

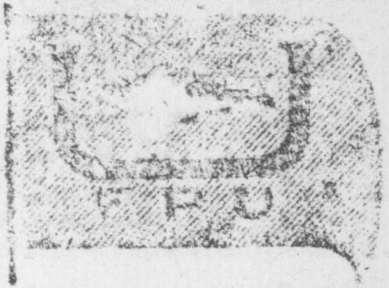
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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JUNE 4th, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The New Reid Deal

In our remarks of Wednesday evening on the New Reid Deal we dealt with the men who were a party to the passing of the indefensible measure, in very severe, but wholly merited style.

We look upon those men as enemies to our native land and we have little sympathy for them, certainly not so much as to cause us to lay the lash of our scorn on their backs with infantile strokes. We want to flagellate them as severely as it lies in our power to do, and we regard no punishment as too great for the wretches who have been guilty of selling the Country and its future prosperity into the hands of vipers who have never shown any regard for us, but the regard which vultures feel for lambs.

What words are sufficiently scalding to apply to those who lent themselves so readily to the accursed schemes of those who have despoiled us, by legislative enactments of so much of our natural heritage.

How are we to regard them? Must we look upon them as imbeciles or some erect things having the appearance of men, but lacking in all manly virtues or noble sentiments.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,

Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

Were Scot alive to-day we could point him out fitting subjects for his scorn, and give him a direct answer to his query. We could point out to him the hateful example of those men (save the mark) natives of this Country, who have none of the finer feelings of the patriotic bard. We could point out to him, a whole sty full of low grovelling creatures, who without the least remorse have betrayed their land, and have been false to the trust reposed in them. Traitors they are, who without a blush for their treachery walk the streets in arrogance of wrongly begotten power. Is there no hand on high to curb the evil ways of wicked men. Must we tolerate that which is to us a most poignant regret and shame. Must we bind ourselves without protest to the yoke a minority government has imposed upon us.

What right had those fellows to carry through legislation of such vast importance to this Country. They have never had the sanction of the majority of the people, they are a minority government. Surely under the free British Constitution, the majority have the right to rule.

Even had the Morris party the full support of the electorate, we question their right to carry through such a gigantic undertaking without the direct sanction of the people.

That the Morris party recognize this principle is amply displayed in their attitude towards the liquor question. There you will find that they dared not deal with a question of what might be regarded of minor, almost insignificant import, as compared to the Reid Deal, in a direct man-

CONSTITUTIONAL RESOLUTIONS

WEDNESDAY Mr. Kent in his place in the House moved the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this House, no sufficient justification has been shown, or alleged, for the failure of the Government to have the Departments of Justice and of Agriculture and Mines represented in this House, each by its proper responsible Minister, or for the appointment of the Ministers responsible for these departments respectively, to seats in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Kent's speech ably defined the claims of the Lower House. He showed that it was impossible for the business of the Country to proceed satisfactory or without injury while responsible heads of departments that expended hundreds of thousands of dollars were absent and information withheld from the People's House that rightly belong to the people. No Premier would ever be qualified to do his own work in the House and also that of the Ministers of Justice and Agriculture.

The House had suffered much by this arrangement and no justification of such conduct was possible. The people demanded the fullest information about every department of the public service. The people were within their rights by so doing and the Government were false to their trust and the principles of Responsible Government when they dumped two defeated candidates into the Upper House and defied the people by placing them into positions of emolument that the electorate had declared they were unfit to occupy.

Mr. Morine ably seconded Mr. Kent's resolution and in a brilliant speech of 40 minutes exposed the skeleton that the Government had so tenderly nursed since the last election and absolutely refuted every attempt made to justify the robbery. He told the Premier that what he had advanced as a justification for his conduct was foreign to the subject before the House. He showed that the Upper House had indeed become the Dumping Chamber for defeated candidates and party workers of a calibre that the Upper House was never intended to recognize.

He stated that Messrs. Gibbs, Blandford and Squires were all personal friends of his but nevertheless their presence in the Upper House was a scandal to the Country as each was a defeated candidate and were dumped into that Chamber because no district would accept them as members of the House of Assembly. He showed also that his friend P. T. McGrath had no right whatever to a seat in the Upper House. Those men were causing trouble in the Upper House as had been observed during the work of the last two sessions, especially of the present session.

The Government defied the people by placing Squires and Blandford in the Upper House and as much as said what you done we will undo. This was done because the Government was too weak to open a district in the Colony in order to place the heads of the Justice and Agricultural Department, but wisely left it to the voice of the people.

The liquor question, we admit, is too big a one for any government to handle directly, but it is a puny issue, of trifling significance beside the other one with which the Morris Government has had the audacity to deal.

The cowards! they dared not wrestle with the drink question, but they violate all laws of morality in the more important issue. What reason can we assign for this.

Again we are forced back to our first proposition. Were those men—those puppets we should say—too grossly stupid to realize the infamy of their doing, or were they too corrupt to harken to the voice of conscience. Let them answer for themselves. Time may reveal the secret, if they themselves volunteer not the information.

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

St. John's, Nfld.,
June 1st, 1915.

Dear Sir,—Why did the Dummy Minister of Justice dismiss the young maid from Petty Harbor from his household?

CATHOLICUS.

May be some reader of *The Mail and Advocate* can furnish the desired information. We are unable, at present, but may be able to hunt it up, as we generally get at these things—
Ed.

ments in the House of Assembly. It was done because the Government of to-day was a minority Government and dare not appeal to the people in any district because to do so would mean the defeat of the Government—therefore the conduct of the Government was to cover the loss of the confidence of the people—and no other way could they hold on to power.

The Upper House was therefore used as a covering for keeping a Minority Government into power in defiance of the people and no sane man would contend that the Upper House was ever intended for such a purpose. The letter of constitutional law may not have been broken but the spirit was outraged to an alarming extent which would cause the people to distrust the Upper House and bring the dissatisfaction of the people down upon the Upper Chamber.

He did not think any useful purpose was served by the possession of such a Upper House as it was now used it was a mischievous chamber calculated to undermine the props of Responsible Government and the right of the majority to rule. There was little excuse for all this wrongdoing for the Government had supporters much abler and with a far greater claim upon it than any possessed by Blandford or Squires for Mr. Piccott could have been made a member of the Executive Council with out an election and Mr. Moulton would have made a suitable Minister of Agriculture—just as able as Mr. Blandford—and Mr. Moulton's claim was a much stronger one than that of Mr. Squires.

The Premier could have taken one of the younger members of the House as Minister of Justice who would have performed the duties just as well and as good as they are now performed. Mr. Squires was to be given a seat in the Executive and made Minister of Justice in defiance of the people of Trinity Bay who by a vote of 1000 majority said he was not to occupy any public position for four years. The same thing applied to Mr. Blandford. Yet in defiance of the electorate, in defiance of the principles of Responsible Government, in defiance of the firm and insistent demands of the people everywhere from year to year for fuller control over public affairs, the Government openly, deliberately and wrongfully placed two defeated candidates into the Chamber Mr. Coaker had very properly renamed the "Dumping Chamber" in order to defy the people and to maintain in office a party that had lost the confidence of the people and feared to open any districts in order to fill positions as Ministers, because no district would endorse their appointments and in that case their defeat would mean destruction for the Government.

Therefore the Upper House was used by the Premier to keep in power a Minority Government in defiance of the people and of the usual custom of governing under Responsible Government. The result would be disastrous to the Government in the end and the creating of an agitation against the Upper House that would be fatal to its continuance or efficiency.

Mr. Morine's speech was a splendid defence of the rights of the Lower House to Rule the Country and of the Right of the People to oust a Government when they so desired. His position was so strong that no one dared to dispute it. Every one of the thirteen pawns on the opposite side who were present were stifled by the exposure of this rotten piece of smartness on the part of their Leader in using the Upper House to destroy the People's Will and Verdict, and when Mr. Morine had finished not one of them could find a word in reply and the Opposition Party seeing all the forts of Graballism in this respect had been demolished by the speeches of Messrs. Kent and Morine, demanded a vote and the result was 14 for the Government and 12 for the Opposition.

Piccott was not present; Young, Downey, LeFevre, Kennedy (St. John's), and Cashin were also absent.

The Opposition members who voted were:—Kent, Lloyd, Clapp, Dwyer, Hickman, Grimes, Morine, Coaker, Halfyard, Stone, Targett and Abbott—which is smallest majority in favor of Morris on any vote taken since he became Premier. He saved the Government by two votes.

Harbor Grace should note that Mr. Parsons voted against this resolution. Placentia should note that Devereaux, Walsh and Morris voted against this resolution. To vote against the resolution was equivalent to endorsing Morris's insult of putting two defeated cand-

didates representing no one, into the Executive Council, occupying seats therein that belonged by right and practise to the Districts of Hr. Grace and Placentia.

Therefore those districts can now judge as to how their interests are served by the members who voted for this outrageous insult hurled against the people by Premier Morris. Had those members, shown proper independence and courage, Morris could not have insulted Hr. Grace and Placentia Districts as he have, nor would the feelings of the Northern people be so outraged as it was when this brilliant stroke of Graballism and Serfdom was performed by the Premier and Government.

We will return to this matter in the near future.

High Prices For Cod Liver Oil

Cod liver oil is now selling at 85 cents per gallon and the price is likely to go to \$1.00 per gallon. Raw liver will therefore be worth about 20 cents per gallon. Fishermen selling liver should note this. Common cod oil will be a high price. At present it is worth \$1.20 per gallon.

Those conditions have been brought about by the scarcity of the article, as last year's supply was very short and war demands have been very considerable. The shortage in the seal oil supply will also contribute towards higher prices for cod oil.

Published by Authority

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Messrs. Francis S. Skanes (Cow Head), and Wm. Garland (Port Saunders) to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Messrs. Geo. W. Hender (Jackson's Arm) and Louis Woolfrey (Grand Falls) to be Surveyors of Lumber; Mr. W. H. Jerrett, to be a member of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of Clarke's Beach, in place of Mr. Joseph Ralph, retired; Messrs. W. H. Soper and John Maddock, to be additional members of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of Carbonear.

Department of the Colonial Secretary, June 1st, 1915.

"At Home"

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Davidson were "At Home" to the members of the Women's Patriotic Association yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6.30.

The weather was beautifully fine, which accounted for the numerous guests, who well filled the spacious grounds surrounding the gubernatorial residence.

The guests were received by Lady Davidson, who is President of the W.P.A. and an afternoon of social enjoyment followed, at which many of the members of this noble body of workers, who contributed so much to the comfort of our soldiers at the front during the winter, met each other for the first time.

Dotted about the lawn were a number of tents beautifully arranged, and from which refreshments were served, while the band of the C.C.C. and the Highlanders' pipers rendered a splendid busical programme.

Another feature was an entertainment by Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke, which was most enjoyable.

Attempted Suicide

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon as several people were standing at the head of Quidi Vide Lake a woman rushed down the Boulevard and going to the margin of the lake attempted to drown herself, having in fact waded several feet into the lake.

Two men who saw the woman's desperate design, quickly interposed and brought her to shore.

A phone message from the King's Bridge brought two police officers in a cab to the scene, when the woman was driven to her home. Domestic trouble is said to be the cause of the unfortunate woman's state of mind.

Enlisted

Four more names added to the Volunteer List on Wednesday evening, bringing the total up to 1874. Those who enlisted were:—St. John's—John Breen, Hiram Porter and Martin Keough. Hr. Grace—Matthew J. Cron.

The present contingent is now completed, and we understand that a new company will be started almost immediately to keep up to the demands.

A War Altercation Between a Spaniard And Newfoundlander

A war altercation between a Spaniard and a Newfoundland, sailors on board a barque lying in one of the Liverpool docks, resulted in the Spaniard, Jose Ortega, appearing before the stipendiary on a charge of wounding John Emberley.

"It was a little row over the Germans," said Emberley, who explained that the Spaniard had taken the side of the enemy and had cried "Hurrah for the Germans!" The other men objected. Prisoner brandished a knife. Witness knocked him down. The Spaniard thereupon stabbed witness in the neck and between the ribs. Another sailor named Little interfered, and Ortega gripped one of this man's fingers between his teeth and refused to release the finger until he had been struck four times.

Ortega was said to be a bad character. He was sent to prison for twenty-one days on each of two charges. The magistrate added: "He will be recommended for deportation because of the sentiments he has expressed about the Germans."

Belgian and French Refugee Fund

(Alliance Francaise)
Amount acknowledged: \$1,258.53
J. M. Noel's Picture Department, Freshwater, Carbonear, 7.01
Herbt. Outerbridge, Esq., 3rd donation, 15.00
Hon. Robert Watson, 10.00

By total amount of drafts remitted to the Treasurer-General of the Alliance Francaise, 186 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, for the benefit of the Refugees, as per official receipts, £265 11s. 10d. sterling. \$1,290.54
JOHN FENELON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
June 1, 1915.

PERSONAL

Mr. W. F. Penney, Carbonear, arrived yesterday and is staying at the Balsam House.

Mr. M. A. Devine was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning, requiring the attendance of a doctor. Glad to hear however he is much better to-day.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

OBITUARY

ROBERT J. POWER

The many friends of Mr. Robert J. Power, Broker of H. M. Customs, will regret to learn of his almost sudden passing on Wednesday night last. The deceased had been ailing for the past fortnight from an attack of heart trouble, but the end came rather unexpectedly. The late Mr. Power was connected with the Customs Department (Brokerage) for the past forty years, and being possessed of a kind and retiring disposition, was held in the highest esteem by all with whom he came in contact in business life, and his many sterling qualities also endeared him to a large circle of friends.

He was a member of Terra-Nova Council, Knights of Columbus. Two sisters are left to mourn—Miss Catherine Power of this city, and Mrs. Wm. Morrissy of Boston, Mass. We join in the general expression of sympathy to the relatives of deceased in their sad bereavement.

MISS FRANCES BELBIN.

We regret to record the death of Miss Frances Victoria Belbin, of St. Philip's, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Belbin, which occurred at her home on Tuesday morning last. Deceased had been a patient sufferer for some months past, and had undergone treatment at the General Hospital, but human skill was of no avail to check the progress of her malady, and she "fell on sleep" on the day above mentioned. By her death, St. Philip's Church loses one of the most active of its members. Of her it may indeed be said that she loved her Church and considered its needs had the first claim upon her attention. As a member of the C.E.W.A. she was indefatigable in her efforts to further God's work. Her passing has caused the shadow of gloom to hang over this settlement, and her parents and brothers have the deepest sympathy of everybody of all denomination.—Requiescat in Pace.

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On your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties. We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs.

Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive.

Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped

"Macgregor's, St. John's"

These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality.

You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c. Scarf. OUR SALE PRICE 75c. EACH.

Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.

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

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200 Bags WHITE ROCK POTATOES

By the Barrel, 1/2 Barrel or Quarter

Also by S.S. "Carthaginian"

GORGONZOLA CHEESE
SMALL DUTCH CHEESE, 4 to 5lb. each, 25c. pound
INNIS KEAN IRISH BUTTER, 45c. pound.
SPRATT'S DOG BISCUITS
MOLASSINE DOG BISCUITS, CAKE-OMA
LYLE'S GOLDEN SYRUP, 1, 2 & 4lb. tins.
FRENCH PEAS, ITALIAN STRING BEANS
CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS TIPS
ONE CASE PEARS UNSCENTED SOAP

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