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(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 3rd., 1916

COMBINED PARTY

THE editor of The News who represents a clique that the country will have none of, occasionally shows his deep animosity to the F.P.U., and since the Liberal Party decided to merge itself into a solid Liberal-Union Party, holding 15 seats in the House and a majority of some 5000 of the electors of the Colony, it has allowed itself to expose it. The Liberal-Union Party is the Party that will carry the country next year, and nothing that The News clique will say can alter that intention of the people.

It will be remembered that this clique is led by the Minister of Justice and R. K. Bishop, and both of them at present might as easily pass through the eye of a needle as be returned by any constituency in the Colony.

It is generally known that all arrangements had been made about two years ago for the transfer of Mr. Morison's interest in The News, and Mr. Squires and John Alexander was to become the transferee. The deal fell through because Mr. Morison refused to deliver the goods.

The clique finding they were not masters of The News, in a measure sufficient to satisfy their appetites for a warfare they had contemplated, started out to establish their own paper which would be entirely under their control and available for any sort of warfare they may deem it proper to indulge in—present or future.

The hopes built up two years ago depended entirely upon their ability to crush Coaker and destroy the F.P.U.; but their expectations have not been realized, and instead of Coaker and the F.P.U. becoming weaker, both have grown from men into giants; and none in the whole country care to battle with them, and all forces but The News clique have now united to force the growth of the two giants and make them stronger and stronger.

Even some of the Morris Party delight in honouring Coaker and the F.P.U. proposals and would willingly take an oar to aid the speed of the giant F.P.U.

In Dr. Lloyd the Liberal Party possess a Leader that bears a clean record, who is able, as a debater and legislator; he is as well educated as the best the Colony possesses. He is moderate in his ideas, broad in his opinions, democratic in political principles, fearless and outspoken, unapproachable by interests, and no grabber of gold. He is a poor man, yet he might have been rich, for he has one of the ablest legal brains in the Colony.

Dr. Lloyd's opportunity has come, and he has availed of it; and in a few weeks his legal ability will be at the service of all who wish to avail of it. He will become the Solicitor of the F.P.U. and its commercial interests, succeeding Mr. Morison, who is about to take up his residence in Toronto.

The Opposition Party has full confidence in Dr. Lloyd and are fortunate in having such an able man in their Party at this important time, and the country will endorse what has been done in a manner that will cause The News clique to weep bitter tears.

BAY-DE-VERDE GRANTS

IN 1913, prior to the election, grants to the value of \$4500 was issued by the Public Works Department to Grosbie's friends in Bay-de-Verde District.

Returns for \$3222 have been received and no returns have been received for \$1300 then sent out. This was for one fall and from one department.

It has not yet been shown what amount was sent out by the Fisheries Department to Bay-de-Verde District in 1913.

The Auditor General will have to give his attention to this matter and endeavour to find out what was done with the \$1300 not accounted for.

We will publish a list of those to whom grants were issued, and from whom no returns have been received up to the present.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN

RECENT developments in the Iberian Peninsula have focussed the attention of the world on Spain; and many are wondering what will be its attitude in view of the declaration of war against Portugal. Spain has been termed the "least neutral among neutral nations." The country is officially neutral; but the Spaniards are not. At least, this is a statement recently made by a Spanish correspondent in the Paris "Temps."

The Spaniards, says this correspondent, are as little neutral as possible, each individual taking part in the great struggle with an intense earnestness as if he were actually engaged in war himself. From one end to the other, the country is divided into two war parties, very unequal in number, but equally passionate. A Spaniard is either Francophile or Germanophile. There is no middle group pretending to be impartial on the war question.

War is the one and only topic of consequence occupying the popular mind; it is the everlasting subject of conversation, discussion, controversies, and lectures; and the Spanish people throw their whole souls into it with the most fervent ardor. One would imagine that the war with them was a most important and personal affair.

All facts, even minute details, connected with the war, are perfectly familiar to the Spaniards; and they await the daily war news with impatience and receive it with emotion.

Whatever side they take they carry their sympathy or their hatred to the utmost limits. They are either enthusiastic, faithful friends, or implacable, hateful enemies. What a great French writer says regarding a theatrical performance ("every spectator is a silent actor") may be applied to the Spaniards in this instance, only with the modification, that the latter are not silent.

The Spanish royal family is allied both to England and Austria, the present Queen being a granddaughter of our own gracious Victoria; and the mother of King Alfonso being Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. Many of the Spanish nobility are allied to French and Austrian houses; so that the situation is somewhat complex. The commercial interests are, it would seem, intensely pro-British, as in the case of Sweden. Then we must take into account the Carlist faction which would likely be pronouncedly French.

The Spanish navy is by no means formidable, consisting of three Dreadnoughts, one pre-Dreadnought, and five cruisers, a number of small gunboats, 12 torpedo boats and 7 destroyers. The peace establishment of the Spanish army, including the Guardia Civil and the Carabineros—amounts to 13,405 officers and 152,118 men. The total strength of the field army would be possibly about 300,000 combatants.

Spain has several fortresses which guard the frontiers and the coast. On the Western Pyrenees, Dyzarzun and Pamplona. On the Central Pyrenees, Jaca; on the Eastern, Gerona. On the Portuguese side, Badajoz (an old fortification). And finally, on the coast, Ferrol, Cadiz, Cartagena, Mahon (Balearic Islands, and Ceuta (Africa).

The entrance of Spain into the war on the side of the Central

Powers would have a very disastrous effect on our trade, as it would exclude us entirely from the Spanish markets, and possibly from the Mediterranean entirely. We are not disposed to be pessimistic; but we are watching the attitude of Spain very anxiously.

THE WAY TO ACHIEVEMENT

THE propensity of many in our midst to live at an unreasonable rate is truly bewildering; and the shams of life are so hopelessly mingled with the genuine, that the dross with the real gold, that one hardly realizes the true ring.

There are many in this community who seem to forget the "Golden Rule," whose conscience is apparently clouded with the glitter and noise of the market place. Most of the bubbles burst in due time; for the successes of fraud are not lasting. This is illustrated very patently in the contemptuous speech of the toiler when the names of certain individuals are mentioned. They are rich, possibly; but the day of reckoning will come. The gilding will fade from their luxurious homes; and the tinsel respectability will vanish into thin air. These are the big shams who have coined the lifeblood of our wage-earners into bank deposits, and rub their hands unctuously when they tell of their business "successes." Their ways have been despicable; and their end is not worth while.

True success is that which is found along the rigidly pursued paths of honor. It begins with the earnest desire to "be somebody," and "to do something for the amelioration of his fellow-man." Disposition is scorned; and the days are considered for their true value—not to be consumed in the mere accumulation of dollars, but in earnest striving. Every task well done is a stepping-stone to another better done. Every day should bring a new idea into life. Some new and useful knowledge. There is no royal road to success. There are no meteoric flights to the rose-colored clouds in the heights.

"It is not true that the occurrence of war among Christian peoples is the indication that the Christian religion has failed in its teachings, that in the high heavens there reigns not an Almighty and All-loving Power caring for men and nations.

"The Christian religion puts before us the ideal condition—universal peace, peace made secure when all men and all nations know where justice lies, and seek it to the forgetfulness of private and public interest. Towards that ideal the Christian religion labors and encourages humanity to labor. But it has not set forth a guarantee that, whatever its own efforts the human vision shall never be blinded or restricted in its gaze that the human heart shall never be enslaved by the passion of wrong doing.

"The mission of Christianity is never a failure. It accomplishes its purpose with men of good will. The failure is with humanity itself, in its lack of response and co-operation. Freedom of will remains; it is the inalienable endowment of the human soul, which the Almighty Himself respects, which His religion is not authorized to impair or destroy. A blame to Christianity for discord and was a misconception of the mission it has received from its Founder.

"Whatever is the happening, God is the Master: His power may at all times interpose itself in the acts of men and nations. War exists: He may bid it to continue; or He may quickly stay its ravages. His designs are mysterious; we know them not. This much we know—that His will is wisdom, that His decree is justice.

"A purpose of Providence in permitting a war may be to draw us nearer to Himself in humble invocation, to invite us to confess Him as the Supreme Master and Sovereign, the sole Helper in our plannings and powers. Now He casts them upon these devices and powers, that they may understand

SEALERS THANK MR. COAKER FOR HIS WORK IN SECURING \$5.75 FOR FAT THE WHOLE NORTH IS SOLID TO-DAY FOR COAKER AND THE UNION

Dear Mr. Coaker.—The sealers wish to thank you for what you have done for them this year in raising the price of seals from \$5—the price offered on arrival of the Sable Island—to \$5.75, the price you offered the officers of the Sable Island for their seals.

We were surprised to get this splendid price, and we realize what a benefit it is to have a Union and Companies connected with it that can always see that we get what is right.

The Union's power is greater than ever and opposition against it is now a thing of the past. If a vote was taken throughout the

WAR IS JUSTIFIABLE

THERE are many "unco guid" amongst us who, in order to save their conscience, and incidentally, to find a palliation for their failure to support the cause for which the Empire is now battling, declare that "this war is unjustified." They put on a very sanctimonious face and they "think that Christianity has been a failure." To them we commend the following excerpt from an address recently delivered by the Archbishop (R.C.) of St. Paul, Minnesota:

"It is not true that the occurrence of war among Christian peoples is the indication that the Christian religion has failed in its teachings, that in the high heavens there reigns not an Almighty and All-loving Power caring for men and nations.

"The Christian religion puts before us the ideal condition—universal peace, peace made secure when all men and all nations know where justice lies, and seek it to the forgetfulness of private and public interest. Towards that ideal the Christian religion labors and encourages humanity to labor. But it has not set forth a guarantee that, whatever its own efforts the human vision shall never be blinded or restricted in its gaze that the human heart shall never be enslaved by the passion of wrong doing.

"The mission of Christianity is never a failure. It accomplishes its purpose with men of good will. The failure is with humanity itself, in its lack of response and co-operation. Freedom of will remains; it is the inalienable endowment of the human soul, which the Almighty Himself respects, which His religion is not authorized to impair or destroy. A blame to Christianity for discord and was a misconception of the mission it has received from its Founder.

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their weakness and seek strength where alone it is to be found: "And now, O ye kings, understand; receive instruction, you that judge the earth serve ye the Lord with fear and rejoice unto Him with trembling."

North to-day as to whether the fishermen wanted the Union to remain and were ready to stand by President Coaker, seven-eighths of the voters would vote YES.

A grand change await the country at the next election, and many laws required to benefit the Colony and fishermen require to be passed which would bring about a great development in the fisheries and the people would prosper.

Thanking you for space.
Yours truly,
J. S. P.

S. S. Sable Island,
April 3rd, 1916.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

APRIL 3
THE S.S. Neptune, Capt. S. Blandford, arrived to-day with the largest number of seals ever brought in in one trip up to that date (41,983), 1884.

Land Union meeting, to discuss Water Street leases, held in T. A. Hall, 1884.

Salmon Fisheries Bill read first time, on motion of Mr. Sweetman, 1834.

Dr. Dow died at Harbor Grace, 1865.

Richard Cobden died, 1865.

Garland C. Gaden, sheriff, died, 1868.

Ewen Stabb, merchant, died, 1872.

Sergeant Francis Scott died, 1883.

Randall Green, cashier Union Bank, died, 1876.

P. Laray opened business, 1895 Governor McCallum attended first public ball, St. Patrick's Hall, 1899.

Hanlan beat Boyd by four lengths at Newcastle scull race, 1899.

First steamer in, Harlaw, 9,000 seals, 1899.

The S.S. Panther arrived from seal-fishery at Harbor Grace, 1899. Rev. John Godden appointed C. E. minister at Carbonear, 1882.

The United Assistants' Association reformed, Frank J. Barnes, President; 189 members signed the roll, 1891.

John Fitzgerald drowned near Fort Amherst by upsetting of boat, 1882.

Fire in Merchant's block, 1875. Hon. Edward Morris, ex-President Legislative Council, died, 1887.

Steamer Daniel Steinman wrecked near Halifax; 118 lives lost, 1884.

Michael Savage, T.N.C., died, 1898.

SICK SEALERS SENT TO HOSPITAL.

When the Florizel arrived here yesterday, two of her crew who were ill of pneumonia, Adolphus Mulley, 26, of Blackhead, C.B. and John Sturge, 28 of Brooklyn, B.E., were taken in the ambulance by Mr. Eli Whiteway to the Hospital. All the cots and beds in the institution are now filled, though there are 15 male and 60 female patients waiting for admission.

MR. COAKER'S SPEECH ON THE ESTIMATES

Scores the Government for Having Allowed Themselves Being Fooled One the Cutting of Pit Props by Contractor Martyn—Raps the Premier Over the Absence of Minister of Justice from the House—Demands Compensation for Fishermen who Have Been Forced by the Crown to Hang Around St. John's for Months as Witnesses in the "Stanley" Case.

(Continued from Thursday's issue.)
MR. COAKER—And Dr. Rendell's report?
MR. COAKER—The Government will understand that it is essential that we have these reports, and we are justified in demanding them before we pass the Estimates. We don't wish to be blamed for delaying the votes, but we must have this information.

MR. MARTIN Puts One Over On The Government
The other day reference was made to the pit-prop business and to some letters in that connection which were received from a man named Martin, and also a report from Mr. Bradley, of Lewisporte. I have gone to the trouble of finding out something about the statement made in that letter of Mr. Martin's claiming that they shipped 70 per cent of their wood last year green timber, and that they shipped 30,000 cords, is not true. They shipped less than 5,000 cords of green timber. He also stated that the reports from across the water condemned the dry wood; and he claimed that for these reasons he was going to abandon the business this year unless he was permitted to cut on green timber areas. I understand that the reports from most of the dry wood buyers was very satisfactory. I happened to get some of these reports from exporters of dry wood, and I read them myself, and I find that the people on the other side of the water who deal in that wood found it very satisfactory indeed. I understand that this man Martin had already erected certain camps upon areas containing dry wood, and as soon as permission was given to cut on the green timber areas he removed those camps to green timber spots. I mention this to show that there has been a certain amount of deception practised on the Government, and it is only right that it should be exposed in the interests of the wood and of the foreign markets and in explanation of the conduct of the Government in giving permission to cut on green timber areas, contrary to law.

Inspecting of Logging Camps is Unsatisfactory.
In reference to the matter that Mr. Jennings referred to—the Inspector of Logging Camps—I am very sorry to say that, just what we pointed out last year would happen, has happened. The present arrangement is not at all satisfactory, and no purpose will be served without the appointment of an inspector or agent representing the men. The present Inspector is only an inspector in name. So far as he is concerned personally, I don't know but that he is as good a man as could be found in Green Bay for the work, if he would only put his best in the job. There may have been some reason for the way in which the work was done. He may have been ill.

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS—Yes he was ill.
MR. COAKER—Well, that explains it, but the inspection has not been at all up to what it should be, and there has been very little alteration. I have had numerous complaints from all quarters where logging camps are in operation. Now, the Upper House gave us to understand last year that if this arrangement of a Government Inspector did not work satisfactorily, they would approve of the appointment of an agent to represent the men, as we wanted, and we will only have to wait now until we can alter the Act and get a man that will be satisfactory all round. The wage paid is excessive. \$720 is \$400 too much for duties covering only six months.

Government Turns Down Suggestion of Minister of Fisheries.
Now, in relation to this new light system that the Minister of Fisheries has spoken of so favorably this afternoon, I can say without the slightest hesitation that if a light could be introduced of the sort to which he refers, no one would be more pleased than the members on this side of the House, and I hope the Minister of Finance will take the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, and restore to the Estimates the amount necessary to provide an experimental light of this sort. If the Minister has already found these lights working satisfactorily in other parts of the world, there is no reason why we should not have them here. It comes with very poor grace from the Government to turn down a recommendation of this sort from a Departmental Head, as he has stated, has been done, and I trust that this matter will be taken into consideration and the vote for this purpose recommended by the Minister of Fisheries will be restored to the Estimates for the coming year.

The Matter of Pay for Witnesses Held in St. John's.
There is another matter to which I want to draw the attention of the House, and it is one that requires serious consideration. During the last three or four months a number of men have been kept around St. John's or plying between St. John's and their homes in Conception Bay in connection with the investigation into the loss of the schooner "H. M. Stanley." These men believe and consider they have been treated badly. They are now not less than forty days here in St. John's and they receive 75 cents a day and expenses. They have had to leave their work during the past season; they have not had a chance to repair their traps for the coming fishery; most of them had tickets for the ice; and some of them had berths in the "Sable Island" and the "Florizel"; and these berths they have had to abandon, which means that some of them have had to abandon \$150 they might have earned; and as compensation they have been paid at the rate of 75 cents a day and expenses. They have been kept from their families some of whom in consequence have had to remain half the winter without firing, because there was nobody to get the wood for them. Some of these men's wives or children have been sick; and in spite of all this you kept them here in connection with this "Stanley" investigation—an enquiry that should have been over months ago. I have a letter from these men, which I shall now read to the House.—[The letter has already been published in our House of Assembly proceedings.—Ed.]

Men Have Been Unfairly Treated And Must Be Compensated
I want to know if anything can be done to compensate these men for the time they have lost. These men cannot be expected to come here and spend their whole winter over a case that ought to have been disposed of in a couple of weeks and receive no other compensation but 75 cents a day. They belonged to the crews that sold fish to Mr. Roberts last year, and have had to beat about St. John's the whole winter in connection with the enquiry that is being held. In calling the attention of the House to this matter.

I would also like to call attention to the disadvantages now so apparent of not having the Minister of Justice in the House, to give information asked for in cases such as this and to give any explanations necessary. It cannot be expected that the Prime Minister should be ready at all times to give any information asked for in connection with every Government department. Are you going to treat these men like you did the witnesses in connection with the Snowden investigation held here last year? These men were kept here until late in June; had to give up fishing; had to leave their families unprovided for. I do not know if these men got any compensation. I remember they came in and spoke to me about compensation, and I tried to do something for them. The case now under discussion is a special case, and I trust the Government will do something for the men referred to and provide them with some extra compensation at least, for the financial losses they have sustained owing to the delays in the case.

Reid- Newfoundland Co.
SOUTH WEST COAST.
S.S. "Glencoe"
will sail from Placentia on Monday, April 3rd, after arrival of 8.45 train from St. John's, calling at the usual ports between Placentia and Port aux Basques.
REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY

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