

Cable News.

Special to Evening Telegram. JOHANNISTHAL, Feb. 10. A fair collision between a biplane and a monoplane over the aerodrome here, to-day, caused the death of one German aviator and serious injuries to two others.

LONDON, Feb. 10. Signor Marconi ridicules the theory of Duroquier, the French scientist, that when wireless waves meet at the half-way point, they are the cause of great disturbances, and that the Titanic and other disasters were caused through interference by the Hertzian waves. Marconi says that wireless waves do not meet at any one point but are continuously meeting all over the world. The waves do not leave the station like a bullet, but spread out like a fan, hence when messages are being sent to America, by wireless, they meet an infinite number of times while crossing the Atlantic.

LONDON, Feb. 10. There was an unusual crush of members when the doors of the House of Commons opened at 8 a.m. to-day, instead of at midnight, as has been the custom. Amongst the earliest arrivals was a batch of anti-Home Rulers, who captured prominent seats in the House. The duties, ordinarily perfunctory, were taken seriously, and the time-honored play of searching the vaults for a second Guy Fawkes' plot, was performed in grim earnest by the Yeomen of the Guard, who were accompanied by the Chief Inspectors of the Metropolitan Police. A thorough search was made, as suffragette tricks were suspected. King George opened the fourth session with the customary picturesque ceremony and by the emphasis on his words and his manner indicated his personal realization of the gravity of the situation. He said: "I regret that efforts which have been made to arrive at a solution by agreement of problems connected with the government of Ireland, have so far not succeeded. In a matter in which the hopes and fears of so many of my subjects are keenly concerned, and which, unless handled now with foresight, judgment and a spirit of mutual concession, threatens grave future difficulties, it is my most earnest wish that the good-will and co-operation of men of all parties and creeds may heal the dissensions and lay the foundations of a lasting settlement." The King referred to his forthcoming visit to France, affording an opportunity of testifying to the cordial relations existing between the two countries. Besides the renewed submission of the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills domestic legislation is promised. The King's speech includes proposals for the reconstruction of the Second Chamber, and Imperial Naturalization, and measures dealing with the Housing of the Poor and Education.

A Big Bill At the Crescent

"In Slavery Days" a great 2-reel feature which will be presented at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and to-morrow has a great surprise in store for all lovers of Motion Pictures. It deals extensively with the horrors in vogue during the early days when slavery was in issue and the bodies and souls of the human being were set up in a market place and were only of a commercial value. The story is abounding in a very interesting plot that carries the spectators through a grand description of that which existed in those days. The other three pictures "Through South India," "That Boy from the East" and "Friendly Neighbors" are also features in themselves. Mr. David Parks, the popular baritone, sings another new illustrated song, "You Made Me Love You." See this show as it is a good one.

Mechanics' Officers Nominations.

The quarterly meeting of the Mechanics' Society, was held on Monday night. The various reports submitted showed the Society to be in excellent financial standing, and after the adoption of these, the following candidates were nominated for office for the ensuing year: President—J. P. Scott. Vice-President—M. Colbert. 1st Asst. V.P.—A. H. O'Keefe. 2nd Asst. V.P.—F. Gushue. 1st Treasurer—M. W. Myrick. 2nd Treas.—Thomas Dunn. 3rd Treas.—Wm. MacKay. Secretary—Jas. A. Leahy. Grand Marshal—J. Preston. The election of officers will take place on March 3rd.

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Mary's Tom Joins the People's Party ---I Don't Think!

"Do Unto Others as you Would They to You Should Do?" Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—I suppose you will almost be surprised to hear again from me after such a long silence. But the fact is that I decided to "bury the hatchet" and as the People's Party were again in power, even with a minority total vote, that the best thing to do was to "let bygones be bygones," and put our shoulders to the wheel and forget the past. But on Thursday night a meeting of the People's Party Committee was held in the Armoury, Bannerman Street, and there was interest was centred in it by others than the above-mentioned committee. My men told me that such a meeting had taken place and I commissioned him to bring me a report for your paper, as I knew it would be interesting. Well Thomas went to work and I give you his report. About 40 members were present, and their aim was to use the axe on unnecessary officials, few would object. But their object was different. The Secretary of the Committee resigned his position, not wishing to be a party to ousting people for petty spleen, and with a desire to put others in their places. But the schoolmaster who was ap-

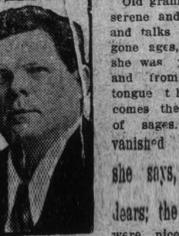
pointed in his stead (a civil servant by the way), will no doubt incur the displeasure of the parents of many of his scholars. Among those mentioned as subjects of the axe or removal, was our much-respected Head of Police, a man who did yeoman service last year, and with the assistance of the men under his charge was instrumental in bringing a large number of law-breaking she-bearers before the Court, and securing convictions and fines amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$1,400. Is it any wonder that some who were thus convicted (one in particular with the letters J.P. after his name), were there and were anxious to have this officer removed? The officer should be promoted for his good work. Other officials were also mentioned, and some of the members present felt annoyed, and left the room. Tom says that one man in leaving, said "I'll never come here any more." Among the others mentioned were a couple of Customs officials, and a Post Office official. All this to make room for friends. If this Committee is allowed to do such rash acts, and if the authorities countenance their actions, then few officials will care to do their duty in future. Tom tells me also that the Agricultural Society is to be re-

modelled, and that the axe-wielding committee will be given a room in the Public Building, Bannerman St. They had better ask for an execution table and then they will be fully equipped for their work. The following item from a late English paper will be interesting at this point, as it reminds me of the sour-stomach members of the People's Party Committee who are anxious to make others feel the same:—

"Two men, apparently in evening dress, came into my carriage on the tube yesterday morning. They were silk hats, black coats, and white cambric bows, and I thought they must be late returns from one of the night clubs. They sat for five minutes side by side twiddling their thumbs, and their down-turned moustaches grew every moment more drooping and every moment they looked more and more miserable. And at last I noticed crumpled bands on their hats and realized that they were, as indeed they looked, funeral nutters. They carried their professional manner into private life. But they ought to be paid not to report to public places, and deprive other people. But one rarely sees "nutters" now."

Love from Tom and myself to the Committee, and with best wishes to all their supposed enemies. I am, yours, etc. MARY. Hr. Grace, Feb. 7, 1914. Only One "BROMO QUININE." To get the genuine call for "full name LAXATIVE-BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 35c.—Jan 30, 14

Grandmother.



Old granny sits serene and talks of by-gone ages, when she was young; and from her tongue comes the truth of vanished years. "My dears; the girls were nice and didn't keep them at a distance, and each new sport who came to court was sure to meet resistance. The girls were flowers that bloomed in bowers remote from worldly clamor, and when I view the modern crew they give me katzenjammer. The girls were sweet and trim and neat, as fair as hot house lilies, and when I scan the modern clan I surely have the willies. Her refinement fades when modern maid comes forth in all their glory; their hats are freaks, their costumes shift their nerve is hunkydory. They waste the night and in daylight they're doctored and drugging; when they don't go to picture show, they're busy bunny-hugging." Then granny takes her pipe and breaks some plug tobacco in it, and smokes and smokes till mother chokes and runs out doors a minute.

At the House

A petition was presented by Mr. Parsons asking for a sum of money to repair a road in Hr. Grace.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Coaker asking if Mr. Morison was engaged at the present time in the Department of Justice, the Prime Minister replies in the negative.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill relating to the Inspection of Foods.

Mr. Dwyer—He said there was a diversity of opinion in regard to the imperfections of milk. Some advanced the theory that the milk was adulterated by the farmers, others contended that the article met its trouble in the stores. To remove all doubts he gave some practical illustrations of how milk is interfered with. The milk, he said, that comes from a farmer who lives a distance of 8 or 10 miles from the city, on a frosty day frequently has to be thawed out when it reaches the consumer, consequently it must necessarily deteriorate. The milk in shops is subjected to many impurities which are very detrimental and are even responsible for a portion of infant mortality. In a great many small shops in winter time a fire is kept going and all perishable goods kept near it. The milk can is one the counter exposed, the kerosene oil can is a few feet away from it, the fish is also near and other articles that sometimes produce odor. All tend to make the milk impure. He pointed out that the shops in St. John's occupied in the main the attention of the Medical Health Officer and the Health Inspector, whose duty it was, he understood, to inspect dairies and farm houses. He believed that the exposure of milk cans in stores was a matter that necessitated the immediate adoption of remedial measures as a safeguard to the public health of the community.

Mr. Lloyd—He said he was struck with the conciliatory attitude of the leader of the Government and his readiness to put in form any amendments suggested by the Opposition.

He pointed out the importance of carrying out such a measure. It was the use to extend the powers of public health officials unless the machinery was big enough and efficient enough to administer the measure. He supposed this was in contemplation and that the staff would be increased as time offers. In his opinion on the whole question of carrying out the Act effectively to prevent the sale of adulterated foods depended upon a department fully equipped for analyzing purposes. He mentioned that the English Act does not enumerate foods as laid down in our Act but it provides generally that all foods, drinks and drugs are within the purview of the Act. In our Act no provision whatever is made against the adulteration of drugs. He had reason to believe that one of the worst evils in this country is the sale of drugs sold in patent medicines. Of course this suggestion could be considered later when the department is more fully organized and at a later session of the present Assembly. He laid stress on the importance of appointing a public analyst to provide for analysis did not cover all the food which might be adulterated, nor did it afford protection as the English Act did, that the analyst must make a declaration on the matter of perishable food that the adulteration was independent of any deterioration subsequent to the samples being taken.

Prime Minister—What we wanted, he said, at the present time was the proper examination of milk and meats. Another matter that required a great deal of consideration was the adulteration of wines, which were often sold to the consumer in a deteriorated condition. The spirits contained other ingredients. He agreed with all that Mr. Dwyer said about the milk problem. He believed that no article of food was so susceptible of surrounding impurities in the small store as milk and he had no doubt but that the Health Officers would deal with the matter when the bill becomes law. He commended the hon. member for Trinity for his interesting and practical suggestions.

Mr. Lloyd—One of the difficulties in the case of milk arises from the absence of a legal standard, as provided under the English Act. There should be a legal standard laid down so that when the analyst examines the article he can tell how far samples conform to it in regard to butter fats and other fats and water.

Mr. Bennett—He strongly endorsed the practical remarks of Mr. Dwyer and was in favour of it being inspected in a scientific way. He thought that special provision in the nature of a grant should be made by the Legislature for the carrying out of the Bill and advocated a strict inspection of canned meats.

Mr. Coaker—He expressed the opinion that the sale of milk should be prohibited unless sold in an airtight receptacle. This would do away with the old fashioned system of milk cans and messengers, whereby milk is constantly exposed to odours. He thought that the present machinery should be increased 300 per cent. in order to bring the new Act into operation effectively. He then emphasized the remarks he made a few days ago dealing with deteriorated beef that is sent here by business houses abroad.

The Prime Minister thought that the words meat stated in section one of the Bill would cover all kinds of meats.

Mr. Kent—He considered it better to specify the kinds of meats and it would be better to include the word ranned. He suggested that proper precautions should be taken to prevent packers and vendors of beef and pork from sending deteriorated articles. He pointed out that inferior cuts have been coming into the country and our horse owners have suffered in consequence. He showed that veterinary surgeons had given their opinions on this class of meat and said the article was unfit to give horses for food. He believed that the act was properly enforced and that the market would not be the dumping ground for such cuts. He endorsed the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd that a laboratory should be established and an analyst appointed for the proper protection of our food stuffs.

Mr. Jennings—He said that a great deal of misbranding in flour occurs

in the outports with the result that the consumer very often gets his flour adulterated with dust. He knew that the buyer of large lots was in a position to get reimbursed for any barrels of flour that got broken, but the poor man was helpless in the matter. In this connection he asked that provision be made in the Act to protect the fisherman.

The Prime Minister—The matter referred to by Mr. Jennings was covered in section 9, respecting the manufacture, production, handling or sale of any foodstuffs.

The Bill was passed with amendments to be read a third time on Wednesday.

Second reading of Bill respecting the Storage and Carrying of Gun Powder and other Explosives. Referred to a Committee of the Whole on Wednesday.

Second reading of Bill to amend Sealing Laws. Mr. Coaker who introduced the Bill read through the different sections, explaining the better conditions all round for sealers by the passing of the Bill.

The Prime Minister—He took exception to section 7, which prevents the killing of hood seals, on the ground that our small wooden ships would be practically boycotted from getting loads of seals. The Bill will be in Committee to-day.

Second reading of Bill respecting the Protection and Growth of Partridge Berries. Referred to Committee of the Whole on Wednesday.

Mr. Hallyard continued his criticism from the previous day on agriculture. He showed how the Government was promoting Agriculture by giving prizes for drapery, cutlery, etc. He would like to know what the Government was going to do with the \$20,000 this year. They had dropped exhibitions as they cost \$10,000 a year, but he supposed they were going to make fancy jobs for party supporters. He asked why the Government members should throw all the Government money going to the Premier and thought that other members should take part in the debates, especially those not heard.

Mr. Cashin—Milk is cheap. Mr. Hallyard—I believe it is, but it seems you get well paid for what you're able to say. He concluded his remarks by pointing out some of the wasteful agricultural extravagances. The House was in Committee of the Whole when

Mr. Kent arose and maintained the objection he took the previous day that the supply for Department of Agriculture and Mines should not be proceeded with until the Minister took his seat in the House. It made no difference whether the question was constitutional or of convenience, the practical position to be considered is that such an important department, relating to all the natural resources of the Colony was not represented in the Legislature.

Besides, he said, the House was in a position to go on with the supply for that department as no report had been received from the Minister of Agriculture, neither have we a report from the Agricultural Societies.

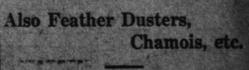
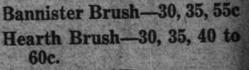
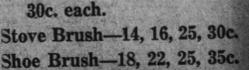
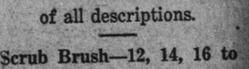
All we have got is a report from the Agricultural Board and some statements from the Crown Lands Department. According to the Auditor General's Report the vote of \$40,000 last year had been spent when he drew up his report in September last, yet the Committee of the Whole is asked to go on with the supply for that department without hearing anything of the work that was done and how the money was exhausted so quickly. He moved that the consideration of the vote for the Agriculture and Mines Department be deferred until a Minister of Agriculture be appointed to take his place in this House or that the Government will satisfy the House as to his absence and state definitely what their intention is. The speaker said that the same applied to the Department of Justice. A Minister should be appointed to fill that office also because it is a fact known particularly to the legal profession, that the Attorney General has certain duties to perform for which he may be called upon at any time.

The House adjourned until 3 p.m. to-day.

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