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**Evening Telegram**  
W. J. HERDER, - - Proprietor  
W. F. LLOYD, - - - - Editor  
WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1915.

**The Newfoundland Products Company.**

In view of the fact that the contract between the Government and the Newfoundland Products Company centres round the leasing of such rights in the water powers of the River Humber as the Govt. may convey, and the granting of the water powers of the Muskrat Falls on the Hamilton River or an equivalent water power on the Northwest River, to the Labrador, it becomes of interest to observe what is being done by our neighbours to the west of us in the way of Conservation of Water Power. We have now entered on an era of Electricity, in which the electric form of energy is being more and more availed of to supply power to machinery used in general manufacture, to supply power for locomotion in transportation, to supply energy for lighting, and to supply energy for raising the temperature needed for the reduction of ores for coking, for carbide and other products. A natural supply of mechanical energy which can be converted into electrical energy is of the first importance. Such a supply is found in the flowage of water, and its potentiality depends on the extent of the reservoir behind the dam where it is hemmed in and the declivity of the land between the dam and the level where the turbines are fed with this water.

Canada has great natural resources in the flowage of water in regard to immense drainage areas which may be dammed at suitable places to obtain the declivity to run turbines. Newfoundland has in the island itself and on the Labrador valuable resources of like character. Canada has been taking stock of these resources, to obtain more exact knowledge of the extent of these resources, with a view to their exploitation for the development of industrial life and to obtain direct revenue from such as are leased. A report of a Commission on Water-Powers, which we have before us, was made in 1911 and gives the result of two years' acquisition of data by competent hydro-electric engineers. The Commissioners declined to give an estimate of the total water-power of Canada. But they say: "One estimate places it at nearly 17,000,000 H. P., but it does not, and cannot, rest upon any basis of reliable information. They however state that 1,016,521 H. P. has already been developed and is being utilized in various industries."

Ontario in 1907 vested the jurisdiction over proposed water-power developments in the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, and issued a set of regulations. Among them are the following:—

- (1) Applicant for waterpower shall submit proof of financial standing and of intention and ability to develop the water-powers sought.
- (2) Applicant may be required to deposit a sum of money, and

if works of construction and development specified in lease are not carried out, it is forfeited.

- (3) Lease is made at a rental, generally of 50c. a horse power.
- (4) Lease cannot be made for a longer term than twenty years, but lessee shall have a right of renewal for two further terms of ten years each upon new terms and conditions.
- (5) Lessee must not interfere with right of timber owners and others to drive their logs over leased waters.
- (6) The lessee must keep and maintain all dams, etc., used in the development of the flowage power in good condition; and
- (7) Surrender them all to the Crown on the final termination of the leasing.

A perusal of these regulations will convince any reader of them of the fact that the contract now being considered is very considerably more favourable than the promoters could obtain under the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

**By Authority.**

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Herbert E. Knight, Esq., and Maurice A. Devine, Esq., to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint Arthur W. Knight, Esq., K. C. J. P., to be Judge of the Central District Court, in place of J. G. Conroy, Esq., K. C. deceased; Maurice A. Devine, Esq., J. P., to be Clerk of the Peace, Central District Court; Mr. Albert Grouchy, to be a member of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Pouch Cove, in place of Mr. Charles Grouchy, retired; Messrs. James Oldford (Lethbridge), and James Quinton (Southern Bay), to be additional members of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Brooklyn; Mr. Walter Taylor (Moreton's Harbour), to be a member of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Twillingate, in place of Mr. Theophilus Taylor, retired; Mr. Eli Ralph (Coward's Island), to be a member of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Samson, in place of Mr. William Hiscock, resigned; Messrs. Abner Jennings, John Peddie, Azariah Jones, Elijah Rideout, and Eneas Rideout, to be the Road Board for Western Head, District of Twillingate.

Department of the Colonial Secretary, May 4, 1915.

**LONGEST PIER AUTHORIZED FOR PORT OF NEW YORK.**

Structure a Third of a Mile Long Will be Built and Leased by the City.

New York, April 28.—The longest pier ever designed for the port of New York was authorized to-day by a committee of the Board of Estimate. The new pier is to be built at the foot of 35th Street, Brooklyn, is to be 1,779 feet—more than one-third of a mile long—and is to be leased by the city to the highest bidder. Two other piers of unusual length, though not so long as this one, were authorized, all three to cost approximately \$1,300,000.

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**THE FAIRBANKS-MORSE**  
Is in every Lighthouse in Newfoundland.  
**GEO. M. BARR.**

**Mr. Cliff's Criticism Of the Newfoundland Products Contract.**

Monday, May 3rd, 1915.  
Mr. Cliff, speaking in the House of Assembly on Monday, on the matter of the agreement entered into between the Government and the Newfoundland Products Company, said that he approached the discussion with an open mind. He had heard Mr. Wilson deal with the proposed enterprise in a most explanatory manner and at the time was given to understand that the concessions asked for would be very few. If he were to view the contract in its original form, he would have much to say on the matter of the concessions asked, but the very necessary amendments which had been introduced during the afternoon, gave the contract an entirely new aspect. He was very pleased that the Government had given the very reasonable and non-partisan objections raised by the Opposition such consideration, and was of the opinion that with a few additional alterations the contract would be more acceptable. The points taken by the Opposition had been for the conservation of the best interests of the Colony, and in this respect he thought that they might go still further. In his opinion there should be some further provision to protect the right of way of private individuals, as regards the temporary use of the waters granted, for the purpose of passing to and from small boats, and for the purpose of floating logs and lumber. In clause 20, which confers these rights, the proviso is added, that "Such use shall not interfere with or prejudice the business or operations of the Company." This, said Mr. Cliff, is very well as far as the Company is concerned but it does not protect the rights of the persons using the waters as a very trifling thing may constitute interference from the Company's standpoint. Mr. Cliff then called the attention of the Committee to Sections 1 and 5 of the "Transportation of Timber Act, 1904," and asked if it was the intention of the Government to so modify the Contract as to make it conform with the provisions of the said Act. If not some words should be used which should be made to express the intention of the parties. The Contract as it stood was in conflict with the provision of

the Act and if it was intended that same should so remain it should be declared that the said provisions should not apply to the present Contract.

The Sections referred to were as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for all persons whomsoever to float saw logs and other timber, rafts and draws over all streams and lakes within the Colony, when necessary for the descent of such logs or other timber.
2. There shall be reserved for public use a right of way twenty-five feet wide around and adjoining all lakes and ponds, on both banks of all rivers on the lands of the Company. Where the land adjoining any lake, pond or river is required to be used or occupied for a building or other purpose by the said Company or its assigns, the Governor in Council shall permit such use or occupation upon condition of such other or substantial reservation out of the lands of the Company as may be necessary for the public right of way around such lake, pond or river.

He then called attention to the fact that no provision had been made to safeguard the waters in the areas granted from pollution by deleterious matter that might be destructive to fish life. The question of the right of way around all streams and lakes was another matter which he thought should be introduced.

He wished to endorse the stand taken by the other members of the Opposition with regard to taxation. He, too, felt that "stock dividends, debentures and other securities of the Company" should not be exempt from taxation forever. With regard to freedom from municipal taxation he considered the entire exemption for all time, as directly opposed to the best interests of the country, and thought that some reasonable limitations should be made.

With the introduction of these amendments which he considered as absolutely necessary one he would be prepared to give the Bill his support, and hoped that the development of the industry would mark an era of progress for Newfoundland.

**SHOES FOR SOLDIERS.**

A study of the orders given by Napoleon indicates the care he exercised to have a sufficient supply of shoes provided. On one occasion he wrote: "You know that shoes are always needed in war," and at another time he said to Baron Lejeune: "Shoes help on marches and marches win battles." To Sir John Burgoyne's question addressed to Wellington: "What was the first requirement of a soldier?" "A pair of good shoes," he replied. "And the second requirement?" "A good pair of shoes for a change." "And the third?" "A pair of soles for repairs."—Scientific American.

**WHY ROUMANIA IS NOT IN THE FIELD.**

London, April 29.—The Daily Mail's Bucharest correspondent answers the question, "Why is Roumania not yet in the field?" as follows: "Because hitherto she has not had a sufficient supply of ammunition to make her position safe. Roumania always has kept a small supply of ammunition, because her plans were based on the hypothesis that she would be fighting on the side of Austria in any war—naturally so, as she had a secret treaty on offensive and defensive alliance with Austria and Germany. This, however, was denounced at the beginning of the present war on the same grounds as Italy denounced hers."

**GERMANS IN U. S. FACTORIES MAKE ALLIES' SHELLS.**

Bridgeport, Conn., April 20.—Eight thousand of the 29,000 men who are making war munitions for the Allies in the arms and ammunition factories in Connecticut are of German birth or parentage, according to inspectors. Many German machinists, die sinkers tool makers and inventors have come to Connecticut since the war began. They are working side by side with English, Irish, Swedish and French artisans in turning out nearly 10,000 tons a day of war material which Connecticut is shipping for the Allied armies. Those who have families in Germany assert their labor here assures a competence for their wives and children, which would be impossible were they employed in Germany.

**MEDICAL EXAMS.**—The volunteers who have recently enlisted with the Reserve Force will undergo their medical examinations at the C.L.B. Armoury to-night.

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A GREAT BUNNY COMEDY TO-DAY.  
**"PRIVATE BUNNY."**  
Bunny enlists in the regulars and is made to toe the line. A ripping comedy.  
**"THE DRUDGE."**  
A 2 part Vitagraph special, featuring Dorothy Kelly. Her spiteful marriage is a disastrous mistake. The sacrifice of her own happiness for her child is sanctified, and she endures all for his sake.  
**"THE SAVING PRESENCE"**—A strong melo-drama by the Biograph Company.  
**"A CHANCE IN LIFE"**—The story of a convict who made good, presented by the Lubin Company.  
**DELMONICA**, the Singer with the Double Voice, is coming from New York on the Stephano for the Crescent.

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**How the...**

London, April 29.—"Trenches, parapets disappeared," says the "Eye-witness," in the face of the explosion mines which preceded capture by the British to the southeast of...  
"The whole surface of the narrative contains strange shapes. Her to huge craters; the of fallen debris were...  
"As the reports of died away, and whir of smoke and dust s air, our men, led sprang from the trench across the intervening forty to sixty yards line and the gains them, the front cover being only some 250...  
"Where the mines ploded nothing was pants of the hostile neighboring trenches infantry witnessed scene. Many German sibly owing to the fast working, were saved their shirt sleeves equipment. Steam of the explosion suddenly subjected grenades thrown parties, they gave way...  
"Cursing and shouting falling over one another in their hurry to get ing into the commotion. Some of those in the by terror, were dashed into the bodies of the front of them...  
"Of all this our momentary glimpse upon the enemy's burst through the pouring into the on down the comm es, until at last the barricades defende ers...  
"The first line of tured in a few difficulty, and fig into our hands; the real struggle...

**NAVY, NAPOLEON A LOT**

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