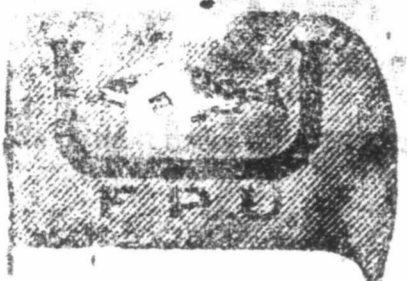


ANOTHER LOT

OF 22 TUBS BEST BUTTER FROM MONTREAL On Consignment. PRICE IS RIGHT. J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 20, 1916

THE UPPER HOUSE

SINCE the public learnt of the appointment of P. T. McGrath as President of the Upper House, there has been a universal disgust of this important Chamber. The people demand its abolition. It has now become a party playground and has descended to the level of a beer garden.

Many of its members are unfit to perform Legislative duties and represent no section of the people or interests, and are there for purely party purposes.

When the Premier placed Squires and Blandford in the Upper House in order to appoint them to departmental positions always held by members of the Assembly, he insulted the Lower House and defied the electorate who had in an unmistakable manner proclaimed that they did not want Squires or Blandford to have anything to do with the governing of the Colony.

When the Premier by his recent action turned the Upper House into a beer garden simply to satisfy the demands of a political henchman, he not only insulted the members of the Legislative Council, but he insulted the people of the Colony, particularly the Catholic people.

The Catholic people had asked for the appointment of the Hon. J. D. Ryan, who has been a member of the Upper House for many years; as the position is considered a Catholic position, Mr. Ryan's appointment would have been favorably received. There is not a single reason why Mr. McGrath should have been appointed except that he had been a useful tool to the Premier the past few years.

The people are now ready to vote in a body for its abolition; they are disgusted so thoroughly by P.T.'s appointment that it is now a foregone conclusion that within four or five years that Chamber will cease to exist.

The Premier must have considered his term as Premier drawing near its close or he would not have appointed P.T. to the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. John Harris, nor appointed Squires and Blandford to departmental positions by virtue of dumping those men into the Legislative Council.

Who will deny that we have not properly named it the "Dumping Chamber?" What good did it ever accomplish for the country? What laws did it ever propose on behalf

of the public good?

It has assassinated much useful legislation unanimously sent up from the Lower House during the past three sessions. Its supporters have been hostile to the people's interests and have not served the Colony's interest in any way.

It will be easy to arouse the electorate against it, for Sir Edward has placed the necessary ammunition in the hands of the Union. No stronger bombs are required than the outrage of placing Squires and Blandford there in defiance of the electorate, and appointing P. T. McGrath to the position of Sub-Governor of the Colony which the position of President of the Legislative Council really carries.

"Where is Morris and withering?" is a question that his few supporters outside the House may well be justified in asking now a day?

BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

THE letters which appear elsewhere in this issue, will be regarded as the genuine expression of public opinion, relative to the appointment of P. T. McGrath to the Presidency of the Legislative Council.

No more unpopular appointment has ever been made in the history of local politics; and certain it is the most pronounced opponents of McGrath in this case are strong (or rather were) supporters of the Morris Government.

It is regarded by Morris's followers as "the last straw to break the camel's back." They make no effort to hide their disgust over this appointment. They well know that McGrath held the dagger to Morris's heart; and demanded this position. They know also that Morris has placed himself in a very unenviable light in the country by making this appointment.

Mr. McGrath had absolutely no claim to the position. He is a junior member of the Council. He got a seat there after the late elections by the same method, that he now has secured the Presidency—threatening the Premier—to throw a bomb into the Government Camp by unloading what he knows has transpired in Executive circles the past six years.

That McGrath is capable of doing this is amply proven by the famous "Chicago Letter," wherein he denounced the Reids who had heretofore proven to be his best friends.

Now! the question which appeals to the average man is, what does McGrath know that the Premier is afraid of him? What dark secrets would he likely have revealed if his demands were refused by our illustrious Edward?

Why were the just claims of older members of the Council trampled upon by the Premier to foist this undesirable little henchman of his into such an honourable position? It certainly could not be for any service that McGrath has ever rendered this Colony. He has done absolutely nothing to entitle him to such a position. Rather on the contrary, he has done quite a lot which should have forced "Boss" Morris had been FREE to exercise the dictates of his conscience to flatly refuse this position to Editor McGrath, no matter how earnestly the latter canvasses the "table" for it. What then is the answer? Must the public form their own opinions?

And those members of the Executive who at the last moment supported McGrath's claim for this position. Where they intimidated with threats of exposure if they failed to "come across"? Were they like the Premier FREE to exercise the dictates of their conscience? We wonder were they?

Surely Morris has not rewarded McGrath with this position for his uncalled for attacks against the Protestant members of the Reserve Board Force Committee over the appointment of officers of the Newfoundland Regiment?

Surely it was not in return for McGrath's efforts to defeat Prohibition which was carried, thanks in a large measure, to McGrath's utterances at the time?

Again, it can hardly be that Morris gave McGrath this position in return for the many inuendoes Patrick hurled at a late Roman Catholic prelate, who in the end for self respect, was forced to refuse Patrick admission to his residence.

If McGrath then was pitchforked into this position (which was formerly held by men of respectability and honour) not for any of the above reasons, what then is the explanation of humiliating the members of the Legislative Council by this outrageous appointment?

Heretofore a certain amount of respect was attached to our local House of Lords. Within the past few years that respect has been greatly lessened by "Boss" Morris's actions in dumping defeated candidates into seats there.

The appointment of Patrick Thomas McGrath has killed the little respect there was left for it. It is indeed now time to abolish the Upper House. Its usefulness has ceased. How the older members can sit there and be so humiliated is more than the average man can understand.

What a mess Morris has made of everything. He has brought shame and ridicule upon the Colony by the actions of his party boodlers, he has trampled upon the Constitution of the Country to suit party ends whenever he found the wolves howling around him. He has saddled the Colony with an enormous debt. He has increased taxation as no other Premier (save the mark) has ever done; not alone did he fleece the living, but he got after the dead, and the most of the living are now dying with disgust, anger and remorse.

McGrath's appointment will have the effect of electing Union candidates in the strongest Morris districts. The people "may be fooled part of the time"; but as sure as to-morrow's sun will raise "Boss" Morris will find that he "cannot fool all the people all the time."

Morris is Premier (in name only). McGrath dictates the policy. "Whither are we and whither tending?" What a glorious position for Britain's Oldest Colony! Wake up Terra Nova; wake up!

TWO LOVES

By ABRAM J. RYAN ("Father Ryan")

TWO loves came up a long, wide aisle.

And knelt at a low, white gate; One tender and true, with the shyest smile. One—strong, true and elate.

Two lips spoke in a firm, true way, And two lips answered soft and low. In one true hand such a little hand lay. Fluttering, frail as a flake of snow.

One stately head bent humbly there, Stilled were the throbbings of human love; One head drooped down like a lily fair, Two prayers went, wing to wing, above.

God, bless them both in the holy place, A long, brief moment the rite was done; On the human love fell the heavenly grace. Making two hearts forever one.

Between two lengthening rows of smiles, One sweetly shy, one proud, elate, Two loves passed down the long, wide aisles. Will they ever forget the low, white gate?

PHYSICAL CULTURE

A WOMAN doctor says: "I often think that if girls who spend so much time, money, and energy on physical culture, would turn their attention to housework as a means of physical exercise they would derive a great deal of profit at a very small cost."

Have you ever observed how closely the muscle movements necessitated by sweeping, dusting and above all, bed-making, resemble the physical culture exercises which are so much practised nowadays?

Ball punching, tennis, hockey and country tramps are now quite the fad. The ladies who spend so much of their time in such performances (for exercise) would derive just as much good from poking and punching bolsters if they would only engage upon the time occupation of making their own beds.

Turning the mattress entails a muscular effort which exercises the muscles of the back and shoulders. Brisk dusting and sweeping provides healthful exercise at the minimum of cost to every woman who will give housework a trial.

Miss Sit-by-the-fire would find that after a month's housework she was a happier, healthier, and better looking girl. Even if your mother can afford the domestic service necessary to do the housework, you should endeavor to take a part upon yourself, for your health's sake.

The girl who has to sweep the dust and cook for several hours daily is, other things being equal, a far happier individual than one who can "afford" to be lazy, who need not do ten minutes' work in the twenty-four hours.

Many a peevish, discontented, sallow young woman would be transformed by a good liberal dose of housework. The indolent maids very common with us, hence it is that we find so many young people entering upon the duties of home-maker ill-equipped to take care of the home. Here in many instances, is the reason for so much of the unhappiness which is so apparent in the young menage.

Young people find it difficult to live within their incomes, for the reason largely, that home has little attraction for them: the show the social function, "pink teas," clubdom are robbing the domestic hearth of its attractiveness, with the inevitable result of bankruptcy.

TURKEY

ENVER PASHA is the strong-willed tyrant who has been chiefly responsible for the downfall of Turkey. A Turk by birth he is German by military education and sympathy. As the head of the Young Turk party, he has maintained a personal ascendancy, placing even the Sultan at his mercy. He is understood to have brought about the assassination of the heir to the throne, a true patriot, whose influence was dangerous to his designs.

The people of Constantinople seem to think that if they could get him out of the way, there would be no difficulty in undoing his alliance with Germany and making peace with the Allies. Many attempts therefore, have been made to assassinate him. One of these has at last succeeded—at least to the extent that he now lies wounded and perhaps in a critical condition.

All Turkey seems in a State of alarm because of the success of the Russian operations in the East. The alarm is justified. Russia has now three armies in motion, with Erzerum as their starting-point: one North toward Trebizond, one South toward Diarbekir, and one straight West toward Sivas. The main army is the one moving toward Sivas, which is a long distance on the way to Constantinople, and the others, besides accomplishing objects of their own, will protect its flanks. When the Russians reach Sivas, the Turks at

Reid-Newfoundland Co. SOUTH WEST COAST S.S. "MEIGLE" Will sail from Placentia on MONDAY, March 20th, after arrival of 8.45 a.m. train from St. John's, for ports of call between Placentia and Port aux Basques. Reid-Newfoundland Co.

LEARN A TRADE

THIS may seem somewhat cold-blooded, but according to statistics, the best way to stay out of the penitentiary is to learn a trade, of which fishing is one of the most attractive and lucrative. It does not matter, however, what trade a boy learns; any trade learned and followed will have a tendency to keep the boy and later the man out of the penitentiary, if statistics are a criterion.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MARCH 20 NOTICE of Registration of Deeds Bill given by Peter Carter, 1834. First telephone erected in this country by John Delaney, P.M.G., between his house and the residence of John Higgins, 1878. Rev. James Murphy, Ferryland, died, 1870. Bishop Power remitted \$4000 (second instalment) to Irish relief fund, 1880. Five houses burnt in Harbor Grace, opposite Munn's premises, correctness of these statements. It is obvious that men having a regular occupation do not commit crimes to the extent that people do who are without training in any useful line of endeavor. To acquire or learn a trade means four or five years of hard work; and hard work and crime do not go hand in hand. It is the fellow who wants to get along without working who causes most of the trouble in this world.

CANADA'S EXAMPLE

New York Sun.—If Canada with her population of less than 8,000,000 can raise 500,000 fighting men for the front in Europe, it will be a stinging reproach to the United States with its population of 102,000,000 if the urgent cause of preparedness is betrayed in Washington by the representatives of the people. 1880. First steamer arrived from seal fishery, Walrus, Capt. P. Mullooney, 10,044; 1871. First steamer arrived from seal fishery, Wolf, Capt. A. Keen, with 26,912; shortest trip on record to this date, 10 days; 1889. Patrick Reardon, H.M. Customs, died, 1891. Nicholas Cleary, storekeeper at James Murray's, died, 1897. Foot race to Torbay between A. O. Hayward and Thomas Mahon started from King's Bridge; Mahon won; 1890. Election trials—Fox and Murphy began, 1894. An act to prohibit the hauling of caplin in Conception Bay for manure, passed Legislative Council, this day, 1835.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION! FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT. 38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years. THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd. Water Street, St. John's.