

## Brookfield Heroes

Kean's Nephews Have the Courage of Their Convictions

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)  
Dear Sir,—I was very pleased to see a comment in your paper on that article in the "Daily News" a few days ago written by a Westleyville lady, saying there were only twenty-three signatures out of seventy to the petition for Kean's arrest.

You pointed out that there were forty-three, and had all the people been home there would have been 70 instead of twenty-three. Her informant must have been someone trying to get off a joke on her. The Union is supposed to have made us steady, but a few of us can still get off a joke on a graball once in a while.

You spoke of the Granters signing the petition, and rightly called them "heroes." As you said they are Capt Kean's nephews. Every one was surprised to see Stephen Grant's name on the petition. He is not really a Union man (except at heart) and no one expected to see his name there, but as it was it will give you a better idea how Kean is thought of by his relations. Those men, Sir, are not only heroes for expressing their convictions, but heroes in every phase of life. They are looked upon as the bravest men on the shore. This applies more particularly to Joe and Sam. No weather seems too bad for them to go fishing, and the men say they would rather carry away their masts than let go a sheet, and, if their boat comes up in the wind it is because their masts broke, not because they put the helm down. (If my nautical terms are not right, Sir, blame my good man on the other side of the table.)

Now, Sir, it is not only on the water that the Granters show their bravery,

but on the land as well. Every man in Brookfield can remember a few years ago, while a couple of men were coming out of the country during a snow-storm, one of the men who had no snow-shoes gave out, and could walk no further. The other man came on for help. By the time he got out a blizzard was raging. As soon as the news got out, the first man to volunteer for the rescue was Joe Grantor, and though the rest thought it was useless to go, he was determined, and so he started, accompanied by Stephen, Sam, and his nephew, Walter. The result was they found the man, though badly frozen, still alive, and got him to the nearest house which was five miles from his home. By this time the blizzard was worse, but not content with his noble rescue, Joe set off alone (no one else would venture out) to relieve the feelings of the almost distracted wife; and, Sir, it is only we women who can fully appreciate that last act of bravery, and Joseph Grantor will long be remembered by us.

Too much credit cannot be given Garland, Henry and Edward Galton, Walter Grantor, and James Harvey, who gave up their positions as officers with Captain Kean to sign the petition.

Now, Sir, I am afraid I have encroached too much on your valuable space, but I want to wish you success, and Sir, while we have men in the Union like the above mentioned heroes, the Union can never fail.

Thanking you for space,  
I am,  
Yours sincerely,  
A STRONG UNION,  
Brookfield Lady,  
Brookfield, March 25th., 1915.

## LONGLEY STRIKES IT RICH

Mr. O'Driscoll Makes Clear Explanation

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)  
Dear Sir,—Pardon my intruding again on your space in connection with my grievance against our City Fathers. I have no desire for advertising my position any further than to explain how the matter stood from my view.

Your readers will notice how St. John, N.B. got mixed up with St. John's, N.F., also how quickly after the Government allocated the money the deal was closed. You will also see I quoted \$22.90 against the price of \$23.20, which latter was offered with a request to the Council to close as freights had advanced, therefore, it will be seen I saved the city the sum which the chairman claims he saved.

Now, Mr. Editor, it was the first time in the history of our City Council that an outside agent was brought to bear in such a determined fight against the local man. It seems strange if the City requires a few hundred tons of hay or oats tenders are called for a certain date and opened before the full board for acceptance or otherwise, but in my case a committee of three had full power to act.

You will carefully notice again that Mr. Longley is a member of the firm of Hazen & Whipple, and the said Mr. Longley inspected the water system and recommended improvements and extensions. He also bought the piping required and is now appointed inspector of pipes purchased from my firm.

We criticize private individuals and companies for engaging outside contractors to erect monuments to our ignorance, who knows but they are right? Some slyer pen than mine may possibly explain.

Thanking you in advance,  
P. C. O'DRISCOLL.

## NEW COUNCIL AT AVONDALE

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)  
Dear Sir,—In accordance with a commission issued by President Coaker to union member Laurence Hennessy, a meeting of former members of the Fishermen's Protective Union was convened to-night, and a local council established at Avondale. The following officers were appointed unanimously:—

Chairman—Laurence Hennessy.  
Deputy-Chairman—Thomas Doyle.  
Treasurer—Martin Moore.  
Secretary—Matthew Whelan.  
Door-Guard—Michael Hennessy Jr.

The more important provisions in the "Constitutions and Bye-Laws of the Fishermen's Protective Union" were intelligently discussed and explained by Chairman Hennessy; and as the aims and objects of the Union are fairly well known and acknowledged by all to be decidedly in favour of a square deal for the labouring community of our country a keen and very lively interest prevailed on the part of those present. Each one indicated his intention to do all possible for the furtherance of the Council's welfare and success.

The enrolment of a large number of tollers concluded the business of the meeting.

Yours respectfully,  
MATTHEW WHELAN,  
Secretary.

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## STEBURMAN'S OINTMENT

To Whom it may Concern:—  
I was troubled very much with "Eczema," and was obliged to discontinue cooking, but after using Steburman's Ointment I am able to do my work as well as ever, being cured of this disease. I would strongly advise sufferers by this terrible complaint to give this ointment a trial.

Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd) PATRICK BRENNAN,  
1 Waldegrave St., Dec 28th., 1914.

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ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Mr. A. E. Harris, Manager A. E. Reed Co. Takes Some Exceptions to Our Remarks on Lumber Camps

Below we publish a letter from Mr. A. E. Harris, of Bishop's Falls, in reply to some observations made by Mr. Coaker published by this paper last week, under the heading of "Mr. Coaker's Logging Camp Notes." Mr. Harris defends his company, but does not show that any statement of Mr. Coaker's was incorrect. We are pleased to publish Mr. Harris' letter, as it explains matters in reference to his company, and proves how effective today any remarks made by Mr. Coaker are.

Mr. Coaker believes the Bishop's Falls Co. are doing their best to accommodate the loggers and that they will continue to do so. Mr. Harris showed Mr. Coaker a return of their labor payments and they showed the majority of the men received \$25 per month wages. The reference made by Mr. Coaker to the Bishop's Falls Co. which appeared in this paper last week, read as follows:—

"I conversed with a number of loggers who worked for the Albert Reed Co. and from what I was told the food was not as varied as in the A. N. D. Co. camps. Vegetables were almost unknown most of the winter and no fresh beef was supplied. The wages was not as good as paid at Millertown, most of the men being rated at \$23. Some of the Albert Reed camps are 40 miles from the base of supply and the absence of vegetables may be accounted for by that fact. The cooks' wages are not as good as those paid by the A. N. D. Co. This is a mistake. Good cooks are worth a good wage. Bad cooks are useless. Cheap cooks are the most costly. The sleeping camps are equipped much the same as the Badger camps. We should like to see Mr. Harris improve the sleeping accommodation as suggested above, and have the bunks fitted with canvas bottoms. Some fresh beef should be supplied, and above all potatoes and turnips. I feel sure Mr. Harris, the manager will do his utmost to keep his camps up to the standard of the A. N. D. Co. as otherwise men will shy clear of his camps when labor demands become normal. I will try to visit some of the Albert Reed camps next year and inspect conditions personally. They may be much better than the men reported them to be to me."

Bishop's Falls, Newfoundland, March 27th., 1915.

N. F. Coaker, Esq., President F.P.U., St. John's.

Dear Sir,—I have read with interest your contributions to the Mail and Advocate issues of March 23rd and 24th, having reference to your recent visit to the logging camps of the A. N. D. Co. in the Badger section. It is my usual practice to make no reply in the public press to criticisms of myself, my work, or the firm I have the honour to represent in Newfoundland. It does appear, however, only just to the Albert Reed Company, and to the superintendents, foremen and cooks who have worked for it during the season just closed, that I should secure publication of a reply to the references you have made to my Company and its logging operations.

Inspection and investigation by the Government, by yourself or any other public man interested in logging matters will always be invited.

Your statements concerning the Albert Reed Company which appeared in the Mail and Advocate of March 23rd were based upon conversation with a number of loggers who worked for that Company, a point the Mail and Advocate evidently overlooked when composing the penultimate paragraph of its short leader of the same date. In fairness to yourself, however, I do not overlook your final comment that "they (i.e. the Albert Reed Camps) may be much better than the men reported them to be to me." Briefly, the charges against the Albert Reed Company appearing in your notes are as follows:—

1. The food was not as varied as in the A. N. D. Co.'s camps;
2. Vegetables were almost unknown most of the winter, and no fresh beef was supplied;
3. The wages were not so good as paid at Millertown, most of the men being rated at \$23;
4. Some of the Albert Reed Camps are 40 miles from the base of supply and the absence of vegetables may be accounted for by that fact;
5. The cooks' wages are not as good as those paid by the A. N. D. Co.;
6. The sleeping camps are equipped much the same as the Badger camps.

Owing to the comparison made with the Badger and Millertown camps it is, of course, impossible for me to

reply categorically to these six statements. My good friends, the A. N. D. Co. and the Horwood Company conduct their respective businesses as they deem best, and leave the Albert Reed Company to do the same. There is no petty rivalry, ill-feeling, or competition between the three; neither is there the slightest suspicion of collusion. Each is ever ready to help the other, but at the same time, each is very careful to mind its own business.

What information I have of the Badger and Millertown operations is second-hand, or hearsay, and is therefore worthless. Tales and false reports float promiscuously from one logging centre to another and occasionally a swirl plays disproportionate havoc in a newspaper office. Each operating Company has developed its own particular style of organization; its own system of superintendence, methods of working, distribution and wage rates of labour, and solves all minor problems accordingly.

It is, therefore, much to be regretted that you have passed judgment before visiting or properly investigating the actual working of the Albert Reed Company camps—it is unfair.

Subjoined is a statement drawn up and certified by the woods auditor showing the quantities of provisions consumed during the operation just concluded. It contains also averages which represent the consumption per man per day, which can be clearly and readily understood.

The weights stated are in lbs. to the second decimal place—rather head-a-chie I admit—but do please glance at vegetables, under which head, of course, potatoes and turnips are the main items. The quantities and sorts will, after your recent tour, suggest, perhaps, the various dishes the company's excellent cooks were able to prepare, quite as well as I could describe them. Not until you pay the visit you have promised will I divulge "culinary gymnastics."

If you had had time and inclination to visit us I should have been able to show you the farm at Bishop's Falls where nearly all of those "almost unknown vegetables" were grown, and the cellars for storing them. Then the supply depots, and how that no camp operated, was situated more than eight miles from a supply depot. The most remote depot contained at the start of operations about one hundred and eighty sacks of potatoes, and one hundred and thirty sacks of turnips, to supply the six camps in its locality.

You would have seen that out of the thirteen camps operated on our Ex-plota and Gt. Battling areas only six or seven had bunks in two tiers, one above the other. In all the other sleeping camps built last Fall, the bottoms of the bunks had been boarded instead of tongued or picketed.

It would have been noticed that in each camp one man was employed to help the cook in part, to sweep clean and keep tidy the sleeping compartments, light and stoke fires, etc. Fires would generally last until about 11 p.m., and would be started again between 4 and 5 a.m. This unseasonable extravagance we shall, of course, have to discontinue in future, and adopt the Badger standard you describe—it will be much more economical.

Our system of supervision and records would then have demanded your attention. I will refer to but one side of this, viz. the averages of consumption "per man per day" and "per horse per day" in each camp which are compiled in each camp immediately after the close of each month. This work is done by the wood auditor, in the camp itself, errors and queries are dealt with on the spot. Discussion and recommendations following. A card box duplicate and triplicate are made, one for the superintendent, the other for the camp boss and cook. The original comes to me. Weights form the basis in preference to cost, so that camps and seasons are comparable. Thus the fluctuation of purchase prices becomes a non-disturbing factor when making comparisons. May I ask one question? Should we place a copy of all our figures in the hands of the camp boss and cook, to use as they choose, if we had anything to hide, or to be ashamed of?

Perhaps you are getting tired of figures and averages, but the question of wages still awaits attention. The rates paid to loggers varied from \$22 to \$26. There were a few at from \$18 to \$23 and two or three special men at \$24.25. The average works out at \$24.25. May I be allowed to ask why, in referring to wages you give Badger the "go-by" and trot out Millertown for comparison? Teamsters, cooks, foremen and superintendents, etc. are paid according to their work and their efficiency. What those rates are I hope you will at some time see. I decline to publish them for reasons which may or may not be obvious to you. Be that as it may I am of opinion that my staff of teamsters, cooks, foremen, etc. will line up to advantage against any other out-fit in this country, in proportion to the size of the operations conducted. These and the loggers, the pulp-mill staff and employees are free agents. They accept work with me or not just as they choose.

But to our figures again, and those illustrative vegetables. Sufficient were put in to carry through the intended operation, but as is often the case with such food-stuffs, do what you will, they go too heavily at the start. As one foreman remarked some years ago, "Dig into 'em early, or they'll freeze in February." This and the fact that the camps nearest the depots sometimes "steal a march" on the others, accounts for over consumption from October to January, leaving February and March to chance.

Weights of Provisions supplied to camps of A. Reed & Co., of Bishop's Falls—Season Oct. 1914 to March, 1915, for 13 camps.

Meats	66,312 lbs.
Fish	9,001 "
Vegetables—	
Potatoes	
Turnips	
Onions	198,148 "
Peas	
Rice	
Bread, etc.	80,157 "
Molasses	41,666 "
Sugar	5,911 "
Sweets—	
Apples,	
Spices, etc.	3,077 "
Tea	1,334 "
Lard	4,690 "
Beans	16,034 "
Total	335,430 lbs.
Mean average of food per day from Oct. 14, 1914 to Mar. 15, 1915:—	
Meats and fish	1.37 lbs.
Vegetables	1.81 "
Other foods	2.82 "
Total food used per day 6 lbs. per man.	

No fresh beef was put into the camps. This and the regulation of vegetable supplies need not be discussed in this letter. There are many pros and cons and they can be dealt with at some future time.

If in this letter I have done justice to my superintendents, foremen and cooks; if I have shown that the firm of Albert E. Reed & Company may not be as black as painted; and if you will kindly publish this letter in your paper together with the subjoined statement my purpose in writing you will be accomplished.

In conclusion please don't overlook the fact that although the many shareholders in the firm of the Albert Reed Company have to put up with "regrets" year after year, instead of dividends I challenge you or any one else to show that the Company has ever tried "to take it out of its employees." The firm intends to continue its business so long it does business, in an equitable and honourable manner, without fear or favour.

Yours truly  
A. E. HARRIS,  
Manager,  
for the Albert E. Reed Co. (Nfld.), Ltd. and Central Forests Co. Ltd.  
P.S.—The fact that a large percentage of the same men come to the Albert Reed Camps year after year, doesn't seem to prove the absolute necessity for going further west to get a "square deal" A.E.H.

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The Double Whaling Plant with all Buildings, Boilers, Machinery, Tools, Utensils and Stocks thereon, situate at Dublin Cove, LeMoine Bay, District Burgeo and LaPoile.

This property is freehold and contains about 20 ACRES OF LAND

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