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HOUSELINE		STEAM ANCHORS

COLUMBIA and UNION JACK COPPER PAINT!

GRAPNELS	SQUID JIGGERS	WILMINGTON TAR
COD JIGGERS	INGOT TIN	PAINTS
SHEET TIN	PARCHMENT LOBSTER BAGS	NORWEGIAN JIGGERS
COPPER BAR	LINSEED OIL	CORK
BESH	FISH HOOKS	SOLDER
GALVANIZED RUDDER	SEINE LEADS	COAL TAR
BRACES	BAR LEAD	WILMINGTON PITCH

MOTOR BOAT ENGINE LUBRICATING OIL and GREASE

MOTOR BOAT STEERING	GALVANIZED ANCHORS, \$1.95	SPIRIT COMPASSES \$1.15
WHEELS, \$1.25 and \$1.70.	IGNITION BATTERIES	ROWSE CHOCKS
WRENCHES 45c. UP	PUMPS \$2.15 and \$3.00	ELITE BATTERY AMMETERS \$1.85

G. KNOWLING.

There has not been much complaint the last year or two in this direction. Any complaint in that regard is more as to the cooking. However, there has been great complaint as regards the accommodation.

Time was when logging camps were simply a few logs thrown together and covered over with felt. A stove was in the middle and the beds were made of lumber placed around in order to form bunks. No mattresses were provided.

Secured Improvement

Now, a few years ago, I took up this matter with Mr. Crowe, who employed thousands of men, and he agreed to put mattresses in the principle camps. I believe that this was done and every man provided with a mattress. At that time it was also agreed that a bath tub would be put in. It was found that did not work, because there was no warm water to be had and the men would not use cold water.

Now, the reason mattresses are not more generally used is because employees have found that they are no good after one season, as they are so dirty as to be unfit for use and have to be thrown away. If it is not to be expected that the employers want to provide new mattresses every season, because where a thousand or twelve hundred men are employed the expense would be very great.

Provides For Baths

The only thing to be done then is to keep the men clean, and it is provided in this Bill that bath tubs should be installed and hot water provided. Of course every man is not going to bath every night.

Now, I think every employer of labor should be satisfied with the provision of the Bill because it will have the effect of making the men contented and they will stay in the camps, and there will not be the trouble and dissatisfaction that formerly existed.

Their men will be in a healthy condition and will get their rest in the night and the next day will be able to do better work. There has been a certain amount of opposition to this Bill from some few of the employers and they have been making some objections.

Based On General Pay

Some objection will be made to the first section by some employers, but I do not think it will do them any injustice, for the wage named there is based on the wages that are paid as a general rule in the logging camps to-day.

In fact, Mr. Crowe has informed me that last year he paid \$1200.00 in bonuses alone. Experienced men are supposed to receive a dollar a day in Mr. Crowe's camps, while in other companies the men receive \$24.00 a month. In the A. N. D. Company's works the wages average from twenty to twenty-four dollars a month.

Baby Carriages, Go-Carts

G. KNOWLING has just received:

Folding Go-Carts Rubber Tyres, \$2.20 each.		Folding Go-Carts Upholstered Leather Cloth \$4.40 & \$6.35 each.
BABY CARRIAGES —Reed Body, Steel Tyres, \$8.00; Rubber Tyres, \$9.20.		English PATTERN CARRIAGES — \$16.50, \$19.25.
PULLMAN RUNABOUTS —Wood Body, \$13.75, \$16.50, \$18.85.		Summer Canopies and Frames for Baby Carriages.

G. KNOWLING. G. KNOWLING.

UNION MEMBERS DISCUSS THE ANTI-COMBINES BILL AND ITS SHORTCOMINGS.

Mr. Grimes—I rise Mr. Chairman, to support the principles of the Bill, as I think the time has arrived when some step should be taken towards regulating Combines and Monopolies.

We have all had experience of these combines in this country and how they have tended to increase the cost of living. The Rennie Baking Co. has been referred to in this connection. I remember when the Biscuit Combine was formed. At that time I was a clerk, and biscuits were selling at five cents a pound, and within a week from the time of the formation of the combine they went up to seven cents, a difference of two cents a pound.

Consumer Paid It

This showed very clearly that the four or five thousand dollars paid Rennie for closing down was being paid by the consumers of this article.

Reference was also made to the combines in connection with the sealing industry and the tobacco industry. The price of tobacco remained fairly steady in this country for fifteen or twenty years, but the moment the combine was formed we found that the price went up. I am informed on good authority that in some cases the price increased from 25 to 40 per cent. Well, if that is so, it shows the great need of this Bill.

Poor Man's Luxury

Now, a great many of the people who consume tobacco are poorer classes of this community. It is the poor man's luxury. I think the Government should investigate these matters and punish the guilty parties. That is the fault I find with this Bill, that it contains no penalty for anybody doing these things.

The Premier made reference to the increased cost of living in the United States and in England and in Canada. He said that it was due to a large extent to the increased cost of labor. I presume he meant that owing to

the labor organizations demanding higher wages it meant a higher cost in the production of an article.

Big Discrepancy

I read an article a short time ago which stated that the Commission appointed in England to investigate these matters had reported that while wages had increased 17 per cent., the article produced had increased 42 per cent., showing that while some increase in the price of the article was due to the increased cost of labor, the greater amount of the increase was due to the existence of Combines and Monopolies, which make it more difficult for people to live in this country.

I have much pleasure in supporting this Bill and I hope the outcome of it will be an investigation into the matters that help to increase the cost of living in this country. I hope the suggestion of the Leader of the Opposition will be adopted and that some sort of machinery will be put in that will make the measure effective.

Arouse Public Feeling

Mr. Coaker—Mr. Chairman, as the Government seems determined to put this Bill through as it stands, I may say that I have not the slightest doubt but if an investigation were conducted into any of these monopolies and these objectionable conditions were found to exist, a great deal of public opinion would be aroused over the fact that this Bill provides no penalty.

If the Government hold an investigation and find that a factory has been paid five or six thousand dollars for closing down and that the price of the article has been raised in consequence, there is going to be great indignation all over the country, if no steps are taken to punish the guilty parties.

Now the Premier has made a statement this afternoon about the amount of money lost in the crash. I admit that a lot of money was lost in the

Bank Crash, and that many large firms closed up at that time.

One's Loss, Another's Gain

Now we find in the North that although at the time of the Crash some large businesses went under, in some cases two or three smaller ones sprung up out of each of these larger businesses.

The foundation of Duder's failure was laid to a certain extent by men who were getting larger salaries, and out of these salaries they were able to start business immediately after the crash.

To-day in the North we have three large businesses worth half a million dollars that sprung up from the failure of Edwin Duder, Templeman of Bonavista started about twenty years ago. He was then doing a small business. If he is worth anything to-day he must be worth \$250,000. G. J. Carter, of Herring Neck, is a man who was servant at the time of the crash, and to-day he is worth \$200,000.

Due to Supply System

Now there have been a great many failures, but these failures were not all due to the supplying system. In many cases they were simply due to bad management. There is no firm in the country that goes more largely into the supplying business than the Ryans, and yet they are doing a sound and prosperous business.

The reason I mention this is because I do not want it understood from the Premier's speech that everyone engaged in the supplying business is losing money. I trust that the Government will see our position in connection with the Bill now under discussion.

We have asked that something in the nature of a penalty be inserted in the Bill. If the Government do not choose to do this the responsibility is theirs.

Logging Bill

Mr. Coaker—Mr. Speaker, the object of this Bill is to protect the men engaged in logging, and it deals with the wages, food and accommodation of these men.

Ever since the logging industry started there has been a lot of dissatisfaction as regards the accommodation and food in the lumber woods. There is quite an improvement nowadays as regards food.

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Now, the reason mattresses are not more generally used is because employees have found that they are no good after one season, as they are so dirty as to be unfit for use and have to be thrown away. If it is not to be expected that the employers want to provide new mattresses every season, because where a thousand or twelve hundred men are employed the expense would be very great.

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In fact, Mr. Crowe has informed me that last year he paid \$1200.00 in bonuses alone. Experienced men are supposed to receive a dollar a day in Mr. Crowe's camps, while in other companies the men receive \$24.00 a month. In the A. N. D. Company's works the wages average from twenty to twenty-four dollars a month.

If that is correct, and I know that it is correct, there is no hardship done by the minimum wage suggested by us for eighty cents a day only comes to \$20.00 a month. A man who receives \$24.00 a month has only to work twenty-five days during that month on an average.

Extra Expense Profitable

It is true that we shall add a little expense for improved accommodation and food, but the employers will not lose, but gain by this, because they will find at the end of the season that because the men are treated better they will be able to work better and give more returns for their wages.

In any case you cannot expect a man now to go into the lumbering camps for less than \$1.00 per day. If he goes there at all it is because he wishes to make some money to help his family over the winter and if he does not get at least \$1.00 per day what is the use of his going there at all?

It may be contended that many of the lumbermen are young men of seventeen or eighteen years of age, and that they are not worth as much as the men of twenty-five years of age and that, therefore, they do not expect to get as well paid.

Pay According to Worth

The Act will make a provision for this because we realize that an experienced man is worth more than the man who goes to the woods for the first time, and we say that the experienced man should receive not less than a dollar a day, and the inexperienced man not less than eighty cents a day.

Some of these young men have experience and that being so, they are entitled to receive at least a dollar a day, and this is only right for you cannot expect a strapping young chap who has had experience to work for eighty cents, while the man next to him gets a dollar although he may not be as good a worker.

Another objection which the men make is that sometimes they are promised \$24 a month, but when a man works for six weeks and perhaps gets a letter telling him to come home

he finds that he receives only \$21.00 or thereabouts. When he wants to leave before the season is over he always finds that some amount is held back or, in other words, he does not get the pay that he was promised he would get.

These are facts which hon. members can easily ascertain to be correct and that is why the provision is there.

Agreement Should Be Kept

Why should not a man receive what he was engaged for? He is told that he will receive \$24.00 or more, as the case may be, if he is worth it, but it is too often left to the boss of

the camp to say what he should get. We want to be fair in the matter and we do not want any man to be paid more than he is worth to the man who employs him. We do not want to give the men more than they can earn, but we do want to go as close as we possibly can to the right figure. In doing so, we must expect to meet opposition, and we must not expect to be lauded and praised by the employers.

However, we want only what is reasonable and fair and, while we do not want everything on our side, we do not want all these matters left entirely in the hands of the employers.

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READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Mutt Took the Necessary Precautions.-- By "Bud" Fisher

JEFF, JUST THINK, WE'RE RICH AGAIN! BETWEEN US WE HAVE \$25,000. JUST THINK OF IT! TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND REAL BUCKS.

WELL, THE FIRST THING TO DO IS TO PUT IT IN THE BANK AND—

TELEGRAM FOR YOUSE BOYS

FOR US?

IF IT'S FROM ROCKEFELLER, DON'T ANSWER IT.

OH, BUSS! JEFF, ITS FROM YOUR RICH UNCLE'S LAWYERS IN CALIFORNIA. IT SAYS YOU UNCLE JUST DIED AND LEFT YOU TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

THAT MAKES \$45,000 WE'VE GOT!

NOW THE FIRST THING TO DO IS—

NEVER MIND! YOU WAIT HERE A MINUTE. I KNOW WHAT'S THE FIRST THING TO DO.

HELLO! IS THIS MATTEWAN ASYAM? YAAS. THIS IS A MUTT TALKING. WE JUST GOT HOLD OF \$45,000 AND WERE GONNA SPEND IT SO WE WANT YOU TO TREAT US KINDLY WHEN WE LAND IN MATTEWAN.