

iple of retroactive taxation, but there were certain circumstances surrounding the tax on the Cable Companies that made it justifiable. He did not consider it fair for the Government to treat the Council as it had in reference to money Bills, and in sending up a number of Bills at the one time to be rushed through. It was unfair to the Council and unfair to the country.

HON. MR. GIBBS intended to speak at length, but would be brief owing to the hour. He did not at all believe in the present system of taxation. How the Minister of Finance likened local economic conditions to those of Canada and the U. S. and Great Britain, he was at a loss to discover. These countries had a system of industries which supplied their own foodstuffs and their own clothing, etc., but here we had only one industry, the codfishery, and all taxation must be shouldered indirectly by the fishermen. We were a country that had to import everything we used, on which we paid the highest possible taxation, and yet every move we were burdened with more. Another feature was the failure of the Government to collect a tax from the incomes of those who had money invested abroad, in stocks and bonds. In order to escape taxation it was only necessary for people with money to invest it abroad, and if this were done the country and fishermen would suffer. The whole system of taxation, in his opinion, was wrong.

The extension of the City Council Bill, was next considered.

HON. MR. SQUIRES was glad to see that the Government was consistent in its policy in this respect. A few days ago the Government helped by the votes of some members of the Council had disfranchised the country for a year, and decided to disfranchise Saint John's for a year and a half. After all, the Government was consistent in some.

HON. MR. ANDERSON wanted to know who asked for the extension. Was it the Mayor, or was a public meeting convened, or who?

HON. MR. ELLIS said it had been arranged by the Prime Minister and the Mayor.

HON. MR. HARVEY informed Mr. Anderson that the present Council was willing to hold on, in hope that the charter would be considered by the Legislature next session.

The bill passed without amendment.

An Act to amend the Shipbuilding Act of 1917, was the last on the order paper.

HON. MR. HARVEY called attention to the great necessity for lights and buoys along the Southern Shore. Something should be done to protect lives and property along the coast. The disasters have been many, and particularly of late, and immediate action should be taken.

HON. MR. COOK delivered a practical speech on the same subject.

An amendment to the Bill, that bounty should be paid on all vessels the keels of which were laid from Jan. 1917, made by HON. MR. BISHOP, was subsequently withdrawn. An amendment by HON. MR. BELL, that all vessels, whether qualifying for bounty or otherwise, undergo two inspections, while in the frame, and when complete was also withdrawn, and the Bill was reported without amendment.

The House adjourned at 12.45 and met again at 3 p.m., when the House was formally prorogued by His Excellency.

Echoes of Jutland

The German naval critic, Captain Persius, having told some of the truth about the sea fight of Skagerrak, or Jutland, from the German point of view, the whole truth should now come out in England as well as in Germany. The High Seas Fleet has been shorn of most, if not all, of its capital ships, and the German Admiralty, or what remains of it as an organization, might as well reveal its losses in the battle. No longer will the victory of the British be disputed, but the controversy about Sir John Jellicoe's failure to destroy the High Seas Fleet should be ended, either by the British Admiralty's disclosure of its orders to the Admiral or by a statement from him answering his critics and explaining his tactics.

Captain Persius is reported as saying that the German losses in ships were enormous. Perhaps in the translation this expression is too strong. But the High Seas Fleet refused to come out again, except to surrender. Obviously the official report of losses was mendacious. On the original list were one old battleship, the *Pommern*; three small cruisers, the *Wiesbaden*, *Elbing* and *Frauenlob*, and five destroyers. Later the Admiralty added the battle cruiser *Lutzow* and the light cruiser *Rostock*, explaining that "for political reasons" the names had been withheld. Sir John Jellicoe insisted, upon visual evidence, that the Germans had lost two dreadnought battleships and a battleship of the *Deutschland* class, a battle cruiser, five light cruisers, six destroyers, and one submarine. Further, he maintained that one dreadnought battleship, one battle cruiser, and three destroyers were so badly crippled that they could never have reached the German base.

GERMANY HARD HIT IN FIGHT

Great Britain promptly announced her losses, extenuating nothing; three battle cruisers, one of them of the most powerful type, three armored cruisers, and eight destroyers. The tonnage of these vessels was 113,300. It has been calculated that the British Admiral's lowest estimate of the German losses would show a tonnage of 119,200. This, if approximately correct, would prove that, considering the naval disparity of Germany, she was much harder hit in the Jutland fight. If her Admiralty would speak out the world might learn that Admiral Jellicoe understated the German losses. Dockyards were closed for months and every source of information was sealed.

The defensive tactics of Admiral Von Scheer and favorable weather conditions saved the High Seas Fleet, according to Captain Persius, who pleads its inferiority in ships and gun power. Some of Admiral Jellicoe's critics have argued that he did not take advantage of the daylight left to him, and with the greater speed of his capital ships pursue the High Seas Fleet and destroy it. What were the Admiral's orders as regards torpedo attack by the enemy? Was Sir John Jellicoe expected to act defensively under the conditions of the Jutland sea fight as the light of an overcast day began to wane? Sir David Beatty has said in his report that "visibility" at 6.50 p.m. was only four miles. It would appear that the policy imposed upon Sir John Jellicoe was to inflict all possible damage upon the enemy, but to take precautions to save his capital ships in an emergency.

As the light failed, "I manoeuvred," he says in his report, "to remain between the enemy and his base, placing our flotillas in a position in which they would afford protection to the fleet from destroyer attack, and at the same time be favorably situated for attacking the enemy's heavier ships."

GERMANS MADE A GOOD ESCAPE

Mr. John Buchan, in his admirable account of the battle, says that "about the same time Sir David Beatty, to the south and westward, had made the same decision on his own account." If this be true, as stated, what becomes of the contention that Sir David Beatty, in command, would have imitated Farragut, damned the torpedoes and gone ahead. In must be realized in all fairness that the torpedo warfare was very different from the kind that our own Farragut had to consider. Moreover, it should be understood that the British Admiral did not have much light for the pursuit and destruction of a fleet that was several miles distant and running away into the shades of night as fast as it could.

Dawn comes early in that latitude on June 1st. There was no sleep on the British fleet during the night, and, when the face of the sea could be surveyed, "visibility" was worse than on the preceding day; no German warship was in sight. Admiral Von Scheer had conducted a very clever fight—there is no other word for his extrication from disaster—and had made good his escape with his sound ships and his "lame ducks." During the night he had always been ready to attack with his light torpedo craft—that is to say, to fight rear-guard actions, which to a certain extent he did—but even his remaining destroyers were nowhere to be seen in the morning.

JELICOE'S REPUTATION

If Sir John Jellicoe obeyed orders—his friends say that his night tactics have never needed defense—his reputation should be cleared from the aspersion that he was too cautious when he had the Germans on the run and might have sent all their ships to the bottom. Of course, it will still be said that the British Admiral was supposed to use his discretion. The "damn the torpedoes" partisans will never forgive him for not going ahead, full steam, with every searchlight and gun in play. There can be no controversy about Sir David Beatty, however. In the spirit of Nelson he brought on a general action with great risk to his battle cruiser fleet, and from beginning to end his tactics were sound and the execution of them admirable. Generously Admiral Jellicoe gave the great fighter high praise—"He once more showed his fine qualities of gallant leadership, firm determination, and correct strategic insight."—New York Times.

A Missionary

Every man is a missionary, now and forever, for good or for evil, whether he intends or designs it or not.

Fairy Forests

I wonder if you've ever dreamed, In summer's noonday sleep, Of what the thyme and heather seemed To ladybirds that creep Like little crimson shimmering gems Between the tiny twisted stems Of fairy forests deep; And what it looks like as they pass Through jungles of the golden grass. —Alfred Noyes.

Perseverance

Perseverance is an element of success. If you only knock long enough and loud enough at the gate, you are sure to wake up somebody.—Longfellow.

Suffering Transmuted

Unhappiness is the hunger to get; happiness is the hunger to give. True happiness must ever have the tinge of sorrow outlived, the sense of pain softened by the mellowing years, the chastening of loss that in the wondrous mystery of time transmutes our suffering into love and sympathy with others.—William George Jordan.

AMERICA'S TRIBUTE



The Death of Pride

My heart was heavy, for its trust had been Abused, its kindness answered with foul wrong; So, turning gloomy from my fellowmen, One summer Sabbath day I strolled among The green mounds of the village burial place; Where, pondering how all human love and hate Find one sad level; and how soon or late, Wronged and wrongdoer, each with meekened face

And cold hands folded over a still heart, Pass the green threshold of our common grave, Whither all footsteps tend, whence none depart; Awed for myself, and pitying my race, Our common sorrow, like a mighty wave, Swept all my pride away, and trembling I forgave. —Whittier.

He who betrays another's secret because he has quarrelled with him was never worthy of the name of friend.

Sir Douglas Haig

Staunch and steady and true, Faithfully doing his part, The Power that moves and fills, and thrills, Springs from a loyal heart.

'Tis not aggressive aim, When he would scale the height; But steady flow, and onward go, From consciousness of right

He leads and at his call Comes super-human might, The foe is held, the day is saved, The Allies' cause is right.

Firm and steady and true, With calm and keen foresight, May England's future men, Like Haig, Firmly defend her Right. —Isabel Nicholson.

Speak the Truth

Speak the truth by all means; be bold and fearless in your rebuke of error, and in your keener rebuke of wrong doing; but be human, and loving, and gentle, and brotherly the while.—W. M. Punshon.

A breach of kindness on one side will not justify a breach of trust on the other.—Emerson.

Lloyd George

There's one who stands in the back-ground, Away from the shot and the shell; But his days are filled, and ever His efforts and energy tell.

His will and word go forward— It reaches to men and affairs, It rises to the occasion, It steadies, gives courage, and dares.

When waves of doubt or danger, Or foe threatens to overwhelm, Ever, the Nation's Captain Stands strong and firm at the helm.

Filled with a mighty purpose, With naught of self-interest at heart; The cause of Britain goes forward When men like Lloyd George play a part. —Isabel Nicholson.

Peace

Ring out the bells! The news swift-wing! All tyrants stand uncrowned today And Peace is King! And where all purple clothed sat armed might, Peace spreads her flowing robes of spotless white. No Royal robe like this through all the years By the people's blood, and tears.

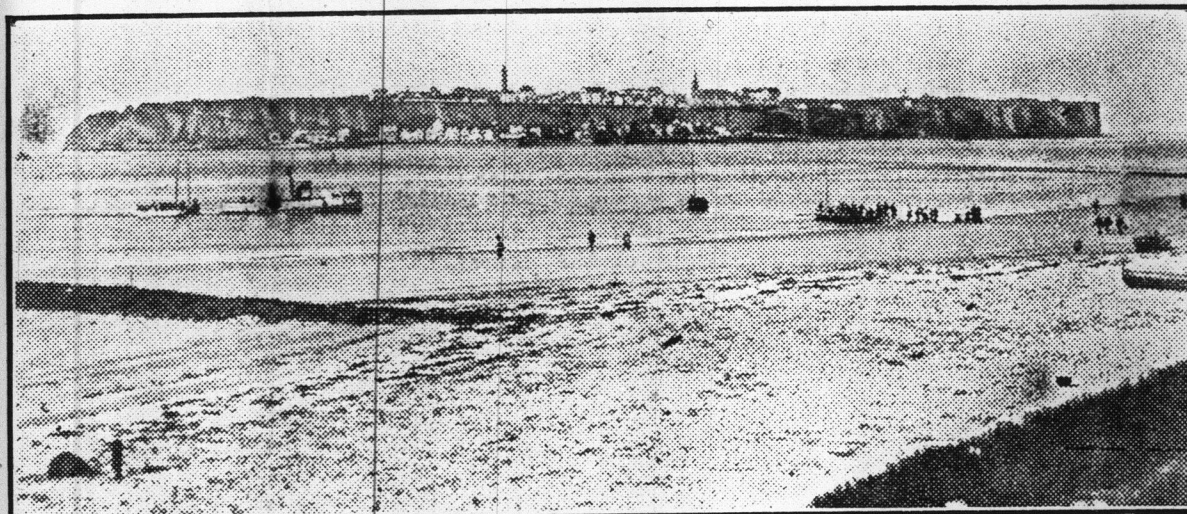
It stills the guns in Flanders And o'er the ocean wide, To sleeping cities comes the news And peaceful country-side. Above the bells wild ringing, Above the joy-mad cheers, Peace in our hearts is welling, Laughter akin to tears.

And above the wild, glad clamor, To those who hear away The echo of a voice that's still, God gave them peace today! For in the graves in Flanders, The slumber's long and sweet, Where the crosses sentinel their heads And the poppies deck their feet; They know they have not died in vain, Their spirits know release, Haply they know soul rest today, God grant them peace! Annie Bethune McDonald.

The Noblest Charities

The noblest charities, the best fruits of learning, the richest discoveries, the best institutions of law and justice, every greatest thing the world has seen, represents, more or less directly, the fruitfulness and creativeness of religion.—Horace Bushnell.

HELIGOLAND.



The Quitter

You quit! No other fact explains The paltry end of all your pains. You quit while other men pushed through And took what was your equal due With half a hundred goals in sight You gave up midway in the fight, One disappointment chilled your zeal. At one rebuff you turned on heel And gave your second wind no show. Life thrashed you with a single

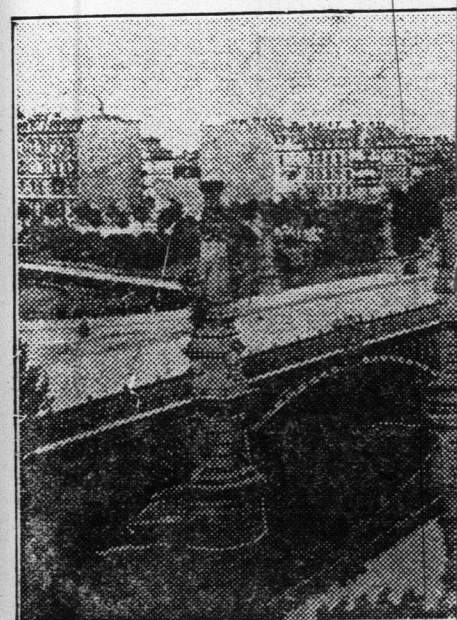
blow. How could you estimate the winnings Or count the score of unplayed innings?

Wealth

Carlyle says: "The wealth of a man is in the number of things which he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by."

life worth living. It is worth all it may cost in pride to keep on good terms with our fellows. Some day we shall wish more than we wish for anything on earth that we had the members of our own families together once more, so that we might be kind to them, and show them how dearly we loved them. 'Tis surely as we live that sad day come. Why not obtain that wish now?

Strassburg



Units

We see human heroism broken into units, and say, "This unit did little—might as well not have been."

But in this way we might break up a great army into units; in this way, we might break the sunlight into fragments, and think that this and the other might be cheaply and

ance.



Taking Our Share

Life it is as it is in armies: Each man shall bear his share of hardship for one. "Each man shall bear his burden." This is part of the discipline of and it only makes confusion if any refuse to take their share of hardship is an enemy of the wide distribution of the

BRITAIN'S DAY IN UNITED STATES.

SIDE BY SIDE - BRITANNIA!

