawn of Russian History we find the Slavs struggling with Asiatic Tartar hordes related by race and religion to the Turks of to-day. Whole regions of Russian as we know it at the present time were snatched from Islam by the unwearyed pressure of the Russian peasant. Gradually the great plain of Central Russia was freed from the invader.

The capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and the marriage of the Czar Ivan III in the latter part of the XVth century to Sophia Paleologa, niece of the last Byzantine Emperor of Constantinople, gave to the Russian czars the historic mission of freeing from Turkish dominion the capital of the Greek Eastern Empire. If the Crusades of the Middle Ages were holy wars to the Knights of the Cross, the constant struggles of the Russians against the Ottoman Empire were no less so.

It must be remembered that the Turkish dominions in the XVIIth century were not such as they are to-day, for the Ottoman power then extended north and west into Europe and included almost all of the present Hungary, Transylvania, Bukovina, Bessarabia, the present Rumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, and nearly all of the Aegean Islands. It was not until the failure of the terrible attacks on Vienna, in 1683, and the loss of Budapest, in 1686, that Turkish advances in Europe were definitely stopped and the retrograde movement began which for nearly 250 years has been steadily pushing back and lopping off chunks of Turkish territory.

At first the empire of the Hapsburgs was the bulwark of Christianity against the Turks; but with the increasing strength of the Muscovite giant, the Moslem hordes living in the regions north and east of the Black Sea began to be forced back further and further towards the Asiatic Continent. The Black Sea was in reality a Turkish Lake as late as 1762.

By 1800 the whole of Siberia down to the Chinese frontiers had been brought into the Russian Empire by the Cossack conquests; and the fulfilment of the visions of Peter the Great for making Russia a European nation, as well

question by saying: 'No secret treaty between the two countries exists!' Why did he not say: 'Holland has not alone no secret treaty but has retained its full freedom of action in all questions connected with the present war, not only in regard to Germany, but also the other warring powers!'"

Holland at the moment is indeed in a very unfortunate position. The little country lies exactly between the wrestling giants, and is burdened by the necessity of caring for the refugees of a kindred people to the south, persecuted by the German invader. Dutch shipping is imperilled; and neither of the belligerents is satisfied with the "neutrality" of Holland.

Commercially Holland has two of the most important maritime ports in the world, Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and there is no doubt the fact that like Sweden Holland has been keeping Germany supplied with various necessities for the conduct of the war.

Holland is not by means formidable as a fighting power. Her navy consists of 7 battleships and 4 cruisers with a small fleet of torpedo boats. The entire strength of her army does not exceed 150,000. Her coast defences are not by any means invulnerable; but she has a great aid in her possibilities of flooding immense areas which would make the movement of hostile troops a danger to the invaders.

That there is great unrest at the moment is evident from recent despatches. The opening of the second chamber of the Dutch parliament has not had the effect of reassuring the populace that "all's well along the Zuider Zee."

The meeting of the chamber was private, and newspaper correspondents were excluded. These precautions only made the people more curious and apprehensive. This was accentuated by the Premier's admission that recent measures had been rendered necessary by facts which it was in the national interest to disclose. The press demands: Why this secrecy? It asserts that Holland is under no Asiatic despotism. If there is anything on hand the people want to know it. The Dutch people, it asserts do not care to be handled like wooden soldiers.

Possibly the little kingdom believes in "preparedness"; and she does well to raise bayonets rather than tulips.

as an Asiatic power, began to show visible results in the ever-increasing interest taken by Russian sovereigns in Polish and other questions of the western boundaries of the rapidly increasing empire.

The necessity for Russia of having a "window in Europe" and a port on the Baltic had already led to the founding of Petrograd, but the longing for the possession of Constantinople continued. From time to time districts had been lopped off the old Kingdom of Poland and given to the neighboring powers. By the partition of Polish territory in 1772 and the later divisions of 1793 and 1795, Russia obtained great increases of territory, namely what is now known as the Baltic Provinces, and the Governments of Vitebsk, Kovno, Vilna, Mohilef, Grodno, Minsk, Volhynia, Kiev, and Podolia.

Beginning about 1825, the conquest of the Transcaucasian territory was begun—a process which lasted in its gradual assimilation of the khanates of Central Asia or Russian Turkestan, and ended only in 1895 with the addition of the Pamir region.

For some twenty years after the final expansion to the Pamirs, there was a lull in Russian expansion, due to the fact that all the territory left in that part of the world had been annexed by either Russia or England, and to the growth of interest in expansion in the Far East. During nearly the whole XIXth century, moreover, the Christian races under Turkish rule in the Balkans had been gradually throwing off their old allegiance, and one by one had proclaimed themselves independent. Montenegro only of all the nations of the peninsula could make the proud boast that it never had to endure the Moslem yoke, in spite of the struggles carried on against it by Turkish power. In consequence of kaleidoscopic changes of frontiers, there was nothing left of Turkey in Europe by 1914, except a small triangle extending a couple of hundred miles beyond Constantinople.

The real home of the Moslem race must be sought on the Asiatic Continent; and for all purposes of possession, the Ottoman Empire is practically confined to Asia alone. Geographically, this region is composed of five divisions,—Anatolia, or the real Asia Minor; the Armenian and Kurdish Highlands; Mesopotamia; the Provinces of Syria and Palestine; and a long tongue of land along the Arabian coast of an average width of 150 miles. Asiatic Turkey has seen little change since the XVIIIth century, with the exception of the Russian advance in the Caucasus and some slight changes in the boundaries of Persia. It occupies a very important position among the future trade routes of the world—a position of far-reaching influence in the question of communication with India.

Whatever nation obtains a preponderating position in Asiatic Turkey dominates the commercial development of the country and land communication with India. Germany has been striving to obtain this position for a long time. She secured from the sublime ports important trade concessions in Asiatic Turkey which, it was hoped, when taken in connection with her influence in the Balkan States, would give her the predominant position in Turkish affairs which she ardently coveted.

After a period of groping after the most suitable means of compassing the desired end Germany crystallized her plans for supremacy in Asiatic Turkey into what became known as the Bagdad Railway scheme. The scheme had in view a line of railway from Scutari (Constantinople) to the Persian Gulf, with a terminus at Koweit, or some other port at its head.

This scheme was fraught with serious importance to Germany, for, on the one hand, it would give through communication with German and Austrian cities, and on the other, it would give a land route to those places to the Indian Ocean via the Persian Gulf, and later on if found advisable it could be further extended through Southern Persia and Beluchistan to Karachland Bombay and thus connected with the Indian Railway systems, the central and most important being under German control. Germany had already such a powerful hold on Turkey that it could doubtless have had the desired control of the new railroad throughout the whole extent of Turkish territory, and it would have been difficult for the British Government to have successfully overcome this control, at least politically.

But beyond Basra the British were in a position to have something to say about the extension of the lines, and if the Germans should not get this extension the whole political strategy of the road would have been set at naught. A long series of attempts had not accomplished anything substantial, when, in 1914, the outbreak of the war brought all negotiations to an end. The main points insisted upon by Great Britain had been economic equality of the route, and a definite settlement of the position in the Persian Gulf.

The Mesopotamia campaign, and the hold which it has given Great Britain in that region; and the important successes gained by the Russians on the Caucasian front must make the Turks "furiously to think" as to why they ever entered the war. Of all the nations now in the struggle none had less reason to abandon their comfortable neutrality and engage unpreparedly than the Turks. The other countries believe themselves to be fighting for principles of enormous importance, but it is difficult to explain the participation of the Constantinople authorities except by one supposition which is not very creditable either to their patriotism or their honesty.

Having definitely entered the war on the side of the Germanic powers, they at once became subject to old and traditional hatred of the Russians, and the great losses they have been subjected to and the years of poverty and anarchy which they have brought upon Turkey are no more than their deserts for having as a nation allowed corruption and venality to occupy the places which

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

APRIL 24

PARLIAMENTARY Buildings, Montreal, destroyed and fired by mob, 1849.

Count Von Moltke died, 1891. John Cox and five sons lost on small schooner near Harbor Bretton, 1859.

Captain Charles Power, first President of Fishermen's Society, and who held that office from founding of said Society until his death, died, 1867.

Russo-Turkish War began, 1877. James McLoughlin died, aged 85, 1877.

Captain John Donnelly, died, 1878.

Arthur S. Rendell married, 1881. James Carbery, messenger Union Bank, died, 1881.

Peter G. Tessier, merchant, died, 1886.

John Bates, sealing captain, died, 1887.

Steamer Bear sailed from New York on Greely Relief Expedition, 1884.

Daniel Congdon, shipwright, died, 1889.

George Dicks, sailmaker, died, aged 69, 1889.

Impossible.

"Yes, sir, one hour's uninterrupted reading each evening would make you—"

"Uninterrupted! where do you think my wife spends her evenings?"

A German Holiday

Child—Please sir, what is this holiday for, Official—Because our Zeppelins have conquered England.

Child—Have they brought us back any bread? Official—Don't ask silly questions. Wave your flag.

should be devoted to patriotism. The Russian advances through Erzerum are all the more important for the direct and immediate effect they must have on the shocking Armenian massacres perpetrated by the Turks and Kurds on the innocent Christians in their power. If there are Armenians still left alive in those regions, they will now be able to live at peace and protected from the Turks as their brethren and co-religionists in the Caucasus have been doing for so many years under the Russian Government's protection.

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

The Daily issue of THE MAIL AND AVOCADTE will be forwarded to any address in Newfoundland or Canada from now until December 31st next for the sum of

ONE DOLLAR.

The Weekly issue will be forwarded to any address from now until December 31st next for the small sum of

THIRTY CENTS.

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WATER STREET STORES DEPT.

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Our Columbia Cells and Multiple Batteries give results unheard of before.

Call or send for Quotations.

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Special Values in Stylish Tweed Suits for Men

WE have just opened a splendid lot of MEN'S READYMADE SUITS, that were especially selected for Spring Wear, in a handsome array of Neat, Dark Patterns.

It will pay you to examine them before you buy your next Suit—you'll be able to get the particular Weave, Design, Quality, Style and Fit, in the English, Canadian, or American cut, that will thoroughly please you, from our representative stock. Here are a few prices:—

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. A good weighty quality, correctly cut, in neat, dark patterns, splendid value, latest style. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit. \$8.00.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. A serviceable quality in dark, neat patterns, that for style, fit, finish and wear is hard to equal at the price. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit. \$9.00.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. Splendid English, Brown and Grey mixed tweed—the qualities that most Men like. Correct style, perfect-fitting, finished with a good quality of lining and inter-lining. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Price a Suit. \$10.00.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS. Excellent assortment in this bunch to select from. Here you'll find different weaves, in the finer grades of English and Scotch tweeds—in Browns, Greys, etc., in neat and dressy pin-stripes and the striped and checked shadow effects.

Special care taken by the makers to give a correct fit or lay to the collar and extra pains devoted to give a shoulder supremacy not usually found in readymade clothing.

You'll get splendid wear from these high-class suits and above all you are assured a perfect fit, correct style, best linings and inter-linings. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices a Suit. \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00.

MEN'S FINE TWILL SERGE SUITS in Dark Navy Blue—good quality, correct style—perfect-fitting and excellent finish. Sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Prices a Suit: \$10.50, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$16.00, \$18.00.

Every item that goes to make a suit perfect is put into these Special Suits. Come in and examine them?

On and after SATURDAY our Stores will remain OPEN during Meal Hours.

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

ROOM FOR MANY MORE—ALL ARE NOW NEEDED

Harbour Hospital, over here, and they are needed too. I have had two letters from you and I am expecting another one soon.

You did not mention a word about Levi on this letter. You didn't say whether you heard from him lately or not. I haven't had a letter from him since I came across. I wrote him twice. You said you found it awful lonely this winter. Yes, mother, I dare say you do feel it lonely with the two of us gone; but cheer up Mother we will be home again some day, please God. Don't worry, every cloud has a silver lining. I cannot say very much about the war. They are still hammering away at it, but I don't think it will last much longer. The Germans are getting cut up now and they are starving. They are only allowed so much for a family in Germany. I can't say much about the war, as you know our letters must be passed by the censor before going across. When you write again please tell me if Elab Robbins has come across yet, because they may come and not come to the barracks where I am, as there is four or five barracks over here. Remember me to Maggie King, Eli, John and family, also remember me to father and George and tell them not to work too hard in the woods. Tell Aunt Susie when you write her that I received her letter and was glad to hear from her. So cheer up, as you know there is nothing like doing your work too hard. Remember me to all, the young fellows and tell them there's room for lots of more of them!

Mother I suppose you may think that I am real sick, but I am not. I am up all day long, although I can't go out of the Hospital, I am feeling O.K. I have had the scarlet fever four weeks now. Remember me to Will and Annie and tell Will not to work too hard. Remember me to all, the young fellows and tell them there's room for lots of more of them!

Remember me to Maggie King, Eli, John and family, also remember me to father and George and tell them not to work too hard in the woods. Tell Aunt Susie when you write her that I received her letter and was glad to hear from her. So cheer up, as you know there is nothing like doing your work too hard. Remember me to all, the young fellows and tell them there's room for lots of more of them!

THOMAS POND.

Will Devereaux Look This Up?

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks concerning a telegram I sent to Mall Bay. I was on the Prospero when quarantined for measles. I sent the message the first day of April and it did not reach Mall Bay until the evening of the third. I was home myself two days before the message. I would like to know the reason for delay, if anyone would be so kind as to tell me, and likewise where the dollar I paid to express it is. There must be some screw loose somewhere, or there must be a terrible lot of knots on the wires to keep a message 3 days to come such a short distance. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours truly,
P. BONIA.
Mall Bay, St. Mary's.

GOING STRONG.

Commander Evans, of the Scott expedition fame, is evidently "going strong" in the present war. After being in command of two destroyers, the Mohawk and the Viking, he is now promoted to the charge of the Crusader. His success will be all the more agreeable to him in time he will be married in London to a handsome Norwegian girl, Miss Elsa Andvord, who was introduced to him by King Haakon as "the belle of Christiania."

The commander's first wife, it will be remembered, died tragically at sea while returning with him to England after the Scott Expedition.

Professional Notice!

I AM about to open a law office in Toronto, where I shall be glad to transact any business committed to my care.

I can be consulted about any affairs here or in Canada, and, if it were desired, could take part in the Courts here in any proceedings of which I had sufficient notice.

Toronto is a good centre for investments on mortgage or otherwise. I shall be pleased to make them so as to protect lenders. Those interested in real estate in any part of Canada may consult me.

Until further notice my address will be "502 Kent Building, Yonge Street, Toronto."

Alfred B. Morine

COMPLAINT FROM NEW MELBOURNE

Fishermen Ask the Government for Help to Repair Their Slips.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Dear Sir—It is not very often you get a word from New Melbourne, so I thought I would drop a few lines to tell you about our slips. There are six slips in the district of New Melbourne, including Whales Brook. Out of these six slips there are three taken away by the sea and it is impossible to build them without an advance on the grant. Where we get \$25.00 to repair them, we want at least \$40.00 to build them new.

I hope the government will see to this most important matter, as these slips are the life of our fisheries on our shores, and when we are caught out in a sea we have to depend on them for our lives. If the government fail to help us I don't know what the result will be in shipping our fish in the Fall. We need these slips very bad, for when a schooner comes in in the fall we have to push with all our might to get her loaded for fear that the wind would come in on the shore and she would have to leave.

I know of schooners that have had to come three or four times before they could get loaded. The Government side promise great things when they come around for our support, but when they go back they forget that we are some times washed ashore and some times lose our boats, and some times lose the worth of two or three boats by losing the fish, all for the want of means to pull us out of the water. You can improve on our slips, and that is to give us a winch on them so we would be able to pull our boats out of the water. A winch would be a great blessing, for three men would be able to do the work of 10 or 12.

If we had a winch it would be a great help to us. When we come in from our traps now we get to pull our boats up to the highwater mark, and that is not very nice before break-

fast. So if the Government would step forward and secure us a winch we would be thankful to them. Our Government, when they started a railway here it gave the people the hope that a train would soon be running along our rough shore, but their longing was in vain. Its time for the Government to get the thing moving if they intend to carry out their promises. The people are more anxious than ever that the line should be carried to the end of the district. Will they build are not is the people's question.

I hope our good members for Trinity district will support any thing that is said or done by the people on those lines, for it is the people's wish.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, and wishing your paper and staff every success.

Yours truly,
A LOOKER ON.
New Melbourne, April 4, 1916.

NOTICE TO MOTOR OWNERS

Kerosene Oil in 8 hooped bbls.
Motor Gasoline in Wood and Steel bbls and cases.
Polarine Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.95 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil (in 5 gall. tins) @ \$2.90 each.
Special Standard Motor Oil in bbls and half bbls. @ 55c. per gallon.
Motor Greases at lowest prices.
See us before placing your order.

P. H. Cowan & Co.,
276 Water Street.

Annual Report of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for the Year ending March 1st, 1916.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT	
Total receipt	\$3,461.04
Expenditure	2,987.00
Amount expended for coal	750.00
Amount spent for groceries	285.00
Labor at factory, etc.	285.00
Cr. Balance	\$3,122.00
	339.04
No. of orders issued for coal and groceries	1,268
(Sgd.) W. F. TRELIGAN, Treasurer.	

DONATION AND BEQUEST	
Longshoremen's Pro. Union	\$ 50.00
Phrenom's Pro. Union	20.00
Board of Underwriters	100.00
O'Grady Dramatic Co.	25.00
Nickel Theatre Co.	243.56
Torbay Total Ab. Society	20.00
Part proceeds concert per Miss Shea	46.90
Part proceeds concert, per J. J. Taylor, Esq.	23.40
Part proceeds concert, Grand Falls, per Mrs. Payne	31.90
Imperial Tobacco Co.	14.75
Ice Sports, per W. J. Higgins, Esq.	100.00
Holy Name Society, L. and A. Com.	22.57
Bequest of the late Rev. M. J. Clarke	468.25

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\$15.00—U. S. P. Co., Mark Chaplain, Wm. F.rew, J. Duley & Co., A. Hiscock, Geo. Veitch, M. J. Sumners, J. H. Farrell, Mrs. P. Butler, Chas. Ellis, W. P. Shortall, P. J. O'Riely, Dr. Howlett, W. J. Herder, F. J. O'Neil, R. Right & Sons, John Barron, Dicks & Co., A. H. Murray, J. C. Strang, R. Templeton, J. R. Robertson, Chas. Hutton, W. Woodford, J. R. Bennett, A. W. Kennedy, Robinson Export Co., Mrs. P. McCourt, C. P. Eagan, S. Bell, W. J. Ryan, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Anderson, W. Clapp, Thos. Thorburn, J. W. McNeilly, Friend, Jas. Harris, W. J. Donnelly, J. Maunder, John Trelogan, F. McNamara, Jos. Nugent, J. S. P. Dr. F. W. Burden, Soper & Moore, E. J. Berrihan, M. O'Regan, Estate Late W. A. Slattery, F. H. B. J. L. Slattery, E. English, W. C. Rendell, H. J. Stabb, Shea & Co., Jas. Jardine, Colin Campbell, Mogue Power, M. W. Myrick, Jas. P. Howley, Alex A. Parsons, McCarthy Bros., Thos. Kavanaugh.	\$15.00—Mrs. P. J. Raynes, N. J. Murphy, Sympatizer, J. T. Lamb, C. J. Cahill, W. E. Brophy.
\$10.00 each—E. Burnstien, W. I. G. J. W. W., E. D. S. W. Slesior, J. G. M. J. McCarthy, C. Delaney, J. C. Puddister, J. J. Lacey, Mrs. T. Connell, J. Wadden, W. J. Sharpe, Thos. Walsh, Thos. Fitzgibbon, J. Malcolm, Sarah Kieley, R. Byrne, Popes Furniture Factory, Pat. Haggerty, Peddiggrew Bros., Mrs. W. J. Allison, T. J. Malone, A. E. Worrall, Bessie Keefe, N. J. Murphy, Ins. Bambrick, J. Adrian, J. P. Scott, D. Galway, L. Ershlet, J. J. Malloy, W. R. Gooble, H. Windsor, Jos. Carroll, F. Fitzpatrick, D. Courtney, J. Neider, A. S. Wadden, J. Rossiter, M. Noah, J. McCarthy, W. Casey, Phil Murphy, P. J. Casey, Thos. Glasco, Capt. Pumphrey, U. S. Consul, T. Cook, H. Phalen, Jos. Murphy, W. Woodley, Phil. Corcoran, Lady Friend, Ins. T. Fitzpatrick, Miss Stick, W. Bartlett, McGrath Bros., A. McNamara, W. N. Grey, G. Byrne, R. J. Power, Saml. Congdon, N. Vinicombe, J. Hearne, J. Clouston, P. Maher, Friend, H. W. LeMessurier, W. Dwyer, W. E. Bearnes, R. Mahar, Dr. Cowperthwaite, G. A. Turner, Dr. Smith, F. Smallwood, Mr. Frelch, Mr. Piccott.	\$10.00—Darcy, M. Malone, Kenny, Jno. Callahan, I. C. Morris, John Kean, Jno. Ryan, C. G. & Co., M. A. Bastow, R. J. Rennie, M. O'Brien, Miss Corbett, Jackman & Greene, W. Quinn, Henderson's Mrs. C. W. Ryan, R. G. Ash, John P. Grace, Friend, Jas. Reid, E. F. Carter, R. J. White, Hayward & Co., T. Broderick, Mrs. McCaffery, E. J. Carnell, J. M. Atkinson, T. Barron, J. J. O'Reilly, H.J.B., Miss May Fullong, Mrs. L. Kelly, Mrs. E. Kieley, Miss Lundrigan, Mrs. Burnham, Miss ap.17, Almon

\$10.00—Mrs. P. J. Raynes, N. J. Murphy, Sympatizer, J. T. Lamb, C. J. Cahill, W. E. Brophy.	\$10.00—Darcy, M. Malone, Kenny, Jno. Callahan, I. C. Morris, John Kean, Jno. Ryan, C. G. & Co., M. A. Bastow, R. J. Rennie, M. O'Brien, Miss Corbett, Jackman & Greene, W. Quinn, Henderson's Mrs. C. W. Ryan, R. G. Ash, John P. Grace, Friend, Jas. Reid, E. F. Carter, R. J. White, Hayward & Co., T. Broderick, Mrs. McCaffery, E. J. Carnell, J. M. Atkinson, T. Barron, J. J. O'Reilly, H.J.B., Miss May Fullong, Mrs. L. Kelly, Mrs. E. Kieley, Miss Lundrigan, Mrs. Burnham, Miss ap.17, Almon
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A List of Useful Articles

Always needed, but seldom obtainable at such Very Low Prices. An excellent opportunity of saving about 50 per cent. off regular prices.

Savings for Ladies	Savings for Men
WHITE LAWN JABOTS. Regular 20c. 10c value; each.	SUIT BARGAINS 159 AMERICAN TWEED SUITS Made from good materials by Union workmen, ensuring a well finished suit; sizes 30in. to 36in. Prices \$2.50 to \$4.50. Less than HALF the former price.
WHITE and PARIS NET JABOTS. Regular 25c. value; each.	Men's Tweed Coat Specials, \$1.50 to \$3.00.
WHITE and CREAM LACE COLLARS, many beautiful designs. Regular 20c. and 25c. value; each.	Men's Tweed Vest Specials, 40c. to 75c.
FANCY COLORED SILK COLLARS, various styles. Regular 25 cents and 30 15c value; each.	Boys' Tweed Vests, 30c. Each.

Extra Special!

LADIES' CREAM SERGE COATS 35c each.

Ladies' One Piece Dresses Made from All Wool Serge. Colors: Navy and Saxe Blue. Regular \$4.50 value. \$3.00 Now.

Ladies' White Lawn Dresses Prettily Embroidered; Long and Short Sleeves. Value \$3.00 to \$5.00. Sale Price \$1.60 to \$3.00.

Ladies' Costumes In Tweed and Corduroys; several leading colors. Formerly sold at \$5.00. For \$2.50.

Footwear Specials Ladies' Black Dongola Laced Boots. Regular \$2.10 value. \$1.90 pair. Ladies' Black Dongola Buttoned Boots. \$1.95 pair.

Shirt Specials MEN'S BLUE CHAMBRAY SHIRTS; full size, double stitched all through. 55c Each. MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS; double collar attached. Each. 75c MEN'S HEAVY BLACK SATTEEN SHIRTS. Each. 85c

Footwear Specials Little Gents' Box Calf Boots. \$1.40 pair. Men's Kid Blucher Boots. \$2.40 pair. Men's Vici Kid Blucher Boots. \$2.80 pair.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co'y.

Arthur Batson Is Wounded

The friends of Arthur Batson will regret to learn that his father, Mr. H. G. Batson, of English Harbor, Trinity Bay, has received the following telegram from the Adjutant General at Ottawa, dated April 15th: "Sincerely regret in form you that 80,013 Pte. Arthur Richard Batson, infantry official, yesterday admitted 23rd General Hospital, Etaples, France, April 8th, gunshot wound in head, and further particulars will be sent when received." Whilst residing in St. John's Private Batson was employed in Ayre & Sons' dry-goods department, and left here for British Columbia about six or seven years ago. He enlisted with the 31st Battalion at Calgary, crossing with the Second Division, and was sent to Flanders in September last. By recent letter we learn that his Battalion has been in the trenches directly in front of Kemmel and Loere, small villages in Belgium, six days in and six days' rest, when they were comfortably housed in wooden huts, with fire and straw beds—naturally their ideas of comfort are somewhat different than when at home. These villages are about six miles South of Ypres, and during the first week in April the Canadians took over the whole of the Ypres salient. He has recently been transferred from the ranks and sent on scout duty, and probably while doing his "bit" near that much fought over ground, received his wound.

MORE ROBBERIES PERPETRATED

Early Saturday morning some thief knocked a piece out of the plate of glass window in Mr. Matthew Kent's grocery on Water Street, near the Cross Road and got away with a lot of cigarettes &c. He broke the glass with a stone and the matter has been reported to the police.

Not long since, in the East End, a thief got into the residence of a lady during her absence and going to a bureau, in which she had \$7.00 kept, took a portion of the cash. The thief seemed to have some conscience left and evidently believed the woman could not afford to lose it all.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 1.55 p.m. yesterday with the following passengers—J. T. and Mrs. Ready, G. Hardy, A. Bryne, D. A. Ryan, C. A. Sullivan, D. Greene, E. Bartlett, W. A. Munn.

GOOD VALUE

Smoking Tobacco, 15c. per Plug. Dark and Light. Try it and see if it is what it is christened.

M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

LADIES' COSTUMES!

Very Newest and Up-to-date Styles, just to hand in all the Leading Shades, Price \$8.50.

LADIES' NAVY COSTUMES, \$8.50, 10.50, 12.00. LADIES' BLACK COSTUMES, \$8.50, 10.50, 12.00.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited. 315 WATER STREET 315 Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL
The Nickel Theatre will re-open today with a big Easter holiday programme, which will be one of the finest ever seen in the city. Nickel patrons will be delighted to learn that the popular ragtime singer, Howard C. Stanley, returned by the Stephano on Saturday, for a short engagement. He is the King of Ragtime, and has a large selection of the latest song hits. John Lane, the well known baritone of America, is coming to the Nickel shortly. To-day there is a grand feature film in three acts by the Selig Company, entitled "The Man with the Iron Heart." There are other splendid pictures which will afford pleasure and profit to all. The latest musical selections will be rendered by Burnard Spencer, Miss K. Ring, and Joseph Ross. On Wednesday the "Exploits of Elaine" will be continued. The Nickel has been thoroughly renovated and is now in first condition. Be sure and see to-day's pictures and hear Mr. Stanley sing.

CRESCENT

Mr. Frank DeGroot, a noted singer from New York, arrived by the Stephano and will open a limited engagement at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. Mr. DeGroot has a powerful bass baritone voice and no doubt will have a most successful season at the popular Crescent. During last week the theatre has been painted and renovated from ceiling to floor and is now in first class condition. See the regular advertisement for particulars of to-day's classy picture programme.

ENTERTAINED CATHEDRAL CHOIR

Yesterday after last mass, a custom which has prevailed for more than 40 years, was observed, when the members of the Cathedral Choir were entertained at the Palace. Mr. F. J. Morris, the senior member of the Choir, proposed the health of His Grace Archbishop Roche, to which Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott responded, and in the course of his remarks announced to all present that His Grace has been completely restored to health. The health of the Monsignor was proposed by Professor C. Hutton, organist, and heartily honoured, Monsignor McDermott making a happy response.

AT R. C. CHURCHES

Large congregations attended the Easter services at the R. C. Cathedral yesterday. The High Altar had been beautifully decorated and at 11 o'clock mass High Mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, assisted by Revs Drs Greene and Carter. A beautiful programme of music was rendered by the choir under Prof. C. Hutton. At St. Patrick's at 10.30 a.m. yesterday High Mass was sung by Rev. H. Renouf, P.P., assisted by Revs Frs Pippy and Sheehan. A very fine programme of sacred music was rendered by the choir under the baton of Prof. P. J. McCarthy.

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier had a message yesterday saying that the schr. Hilda R. had harbored at Trepassy with a cargo of salt from Santa Polo. She is bound to Hr. Grace, consigned to McRae's.

'What Do You Know About This'

Stephano's Officers Give New York Newspapermen a Few "Good Ones"—Newfoundland's Wealthiest Nurse off to the Firing Line

"For the honor of my family the least I can do is to go abroad to act as a nurse. I have no brothers and my sisters are too young to do any thing to help others. My parents are dead; why should I not do my share in the great work?"

So spoke Miss Elsie Doyle, who arrived here yesterday aboard the steamship Stephano, of the Red Cross Line from Newfoundland.

Miss Doyle is said to be one of the wealthiest young women of Newfoundland. She is a niece of the late Hon. John Harris, president of the legislative council of Newfoundland.

She is going to London to report at the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Hospital Service, and believes she will be assigned to duty on the firing line in France.

"At least, that is what I hope will be allotted to me," she said. "I was graduated from the King's County Hospital training school for nurses in 1914, and spent an entire year after that in active work at the hospital. So, you see I am well qualified to take care of the wounded. Besides, most of the soldiers from Newfoundland are fighting in France, and I am sure that those of them who are wounded would like to know that they are being nursed by one of their own country women. Nevertheless, I shall be only too happy to give all my heart to the work, no matter where I am ordered to go."

Other passengers aboard the Stephano told of the marital spirit which pervades Newfoundland and has resulted in her giving up for the war thousands of young men—the very flower of the nation.

At St. John's they said, a submarine mesh net is spread across the harbor and no ship can come in or go out of the harbor without the raising of this net, like a drawbridge.

A similar net has been placed at Halifax, Nova Scotia. At the latter place there are immense camps; and, said one of the officers of the Stephano, "last week 20,000 soldiers were sent to England from one of those camps. They were transported on board four steamships, the Olympic, the Adriatic, a Cunard line ship and one belonging to the Canadian Pacific line. Although 20,000 sounds big, they scarcely left a gap in the camp, so many soldiers are concentrated there."

The sealing season has been exceptionally prosperous. The Florizel, alone, a sister ship of the Stephano, brought in 52,000 seal skins. And others, smaller ships, did proportionately well, according to officers and passengers of the Stephano.

SOLDIERS' SHOOT FOR PRIZE

Yesterday the volunteers had a shooting competition at the South Side Range, competing for the third prize put up by R. B. Job, Esq., given for the purpose of encouraging the men to reach the highest possible efficiency with the rifle. The men shot from a 200 yard range at the moving figure target, and considering the bad weather conditions prevailing, did good work. The winner was Pte. Angel who scored 14 out of a possible 20 points. Privates Hoddinott and Moore were the previous winners.

WILL SUPPORT HOSPITAL COTS

Mr. D. M. Baird informs us that Burin and Grand Falls will each support an hospital cot each for the duration of the war. This should encourage others to do likewise.

ANOTHER NEWFOUNDLANDER WOUNDED

Pte. Walter J. Smith, who is with the 40th Battalion Canadian Volunteers in France, in a letter to his father, ex-Sergeant Smith, by last mail, states that he has been wounded in the head and leg, and is now in hospital in England, where he is getting on fine. Walter wishes his friends to know that he is doing his best, and will be off to the front again as soon as he is sufficiently revived.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. E. L. Garneau of Messrs Garneau, Ltd., of Quebec, is at present on a business visit to the city.

Mr. P. H. Cowan who was on a business visit in Canada returned by the Stephano Saturday.

Mr. J. P. Kielly, manager of the Nickel theatre, returned by the Stephano Saturday after a business visit to Canada and the States.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Collishaw are now visiting friends in Nova Scotia and will be due here May 1st. They spent March and half of April at St. Augustine, Florida.

Rev. Dr. Whelan, P. P. North River, who has been visiting New York and other parts of the United States, returned by the Stephano.

One of Hr. Grace's oldest citizens, Mr. C. L. Kennedy, now over four score years, is very ill at the "Second City."

As some people have been enquiring about the schooner "Percy Roy," we are asked to say that she left Torre Vega not long since with a salt cargo for this port.

We understand that the Port au Port Line Quarries will open shortly and that there will be a boom on there. They will want 400 men and the output of the quarries is expected to be very large.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. B. Savin which took place yesterday afternoon was attended by large numbers of citizens. At the R. C. Cathedral Rev. Dr. Greene gave the final absolution and interment was at Bellevue cemetery.

Capt. John Lewis, in the banker Metamora, is doing very good work and keeping up his reputation as a successful banking master. He has 700 qts. fish for about a month's fishing, taken at the Rose Blanche grounds.

The George Street Mission Band will hold an Easter service in the church basement this evening. Mrs. Story presiding. In the programme will be featured a scene in a Chinese hospital with a missionary doctor at work. Miss Bradbury of the College will speak and all are invited.

Mr. H. F. Shortis, our well-known able historian and literary man, will lecture on Wednesday night in St. Joseph's Hall, Holytown, on "Heroes of Newfoundland." It will be for the benefit of the church, of which Rev. Dr. Kitchen is the energetic pastor, and we bespeak for the lecture a large attendance.

Letters received in the city recently from people in Canada say that Rev. Father McCandlish, who for some time past had been seriously ill is now almost completely restored to health. Mr. McCandlish with Fathers McPhail, Brick and Holland of the Redemptorist Order, conducted a mission here some three years ago.

THE CABOT BACK

The S.S. Cabot returned to port Saturday without having found a trace of the brothers Scammell who were caught in a storm while sealing at Little Fogo Island a couple of weeks ago. The ship skirted the edge of the ice for several days but not a sign was visible of the men and all hope is now abandoned.

MISSING MEN GIVEN UP

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. T. M. Gillingham addressed the United Classes of Wesley Church, taking as his subject: "The principles of Right which have actuated Great Britain to take part in the present war." A large gathering of men were present and all were glad to have the privilege of listening to such a splendid address as that delivered by Mr. Gillingham.

AT WESLEY CHURCH

The schooner "Lita D. Young," which left here fish-laden for Alicante on Saturday, put into Bay Bulls Saturday afternoon leaking, and will likely have to come back here to be surveyed, and possibly docked for repairs.

At Cochrane Street Church

The services yesterday were bright and joyous as befitting the Easter Festival. The ladies of the congregation had decorated the platform with choice flowers. In the morning Rev. H. Royle preached, and in the evening the Pastor. Both sermons dealt with the great truth of the Resurrection and were listened to with close attention by the congregation which filled the auditorium on each occasion. The morning service was attended by the boys of the Regiment. The music by the Choir, appropriate to the Great Festival, was well rendered, while in the evening Miss Herder sang the solo "Hosanna," by Granier. Her beautiful voice never sounded to better advantage, her notes were clear and pure and she sang with very great expression.

The congregation find the Sunday School auditorium to be very convenient and suitable for worship, but they are all longing to get into the new church, and it is hoped that the pews, which have now been on the way for nearly two months, may soon arrive.

St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital Fund

The Treasurer of the St. John Ambulance Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$23.00 for the Red Cross Fund from the Donavista Methodist Church per Rev. Dr. Curtis and Mr. H. G. Milfin.

LEFT R. N. R. AND JOINED VOLUNTEERS

Ambrose Perks, son of the late Sgt. Perks, who was 16 months in the British Navy and made several trips on the now famous "Appam" to Africa, arrived here last week, having left the Naval Service. He, however, is loyal and patriotic, as well as a brave lad, and on Friday last donned the khaki, entering the volunteers. All honour to him. Ambrose is a C. C. C. boy.

"OURS" IN FIRING LINE

A gentleman received a letter Saturday from Capt. Gus O'Brien of Ours saying that they were just moving to the French front when he was writing a hastily scribbled note. After a short while he will be sent back to London on business connected with the volunteers. Forty of the boys who were wounded at Gallipoli, volunteered—being fit—to go with the 96 which left Ayre on the 25th of March. All these are now in France waiting or possibly already into a scrap with the "Boches."

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. Hayse—King's Bridge Road. Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street. James Whelan—Colonial Street. F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunnery Hill). Mrs. Organ—Military Road. Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street. Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street. Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street. Mrs. Doughton—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—Cooktown 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. Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street. Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street. Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets. Mr. Ryan—Casey Street. Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street Water Street West. Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street. P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road. Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street. Miss Murphy—Water St. West.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

AT WESLEY CHURCH

The schooner "Lita D. Young," which left here fish-laden for Alicante on Saturday, put into Bay Bulls Saturday afternoon leaking, and will likely have to come back here to be surveyed, and possibly docked for repairs.

SCHOONER PUTS IN LEAKING

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SHIPPING

The S.S. "Irthington" left Cadiz on the 20th inst. for this port with a cargo of salt to Bowring Bros.

The schr. Violent Courteney arrived here from Santa Polo yesterday after a 28 days run to Geo. M. Barr, with a cargo of salt.

The S.S. Fogota arrived here yesterday afternoon after a good run, coal laden to Crosbie & Co., from North Sydney.

The S.S. Neptune sailed at 10 a.m. yesterday for New York with a full cargo of pale seal oil, shipped by Job Bros. & Co., and will likely bring a general freight back to this port.

The S.S. Nevada, Capt. Willet, arrived here yesterday after a fair run from Louisburg with a full cargo of coal for the Reid Nfld Co. After discharging she will be docked for a survey and overhaul.

The S.S. "Meigle" arrived at Louisburg at 5.30 a.m. to-day and did good work, having only left here Saturday evening. She met only a few strips of loose ice, and will make several trips until the freight congestion is relieved.

DIANA INCREASES CATCH

Messrs. Jas. Baird, Ltd., had a message from Capt. D. Martin of the Diana Saturday night, saying that she had picked up 1,000 old seals. The weather, however, was reported stormy, making it difficult to secure the fat. The ship has now, roughly, 8,000 seals.

TO OPEN THE B.D.V. LINE

We learn from the Reid Nfld. Coy. to-day that a construction gang under foreman Edward Flynn went down over the Bay-de-Verde Branch this morning and will start to get the line ready for freight and passenger traffic. The Company hope to have trains running regularly over this line a week from now.

CHANGES IN SHIPPING

The S.S. Fogota will take up the Prospero's route on the Northern Coast, sailing Wednesday forenoon. Her mate Captain Roberts will go skipper of the Susu, which leaves this evening, taking up the Fogo mail service.

The Lady Sybil sails this evening for Halifax in command of Capt. Moore who has left the Fogota to join her. Capt. Dalton leaves the Lady Sybil to go to the Fogota, his old ship.

MORE DIPHTHERIA

Saturday a young woman, of Plymouth Road, and a girl, aged 5, of Fort Townsend, developed diphtheria, and both were sent to Hospital.

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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STILL BETTER GULF NEWS

We learn from Bowring Bros. to-day that they had another message Saturday night from the Viking saying that she had struck another patch of old harps. The Diana was in sight and it looks as if both ships will secure good fares if not full trips as they can hunt until the 30th inst. The weather was very foggy when the ship struck the seals.

LECTURE

Under the auspices of Atlantic Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F., ON— Wednesday, April 26th at 8.15 p.m. Lecturer: REVD. EDGAR JONES, Ph.D. Subject: "Is the World Growing Better?" Pianoforte Solo: H. Gordon Christian, A.R.A.N. Solos: Messrs. H. Courtney and C. Trappell. Tickets on sale at the door or from any Oddfellow.—ap24.3i

St. John's Municipal Board

Notice to Ratepayers

The Collectors will call at the following localities this week:— EAST END Monday, 24th—Holloway and Flavin Streets, King's Road and Nunnery Hill. Tuesday, 25th—Colonial, Bannerman, Cummins', Wood and York Streets. Wednesday, 26th—Dicks' and Allan Squares, Livingstone and Balsam Streets, Long's Hill and Harvey Road. Thursday, 27th—Military and Renie's Rds, Knight's St., Stuart's Ave., College Square and Carver Street. Friday, 28th—Catherine, McDougall, Maxse Streets and Hayward Avenue. Saturday, 29th—Barnes', Allendale and Circular Roads.

WEST END

Monday, 24th—LeMarchant Road, Gear and Boncloddy Streets. Tuesday, 25th—Brazil's Square, McFarlane St., Central St. Wednesday, 26th—Flower Hill, Clifford St., Monroe St. Thursday, 27th—Casey St., Gilbert St., Charlton St. Friday, 28th—Cabot St., Murray Street, Young St. Saturday, 29th—Power St., Brine St., Plank Road, Job Street and Hutchings' Street. JNO. L. SLATTERY, Secy.-Treas. ap24.ii

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. Hayse—King's Bridge Road. Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street. James Whelan—Colonial Street. F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunnery Hill). Mrs. Organ—Military Road. Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street. Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street. Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street. Mrs. Doughton—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—Cooktown 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. Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street. Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street. Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets. Mr. Ryan—Casey Street. Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street Water Street West. Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street. P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road. Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street. Miss Murphy—Water St. West.

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