

Mr. Piccott Replies to "Herald."

Some New Revelations.

The Evening Telegram.

Sir—On the 26th inst., an article appeared on the front page of the Evening Herald, headed "What's in a Name?" with a sub-headline stating that I denied connection with a Commission of which I was Chairman.

In reply to this article, I wish to state to the general public that I made no statement, and it would appear that Sir P. T. McGrath is laboring under a false impression. I am aware of and distinctly remember the Commission to which he refers in his article of the 26th, and I inform him that the said Commission was really appointed by regulations of my own office, Sir Edward Morris, then in office, Sir Ed-

ward Morris. The members of the Commission were appointed by the government of the day, under my signature. At the time of the appointment of this commission, the House of Assembly was in session, and the Opposition side, on the question of fish, and the security of the fishery, was a matter of our staple article. Sir P. McGrath, it appears, wishes to understand that Piccott was the job of Secretary for him. This is absolutely untrue. I draw the attention of the public to the fact that I was Minister of Marine and Fisheries at the time, and that I was appointed Secretary of that office. I was appointed Secretary of the Fisheries Commission, and not its Secretary. I never issued a dissenting word against the appointment of Sir P. T. McGrath as Secretary of the Fisheries Commission. I had no reason to do so. As he states, the Commission met several times, and at the time of its work submitted its report on the seal fishery, lobster and other fisheries.

Let me tell Sir P. T. McGrath that I am as well known in this country as he is, and my knowledge and ability in reference to the sea or the fisheries is as well known to the country as his newspaper and his newspaper talk. I will leave the people of the Colony to judge between us. There is nothing muddled about Piccott's brain, and I would advise our new Knight not to run away with that idea about my brain. I have been told that there were gentlemen attached to the Royal Commission who did not know that there was a top to a codtrap as well as a bottom. When I asked the question in the House of Assembly regarding the \$600 paid to Sir P. T. McGrath I would have the public to understand that the Commission to which I was referring was the Royal Commission, and not the one that Sir

Great Seal, to continue their labors and to report at the next session of the Legislature. The Commission about which I asked in regard to the payment of \$600 to Sir P. T. McGrath, was what is known as the Royal Commission, appointed by His Majesty for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the natural resources of self-governing Dominions. A number of gentlemen from England and elsewhere visited this Colony, and certain gentlemen in Newfoundland were appointed to assist them in their work here. Amongst the number was Sir P. T. McGrath. This Commission held sittings in St. John's, and visited Bell Island and Grand Falls. This is the Commission to which I referred, and upon which I understand Sir P. T. McGrath sat as one of the representatives of the Colony. I was out of the country when this Commission took up its work here in St. John's, and upon my return I asked why a representative of the Department of Marine and Fisheries had not been appointed on this Commission, as I considered that if the Marine and Fisheries Department was of any use in this country at all it should have been represented at the sittings of this Commission. Although I was absent from the Colony there were men in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, who as far as the fishing industries of the Colony were concerned, could have given valuable information, and been of great assistance to the Commissioners. Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Alan Goodridge, I consider should have been appointed, or Mr. J. H. Dee, the present Inspector of Customs, would have rendered valuable services if he had been appointed a member. I feel sure that the gentlemen appointed on the Commission did everything possible for the good of the work, but I claim that the Department of Marine and Fisheries should have been represented there, and again repeat the statement that if I had been in the country at the time of the Commission's first meeting, I have no doubt but that the Department of Marine and Fisheries would have been represented there. Sir P. T. McGrath further states:

"We do not know that any further words are necessary to show the public what little reliance is to be placed on the statement of a man who, after having served for about fourteen months on a Commission in the capacity of Chairman only four years ago, is either stupid enough not to remember the fact or dense enough to try and fool the country by a denial of any connection with it."

Let me tell Sir P. T. McGrath that I am as well known in this country as he is, and my knowledge and ability in reference to the sea or the fisheries is as well known to the country as his newspaper and his newspaper talk. I will leave the people of the Colony to judge between us. There is nothing muddled about Piccott's brain, and I would advise our new Knight not to run away with that idea about my brain. I have been told that there were gentlemen attached to the Royal Commission who did not know that there was a top to a codtrap as well as a bottom. When I asked the question in the House of Assembly regarding the \$600 paid to Sir P. T. McGrath I would have the public to understand that the Commission to which I was referring was the Royal Commission, and not the one that Sir

P. T. endeavors to make us believe it was in his article of the 26th. Sir Patrick also states:

"We submit that the foregoing is clear evidence that Mr. Piccott belongs to that class of people who 'need good memories'; and we submit, too, that this exposure of his 'unreliability' is the best justification for the Government's action in refusing to appoint him to take charge of the clerical work of the Commission, because he might have forgotten that there was such a thing in existence."

In reply to this argument, I consider that when I was appointed Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, I held a higher office on the said Commission than Sir P. T. McGrath, who was appointed Secretary for I was then his boss.

He then informs the general public that there is another chapter to the story, which he will tell them, and then he states as follows:

"It is that when Mr. Piccott was being dropped at the time of the Coalition, he proposed to Sir Edward Morris to appoint him Light-house Inspector. (Mr. White, who has since died, being then incapacitated), and allow him to continue his position as agent for the Gordon-Pew Fisheries Company, and that Sir Edward Morris declined to do so on the ground that it would be impossible to get such an appointment through."

I might tell the public and Sir Patrick McGrath that over a year before the Coalition took place I was asked if I would take the position of Inspector of Lighthouses, if the Coalition should become a fact, and that I absolutely refused to accept the said position. Sir Patrick further states that there are people in St. John's who claim to have seen the letters that passed between Sir Edward Morris and myself regarding the position of Lighthouse Inspector. Well, all I need say in reply to this is to quote a favorite saying of Sir Edward's own: "I hear it now for the first time."

One would imagine that every letter that Sir Edward received from any of his colleagues or members of his Government or Cabinet he would first have to run with it to Sir Patrick, who would censor it before the Government would be able to act upon it. If this is the way in which the affairs of the country were conducted at that time, it would lead one to consider to what depths poor old Newfoundland had sunk.

Now regarding the payment of \$1,200 to me. I was paid \$1,200 by Sir M. P. Cashin's office on July 11th, 1917, for three years' services on patrol work and other services in connection with the war. Seeing that I was paid this amount on July 11th, it would appear unnecessary for me to, as Sir P. T. says, "hold up" Sir Edward Morris on July 16th or 17th regarding my resignation as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Now to prove the untruth of Sir Patrick's statement regarding the "hold up" mentioned, I have only to refer to the official debates of the House of Assembly of July 17th, 1917, and the words of no less a personage than the then Premier, Sir Edward Morris. In informing the House of the formation of the National Government, and in thanking Messrs. Blandford and Bishop, two members of his Cabinet who were resigning, he made the following remarks regarding myself: "I have to say the same in relation to Mr. Piccott, who as far back as two years ago, when the question of the Coalition was first mooted, placed his office unreservedly in my hands." This extract is taken from the columns of the "Evening Herald," Sir P. T. McGrath's own paper, dated July 18th, 1917. These words, coming from a man of Sir Edward Morris's calibre, do not make it look as if I had held him up or troubled him in any way upon the formation of the Coalition Government. If two years before July 17th, 1917, I had unreservedly placed my office at the disposal of Sir Edward Morris, it does not prove Sir Patrick's case that I held Sir Edward up. These are the facts of the matter, and as before stated, I am perfectly willing to let the people of Newfoundland judge for themselves who is telling the truth—Sir P. T. McGrath or myself.

Now regarding the asking of questions in the House of Assembly, about Sir P. T. McGrath or any other individual, I want to tell Sir Patrick that I have a perfect right to do so, and when I consider it necessary I shall continue to do so, notwithstanding Sir Patrick's anger at the very thought of anyone's questioning about any amount that he receives. Personally I have nothing against Sir P. T. McGrath, but I regard it as a duty which I owe to my district, and the country at large, and while I am a member of the Assembly I shall try to fulfil the duties required of me to the best of my ability, notwithstanding Sir Patrick McGrath's disapproval or the disapproval of any other person.

Taking into consideration the fact that Sir P. T. would lead the public to believe that he saw all the correspondence that Sir Edward Morris, when Prime Minister, ever received, he must then be prepared to admit that he censored the letter written by Sir Edward to the Rt. Hon. W. P. Lloyd, regarding his price for the formation of the Coalition Government, which was that he (Sir Edward) should be made Commissioner for Newfoundland, as was rumored around St. John's when the Coalition Government received Sir Edward's resignation.

It must be a great disappointment to Sir P. T. to find that his influence is not so great with the present Government and its Prime Minister as it was with the Government of which Sir Edward Morris had the honor to be Prime Minister.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space, Sincerely yours,
A. W. PICCOTT.
St. John's, 29th April, 1919.

Hamilton Veteran Tells His Friends

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Are the Remedy for Kidney Ills.

Mr. S. Hodges, Seventy Years Old, but Still Young, Tells Why He Knows Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Good.

Hamilton, Ont. April 29th.—(Special).—Convinced that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sovereign remedy for kidney ills, Mr. S. Hodges, who lives at 68 Ontario Ave., this city, is recommending to all his friends.

"I suffered from kidney disease for about four months," Mr. Hodges says, "it started from a cold, but I rapidly got worse, and cramps in the muscles, headache, heart fluttering and rheumatism were soon added to my troubles."

"My appetite was fitful and I felt heavy and sleepy after meals. I was very irritable and I perspired from the least exertion. I was often dizzy; I suffered from shortness of breath and it was difficult to collect my thoughts."

Mr. Hodges, who is a painter by trade, and seventy years of age, shows the benefit he got from using Dodd's Kidney Pills. He only took two boxes, but with such good results that he says: "I can recommend them to all who suffer from kidney trouble."

Ask your neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Flu in the Forest.

WILD ANIMALS OFTEN SUFFER MORE THAN WE DO.

Influenza is not confined to mankind, but affects many other animals more particularly man's nearest relatives—the monkey tribes. At present it is rapidly wiping out the baboon population of South Africa.

Riding up into the Matoppoos, towards the tomb of Cecil Rhodes, a Rhodesian settler noticed a number of grey forms resembling half-filled sacks, lying beneath some large trees by the side of the path. As he came nearer he realized that they were the dead bodies of baboons. He reined up and heard a shrill sound overhead. Looking up, he saw a baboon hanging by one arm to a stout branch. Even as he watched, its grip relaxed, and the poor creature fell with a heavy thud upon the bodies of its companions, struggled a moment and died. It was the very last survivor of the colony.

At the present time the disease is raging among the moose in Maine and Canada, and is infecting other ruminant animals.

There is nothing very strange about this, for, as we know, both horses and sheep are subject to influenza. Horse influenza is often known as "pink-eye" from the swollen and inflamed state of the sufferer's eyes, and just as is the case with human influenza, the equine epidemics vary curiously in symptoms and virulence.

The worst-known epidemic of horse influenza was that which broke out in the United States in 1872, and killed thousands of horses. It spread even to the wild horses on the ranges, and the loss it entailed was reckoned in millions.

Foulards are very frequently combined with wool serge. Light neutral shades dominate for wear for navy blue.

Striped tussor silk is used as trimming for serge dresses. Some pointed waists are suggestive of Louis XVI styles.



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A New Creation in Millinery,

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Very neatly trimmed in shades of brown and navy only. They are all that beauty, style and fashion can make; in addition to being the model of fashion they are VERY LOW PRICED.

MILLEY'S.

Why Eggs Should Not Be Washed.

Grocers receiving eggs they expect to keep on hand any length of time should not wash them, even if they are dirty. The dirt is wholly on the outside and only affects the appearance of the egg. The shell of an egg contains a gelatinous substance which prevents air and germs from entering the eggs. Washing destroys this substance. Many customers will not buy soiled eggs, but it is desirable that the grocer should explain these facts to his patrons. The public has been trained to demand and buy clean eggs. It should be remembered that

dirty eggs, while not pleasing to the eye, are often the best. According to the Department of Agriculture, more than five million eggs spoil unnecessarily in cold storage every year because they have been washed or have in some way become wet before being sent to market.

Milroy's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

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Wear These Coats.

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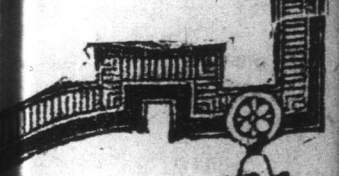
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Norwegian Fishery.

Reports to date give:
ofoden 7,000
All Other Sources 12,000
Total 19,000

For a corresponding period
ofoden 8,000
All Other Sources 8,700
Total 16,700

In 1914 the figures were:
ofoden 11,700
All Other Sources 49,700
Total 61,400

Here and There.

AT THE CROSSBIE.—T. C. McLeod and Roy McLeod of Bay Roberts registered at the Crossbie.

Bobby
says

People don't
change from

POST TOASTIES

But those who have
eaten other corn
flakes change to
Toasties when
they discover how
different they are.

Post Toasties
are Canada's Most
Popular Corn Flakes



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