

FOR SALE
 on Monthly payments
3 HOUSES
 on Charlton Street.
 A small deposit down
 and you make a step to-
 wards owning your own
 home.
J. J. ROSSITER
 Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate
 Issued every day from the office of
 publication, 167 Water Street, St.
 John's, Newfoundland, Union Pub-
 lishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 15, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Lesson We Failed to Learn

THE disgraceful scenes which the public messages these days inform us, are being enacted in many parts of the British Empire cannot be condoned in any way. Even if one must admit that there has been some provocation.

It is very plain that the outrages being committed are the direct outcome of hot headed and irresponsible newspaper utterances, which have inflamed the passions of a people already sorely tried.

Every Briton who yet cherishes the ideals of British manhood must sincerely regret those occurrences. Such unseemly acts as those which have recently been enacted, are evidences of bad spirit, and they betray the feelings of a people who are evidently thinking that they are not doing as well against the enemy as they think they ought.

Such outbursts are sure to be taken by the enemy as evidence of disappointment. It is sure to suggest to them the impotent rage of a trapped lion. It is an unpatriotic move, if we view it in the sense just given. Better by far we take our medicine like men, and go on fighting, and not whine or betray our impotence.

The British nation had better put a muzzle on the press which under the guise of patriotism deals out columns of filthy calumny against the enemy.

We are patriotic as any but we cannot reduce ourselves to the level of crime instigator, for one crime cannot justify another.

There is one lesson which the war should teach us, and indeed we had almost announced our faith that it had, when lo, comes the illusion dispelling news across the ether, the Lusitania has been lost with many of her passengers.

The lesson that we have failed to learn is, that it is far more creditable to our intelligence, and much more in harmony with our boast of civilization and culture that we preserve our mental poise, and in the face of every varying gust we stand firmly, erect and dignified, and not make chaff of ourselves to be blown about in a whirligig of mental excitement over every bit of unusual intelligence. The word "boo!" which frightened us in childhood has the same potent spell over us in our more mature days.

Boo! and we all turn mental flipflaps. Boo-oo! and we rush into each other and beat each others brains out, in our fright, and our language becomes that of imbeciles.

There might have been some little excuse for the loss of equipage we suffered at the sudden outbreak of the war, but, surely nine months should suffice to restore us to our balance. It has not though; and the confession should make us blush.

We are to-day giving vent to hysterical nonsense and those whom we were wont to look upon as rocks of intellectual stability are prattling like babies.

As an evidence of this break-down, we have the expressions of opinion from our newspapers in relation to the sinking of the Lusitania, expressions so puerile, so vapid, so silly and so utterly devoid of sound sense as to almost make us weep over ruined hopes for the upward flight of the race towards perfection. Perhaps break-down does not express the idea as it presents itself to us, it is more like a collapse of a some thing that was nothing. We had only an airy vision of a temple, and not the solid masonry. We built in absolute quiet, when neither seismic or meteorological movements threatened our house of cards, we built in absolute vacuity, and the smallest draft of air has reduced the pretension to dust, and the dust of our folly building is in our eyes, painful and blinding. 'Tis easy to stand erect and firm when no adverse winds blow, or to order our lives like a smooth flowing stream when the river bottom is free from obstructions, and such a time is no test of character.

But when the storms blow and the meteors flash then is the testing time, and how few stand up to the ordeal with manly dignity. We are all carried off our feet by the news that a large passenger ship has been sunk, and we have assumed a mental attitude that makes us unfit to judge the aspects of the case, as would be a commission of African baboons to decide the question of the Labrador boundary.

As an instance of the madness we have referred to we point out the fact that it is thought in some quarters that the sinking of the Lusitania was done to provoke the United States into declaring war on Germany, and so give that country an excuse for ending the war, for with the United States in support of the Allies, it would put some kind of face on their come down from a very pretentious position.

Could anything be more childish? Sanity seems to have fled the dome whence emanated that silly explanation.

Those who think the United States is going to go to war with Germany on account of the sinking of that ship may be doomed to disappointment.

Yesterday at the House

THE supplementary estimates of \$167,000 were passed yesterday, making a total of over \$4,100,000 voted as expenditure for the year 1914-15. Last year \$197,000 was voted as supplementary and \$244,000 for 1912-13. Those votes caused considerable debate.

The New Reid Deal then discussed and several clauses of the resolutions passed. The Opposition proposed amendments to every clause, all of which were voted down by the Government.

When the measure passes Committee stages we will publish the amendments proposed by the Opposition Party.

The only incident of note which transpired yesterday was Mr. Coaker's reply to Mr. Currie in reference to arbitration instead of the court for settling disputes under the deal.

Mr. Kent condemned the principal of arbitration. Mr. Morine supported Mr. Kent's contention. Mr. Currie opposed Mr. Kent's contention.

Mr. Coaker asked Mr. Currie where he was at the time of the telegraph award. Surely he had heard nothing of the inequities of that arbitration award or he as a layman would never defend arbitrations such as awarded that award against the Colony in favor of the Reids.

Did he know that Mr. Blake—the Colony's arbitrator for that claim—fixed damages at \$750,000 and had to sign the award for \$1,580,000 because he was told by the other arbitrators that if he did not sign that their award would be \$3,000,000 and in order to prevent the Colony from being fleeced \$3,000,000 he signed the award for \$1,580,000, while he asserted that anything given over \$750,000 was against his conscience.

Now, said Mr. Coaker, knowing this and knowing also that the Reids claim for a big amount later, which was to be settled by arbitration, if the Reids succeeded in forcing the court to appoint an arbitrator fell to the ground because Mr. Kent opposed the appointment and his objection was upheld by the Supreme Court and nothing further has since been heard of that claim, as the Reids had not dared to sue the Colony for this claim before the courts, who can say that claim was honest or honourable, if so why has it not been pursued in the Supreme Court.

The Pit Prop Plot

YESTERDAY the members of the House of Assembly were amazed to hear the Minister of Finance state that the Government intended to introduce a Bill providing for the exportation of pulp wood from Newfoundland for another year and for ten years exportation from the Labrador.

Needless to say the Opposition members were amazed because of the arrangement made last September with the Government to permit exportation for one year only.

The whole country where pit prop cutting was operated this season has been disgusted with the slaughter of the timber resources and a general opinion prevails that the business should be entirely cut out.

The pit prop business in Newfoundland has proved a curse rather than a blessing. The men don't make 60c. per day, and the areas cut over are as clean as though destroyed by fire. Everything must fall before the axe as a large size picket is suitable.

Where green forests existed near the seashore it has disappeared the past season through being utilized for pit props. There is very little timber within two or three miles of the waterfront anywhere and what is left must be preserved for the fisheries.

The proposal to export from the Labrador is on behalf of land grabbers who secured large tracts of land there from their friends now in power and who wish to make big hauls by selling either the lands to English companies needing pit props or to utilize the timber and a grab of a couple of dollars per cord net profit.

H. D. Reid is a shareholder of one large concern in Hamilton Inter that controls upwards of 4000 square miles and who will doubt what is behind the proposal when it is known Mr. Reid is interested in the export of this timber from the Labrador.

Let all the lands come back to the Colony according to the conditions of the leases if such holders cannot operate as provided by the leases. The Colony might then decide to sell the areas to the highest bidder and permit limited export and place a tax thereon; but to permit those land grabbers to secure the people's heritage for nothing and sell at big prices, such as Jobs sold to McMartins and the Deer Lake people, where \$400,000 and \$300,000 was paid, is to rob the people and country of their heritage without saying as much as by your leave. For the matter of exporting round timber was never submitted to the people and the Government will be guilty of highhanded highway practices if they permit the export of timber to enrich land grabbers without in any way consulting the people.

The Government appears to consider this their last opportunity to grab, for the whole session so far has been devoted to giving away tremendous and far reaching concessions to friends of the Government, as though they never expected to have the chance to do so again.

The New Reid Deal and this pit prop proposal is an indication of what they are doing to make their friends rich at the expense of the commonwealth.

Never were proposals so infamous submitted to our Legislature and never was a Government composed of so many freebooters intent on grabbing every dollar's value remaining in the Colony—the remnant of the people's heritage.

How men like Messrs. Moulton, LeFevre, Walsh and Kennedy can look on and see such highway deeds accomplished, puzzles the people, for little is expected from the other Graball members, for they are receiving their grab from the Treasury and are linked together with a chain of gold, but Messrs. Moulton, Walsh, Kennedy and LeFevre are not getting much in the way of boodle or grab and ought to fearlessly oppose the further robbing or giving away of the heritage of the people of which they are trustees

at present—in charge, in co-operation with other honest and honourable members of the House.

The Government is intent on carrying out those iniquitous proposals, but the people will hold every individual supporting the Government responsible for such infamous transactions could not be accomplished if three or four men supporting Morris would stand out bravely in defence of the land of the birth.

The Opposition can talk, but can't compel the Government to alter their intentions, while the whole bunch of Government members look on with complete indifference or are too weak and cowardly to move a finger to demand a square deal for their fellow countrymen and their native land.

The New Reid Deal is about as infamous a trick as was ever attempted in a free country, but to back it up by another infamous transaction to export timber for pit props and then rob the people of their heritage to make a few friends of the Government rich in the twinkling of an eye is about as scoundrelish a transaction as any Turkish Government could be guilty of.

All hope of protection from the members of the Dumping Chamber has long disappeared—there are not three square lovers of their country and its best interests in the whole clique. They have spent weeks discussing and ruining every measure that has been sent up from the Lower House from the F.P.U. the past two sessions and they pass without comment the most far reaching measures sent up by the Government and dare not open their mouths to find fault.

They are a dangerous clique and are devoid of that spirit and loyalty to the people's best interests that was the chief consideration of our forefathers when they decided 60 years ago to have a Legislative Council to scrutinize the actions of a corrupt Government and thereby to safeguard the country's best interests.

The men now holding seats in the Dumping Chamber have secured them because of party services, subscriptions to party funds to fight elections; and to save a Government representing a minority of the people from being ousted from their places of boodle and graft. They are little better than henchmen, sent there to do as required.

They dare not destroy any attempt made by the Government to give away the people's heritage, for they are too cowardly to express honest opinions when interfering with their master's doings.

Oh! for the days of a Talbot, how very badly one is now required in the Dumping Chamber.

Is it any wonder the F.P.U. intends to abolish this farce as soon as another political fight comes around. Is it any wonder the people hate and despise that useless but dangerous Dumping Chamber and are ready to stamp it out with further consideration. Its days are numbered—that is one consolation.

Their power to defy the people and trample upon every attempt made by the people to uplift and benefit the masses will soon be taken from them, as was done by the people in England in reference to the House of Lords a few years ago.

That the present doings of the Government will prove the Colony's greatest crime in years to come, few fair minded men will deny. It looks as if their actions indicated that all hope of holding on much longer had disappeared and they intended to put in all their dirty work during this session, which was the chief reason for calling the House together in the late Spring when outport members would be easy to handle and time too limited and precious to fully discuss and expose their doings.

The people of the West and the fishermen of Conception Bay wanted their Morris in 1913, and we hope they are getting all the good things promised, and are more than satisfied with their bargain.

If ever a people were badly taken in during an election, the electors of Conception Bay and Burin District were for they were promised milk and honey and have received a stone. It would be but what they deserved if others who realized right from wrong, and thoroughly sized up Graballism and resolved to kill it out, had not to suffer as well as those who were too blind to see and were caught napping.

Reported that Germany is striving to tie up the Siberian railroad. Has Russia no public service commission to which it can appeal?—Newark News.

The House was taken by surprise as a calm had reigned all the afternoon and Mr. Coaker's words set the members thinking and every word he uttered fell like thunder bolts amongst the members of the Government.

Mr. Morine threw oil on the troubled waters by speaking against the principle of arbitration and in favor of awards made by the Supreme Court which would be far more satisfactory, reasonable and cheaper.

The House soon arose and adjourned until Monday.

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

FRIDAY, MAY 14th, 1915

House met at the usual hour.

MR. COAKER presented a petition from Forene Harbor, asking for a grant of \$50.00 for a wharf landing in that vicinity.

Replying to a question of Mr. Stone's on Thursday's order paper, Colonial Secretary Bennett, tabled the following:—

In reply to the question of the honorable member I beg to state as follows:—

(1) Mr. Patrick Sullivan has been appointed Gardner at Government House in place of Mr. S. Ellis, deceased.

(2) Since the death of Mr. Ellis Mr. Sullivan has been paid the sum of \$10 per week, the increased amount over the voted salary namely, \$400 per annum, being allowed him in respect of loss of perquisites by reason of the Government's having given permission to the widow of Mr. Ellis to remain in the gardener's lodge until May 1st, instan, from which date Mr. Sullivan will occupy the lodge and receive the voted salary.

MINISTER OF FISHERIES PICCOTT tabled several replies to previous questions.

THE PRIME MINISTER gave notice of introducing resolutions on Monday next relating to water supply at Grand Bank.

Questions on the Order Paper were then taken up as follows:—

(1) **MR. WINNOR**—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing all expenses in connection with the Magistrate's dwelling house at Greenspond for the years 1912-13-14.

(2) **MR. WINNOR**—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing all expenses in connection with the Court House at Greenspond for the years 1913 and 1914.

(3) **MR. COAKER**—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay upon the table of the House copies of all tenders received for repairs on the S. S. Fiona.

(4) **MR. KENT**—To ask the Hon. Minister of Finance, or other Minister representing the Justice Department, to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of all amounts paid under the head of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions from July 1, 1914, to date.

(5) **MR. MORINE**—To ask the Rt. Hon. the Premier to lay on the table of the House all information in the possession of the Government in relation to the manufacture of fertilizers in the United States and Canada by the methods proposed to be used in this Colony by the Newfoundland Products Company, especially in relation to the capital of companies manufacturing, and the locality and output of manufacturing.

Supplemental supply was then taken up in committee and during the sitting some interesting dissection, and criticism of the various supplemental votes was made, in which the Union Members were prominent.

MR. WINNOR drew particular attention of the Premier to the salary of the Gaoler at Greenspond, who was only paid \$84.00 per annum—the lowest paid Gaoler in the Colony—notwithstanding the fact that he was a most competent and deserving official. Mr. Winnor had drawn the attention of the government to this matter last year when on the Estimates and had been promised that it would be attended to. Mr. Winnor thought it most unfair, as amongst the other Gaolers the lowest paid was \$120.00. He hoped that the government would seriously consider the matter.

Messrs. Coaker, Jennings and Stone warmly supported Mr. Winnor, and the Prime Minister promised to give the matter his immediate attention.

MR. KENT again drew the attention of the Premier to the reporting and publication of the official debates, and the Premier replied that the matter was under consideration of the government.

MR. COAKER commented very strongly on the wasteful system of printing expenditure now in vogue, and suggested a distribution amongst the various printing establishments which would save thousands of dollars for other useful purposes.

On the question of Lobster Propagation and Fishery Warden's there were some lively exchange between Messrs. Jennings, Coaker and the Minister of Fisheries, and in reply to Mr. Coaker's query as to where a list of warden's was to be found—some of whom seemed to draw their wages for nothing—Mr. Piccott promised to give Mr. Coaker the necessary information. The Minister of Fisheries also stated to Mr. Jennings that he would be glad to get the name of a good

man as a warden in his district.

MR. HALFYARD drew attention to a petition that had been presented from Change Islands in reference to a light house there and for which some building material had been forwarded in 1908, and since which time nothing had been done.

MR. COAKER also referred to this matter and the Ministers of Fisheries promised to give the matter attention if the Hon. Member, Mr. Halfyards, would write him a letter about it.

MR. STONE drew attention to dredging requirements at Port Rexton and Mr. Grimes to light house needs at Cupids, and Mr. Piccott promised due attention.

After some severe criticism of the Finance statement of Supplemental Supply, presented to the House by the Finance Minister, in which Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Kent were conspicuous, the committee rose, reported having passed certain votes, and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

Committee then took up the Newfoundland Products Resolution and made some little progress. On all the resolutions where exemptions from duty and taxation were mentioned, amendments, that this exemption should be only for a 20-year period were proposed by Messrs. Morine, Clift, Lloyd and Coaker in turn, and all lost.

The question of arbitration created a lively passage at arms between Mr. Currie and Mr. Coaker, in which the Union Leader delivered a severe castigation to the member of Burin. Committee rose at 6.15, reported some progress, and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

MINISTER OF FINANCE gave notice that he would move the House into Committee on Ways and Means next Wednesday and at the request of Mr. Morine the resolutions on Total Prohibition were postponed till Tuesday next.

House adjourned at 6.30 p.m. till Monday afternoon at 3 p.m.

Notice of Question

Thursday, May 13, 1915.

(1) **MR. STONE**—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary: (1) if any appointment has been made to fill the vacancy at Government House caused by the death of Mr. Ellis, the late gardener there; (2) if any salary has been paid on this account since the death of Mr. Ellis; if so, what amount and to whom paid.

To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement of all monies paid to Messrs. Kennedy Bros. and Messrs. Spratt Bros. for work done in or around the General Hospital for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914.

(2) **MR. STONE**—To ask the Right Hon. the Prime Minister, in the absence of the Hon. Minister of Justice, to lay upon the table of the House a copy of all correspondence, if any, relating to the case of the Crown vs. Frank Murphy, of Placentia, and others in 1914, with reference to breach of Game Laws, the amount of the fines imposed, and if the said fines were paid.

(3) **MR. STONE**—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House the total cost to the Government of the Daily Telegraph Message from Halifax, with details of this expenditure and of the amounts by all parties in this country for using this message in newspapers and otherwise.

To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary for a statement of Parcel Posts arrangements covering frequency of service and the reason why we are not served by the cross-country train.

MR. STONE—To ask the Right Hon. the Prime Minister, in the absence of the Hon. Minister of Justice, to lay upon the table of the House a copy of all correspondence, if any, relating to the case of the Crown vs. Frank Murphy, of Placentia, and others in 1914, with reference to breach of the Game Laws, the amount of the fines imposed, and if the said fines were paid.

(1) No correspondence.
 (2) Francis Murphy, fined \$250, paid \$250.
 Francis Murpy, fined \$500, paid \$500.
 Philip Mury, fined \$250, paid \$250.

Lawrence Benoit, fined \$250 (given time).
 Duncan Barrington, fined \$450, paid \$50.
 Thomas Barrington, fined \$250, (given time) paid \$50.
 Thomas Barrington, fined \$250 (given time).
 Colin Beck, fined \$250 (given time), paid \$100.
 Dr. F. W. Foster, fined \$1000, paid \$1000.
 James Giles, fined \$250 (given time).
 Fletcher Beck, fined \$250 (given time).

Reply to Mr. Stone.
 United States Parcel Post packages can only be exchanged by direct steamers. The United States decline to handle parcels which pass through any country, as transit rates would have to be paid.

Four parcel mails (Halifax and Toronto) are exchanged with Canada over the cross country train service, weekly.

Parcel mails are exchanged with the United Kingdom by every direct mail steamer in summer, and in winter weekly when practical by way of Sydney.

Civic Commission

The usual weekly meeting of the Civic Board was held last night in the City Chambers, Chairman Gosling presiding, the other Commissioners present being Harris, Anderson, McNamara, Ayre, Mullaly, McGrath and Morris.

Reid Newfoundland Co. wrote with reference to the Fort William grounds intimating that the Company was agreeable to putting a board fence around the same, and would also put up notices as to prohibiting the carting of rubbish there. The letter also suggested that the Board should supply proper police protection. The Reid Co. proposals were all agreed to.

The plans of Cochrane St. Church were submitted and approved, subject to Engineer's report as to the site, etc.

Several letters were received asking for severage extension, and a Committee was appointed to deal with the matter.

In reply to a communication from the Board, Mr. James Ellis, Southside said he was willing to sell land in question for \$300.00. His letter will be considered.

The Engineer reported that it would take \$200.00 to lay a sewer in Steven Street, as asked for by Mr. Flynn.

Several applications to repair houses were referred to Engineer.

W. F. Butler furnished plans of proposed offices for the Commercial Cable Company which complied with the Act.

The Engineer will report as to the building covering a certain sewer before authority to build will be given.

W. J. Ellis was given permission to erect a stone in Waldegrave St.

James Murphy complained of vacant space in Pennywell Road, and a fence will be erected.

After the routine business had been discussed Commissioner Anderson referring to the Municipal Bill now before the Legislative Council said—

"My name has been associated with the first reading of the Municipal Bill, now before the Legislative Council. In taking charge of the Bill I may say I did so just as the House was about to close, and at the request of the Hon. leader of the Government, I wish to state the second reading of the Bill has been deferred, and I might further state the Bill will be taken in charge by the Hon. Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council. As my allegiance must be in support with my brother Commissioners in the work of our charter, until completed, and section 1 and sub-section 1 is not in accord with a resolution carried unanimously by the Board of Commissioners, I desire to have no direct connection with the Bill, but would prefer an open course to discuss it on its merits as it comes before the Council.

With the passing of pay rolls, etc., the meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

London, May 9.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, asked for an expression of opinion regarding the sinking of the Lusitania, said he thought it was due to a shortage of cruisers to protect the trade routes. This had been his opinion, he added, for years.

The Hague may find itself busy enough when the readjustment comes to make up for its present lack of employment.—Washington Star.