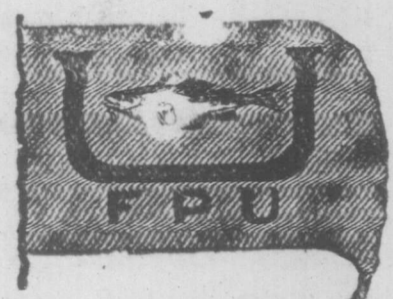


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(To Every Man His Own.)

**The Mail and Advocate**

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ST. JOHN'S Nfld., APRIL 20, 1915.

### Booming

THE complaint of the "Trade Review" that a certain section of the opposition press cannot admit that any good can come out of the Governmental Nazareth, is scarcely a reasonable one, in the view of the evil record of the Nazareth of which he speaks.

The "Review's" complaint is likely based on some of our remarks in connection with the big undertaking that the government organs tell us is going to be started at Bay of Islands.

We made so bold as to take the attitude of a doubting Thomas in regard to this big boom and lo, the Trade Review cries "stop it." If that paper will but stop it—stop its childish plaint, and examine into the matter carefully, it will see that however mistaken we might be—and we do not think we are—we have at any rate a very good foundation on which to rear and support a structure of misbelief.

The big fanfare of empty and baseless promises has sounded so often from the Morris trumpets that the clamour, that one time we simply took for music no longer can attract us, or give us any interest. Morris has played his tune too often, and fooled us so diligently that even should his cry of the boom! the boom! have the essence of truth in it, we are unbelievers, and who can blame us.

We like not the suddenness with which this latest big scheme has been sprung on our startled senses. Neither do we relish the fact that it comes with the opening of the legislature. It savors too much of the old bunco game, the confidence man's attempt to win our good graces, which roles Sir Edward Morris is so well qualified to play.

There is more than one suspicious fact in connection with the manner in which the government press makes the wonderful announcement. We fancy that the efforts of the purchased press have resulted in surrounding the whole pretty story with an atmosphere of suspicion.

The picture has too many high lights, too many colors, and it strikes us, that the imaginary concern has altogether too varied a programme, too many irons in the fire. And the Evening Herald has handled all the varied items, in the very varied programme in such a clumsy way, as to force the conviction that the story is a figment of a very active but wild and uncontrolled imagination. Whoever wrote the story as it appeared a few days ago, made a sad mess of it in the telling.

Even if we grant for the moment that such an undertaking as is mentioned were about to be inaugurated, we have yet some questions to ask.

What are the concessions in water powers, etc., which it is claimed those people are to have bringing to us as a people? What are

the great water powers worth, has anybody taken the trouble to ascertain?

Why have those men come here? What particular advantages have we to offer them, above what they may obtain in Canada? Are we giving them for nothing something for which the Canadian Government asks a big price?

What are the resources which those people are going to develop?

It seems to us that if such an undertaking is going to be started here, that it means, there is something being done for the interested ones, directly or indirectly that they cannot have done for them outside.

There are more water powers within three hundred miles of Montreal than in all Newfoundland, and also an abundance of limestone and pulp wood, unclaimed by any one except by the Canadian Government. Why then are those people coming here?

It is quite plain that the whole thing is either a big bluff, or if not a bluff then a big give away of our country's wealth.

One of our contemporaries says that as the Reid's are interested in the concern it is sufficiently bona fide. Now that very fact alone is enough to awaken our suspicions and to make us doubly wary and careful. For wherever the Reid's are there is sure to be something good, but not for Terra Nova.

### Unmasking The Hypocrite

THE remarks of The News this morning are unworthy of a man professing a life long devotion to temperance principles. Mr. Hickman has no other desire than to carry his measure for Prohibition. He has no wish to permit even beer to be imported or manufactured, nor have the temperance men in the Opposition Party. We all desire a clean cut brand of Prohibition. His proposals were intended to secure the support of men who considered they were entitled to some sort of a drink.

Would it not be a very easy matter to take the other step if the greater evil were crushed?

The News has only one desire, and that is to make temperance reform impossible, and solely because it cannot get clear of its low principled brand of politics which has demoralized the morals of the people during the last six years, even more than the curse of liquor has.

The Resolution to be proposed in the Legislature on Wednesday. The following is the Resolution: Be it resolved

(1) That the importation and sale of spirituous liquors and wines be prohibited—  
(2) That the manufacture in the Colony of spirituous liquors and wines be prohibited.

These resolutions are going to be moved for the consideration of the House, and it becomes a temperance advocate to start a campaign of criticism and insult the mover of the resolution before the question comes up. It shows up clearly the hypocrisy of some people who advocate the cause of temperance.

There is no provision made in the resolution for the sale of beers and ales and it is only a supposition on the part of Currie and Robinson that it is intended for ales and beers to be sold.

The proposer of the resolution is strong on Total Prohibition and had no other object in view, but left the matter open to be discussed on the floors of the House.

It is not necessary that the resolution shall carry as it reads. If Mr. Currie wants it added to it is his place to state what he considers in the interest of temperance on the floors of the Assembly and not try to give a black eye to the movement and endeavour to discourage those interested in the work.

As this is a matter that affects our race let hypocrisy, jealousy and political bias be put aside. The movement is not political as far as Mr. Hickman and the members of the Opposition are concerned. Each member is expected to speak and vote according to the dictates of his own conscience.

A man who claims to be a Prohibitionist, who would decline to support a proposal such as Mr. Hickman's and would support a delusion such as he suggests under the heading of Prohibition in Local Option Districts, is but proving what a man such a man is to any community.

Deception and self concealed party politics can be gleaned from every line of John Alexander Rob-

inson's effusion in to-day's News. The people who believed the man sincere and genuine will read his suggestions and criticisms with surprise.

No man desires Total Prohibition of ales, wines and liquors stronger than does Mr. Hickman, and his temperance friends on the Opposition side and when a sneaky man like The News' Editor can tangle up such a great issue with brewery owners and beer manufacturers as he does in his remarks of to-day he is no better than he ought to be. Then he attempts to frighten the people by stating an open falsehood, for he says that if Prohibition is carried by a vote in the House, so will Confederation.

Not so, John Alexander.

Confederation is something the people know little about and is not a political issue, but Prohibition has been for 50 years and 17 districts out of 18 have already declared in favor of Local Option, and the representatives have always had mandates to prohibit liquor but never had the courage to put such a mandate in force.

The key to Confederation is held by the F.P.U., and will be held by it, and as long as it holds the key, it will never be decided unless by the votes of the people. Only a thin-skinned hypocrite that is composed of outward pretences and bottomless principles would dare to advance such flimsy stuff in order to defeat proposals intended to prove a cure for the greatest curse that has overtaken mankind.

How long would Russia be a vodka consuming nation if John Alexander's idea were permitted to prevail in Russia?

Prohibition cannot injure any mortal, but it will benefit and bless thousands.

Why then should there be any hesitation on the part of a man who always professed to line up to temperance principles? The answer is: He never possessed such principles, and he being with out them is devoid of any other, and because he fancies Mr. Hickman's proposal would divert credit from Grabbalism, he is willing to allow the liquor demon to thrive.

This bluff of The News is now exposed and the people can form their own opinion of this man Robinson's principles and temperance ideals.

### The Question Of Prohibition

THE Public Temperance meeting held last night at the College Hall was largely attended and presided over by Dr. Curtis. Many members of the House of Assembly were present; Hon. John Harvey also showed his sympathy with the meeting by being present in the audience. Rev. Mr. Guy was the chief speaker, and he delivered a very fine address, showing the benefit that would result from Prohibition and dispelling many of the silly arguments heard so often against Prohibition by men with an axe to grind in the miseries of the temperate.

Mr. A. Soper proposed the resolution which committed the large gathering to stand by Prohibition, either by the short cut, as proposed by Mr. Hickman, or by the longer road in the shape of a plebiscite. Rev. Mr. Wilemarsh seconded the resolution, which was carried by the standing vote of all present with considerable enthusiasm.

Mrs. Pippy on behalf of the W.C.T.U. extended an invitation to all the women present to attend the demonstration and mass meeting which is to take place this afternoon, and also invited all the men to co-operate and attend if possible.

The meeting was one of the best temperance rallies witnessed at St. John's for many years and shows that a strong feeling in favor of temperance now exists in this city. Many of the friends of Prohibition believe the Government Caucus meeting which was held on Saturday to consider Mr. Hickman's proposal, decided to meet the resolutions with with counter proposals, as it was claimed by the chief speaker last night that the subject matter of the petitions presented last year was now being considered by the Government.

It is also reported that a Bill is being prepared by the Government to allow Local Option districts to vote in districts upon request by petition, for Prohibition in such districts. If this is so it is another of Sir Edward's pieces of bluff, for only a temperance fanatic would vote for such a piece of temperance deception. There can be no cutting out of the liquor supply from any district, no matter how strongly in favor of local option, until the stream is cut off at its source of supply. Total Prohibition is the only cure and any other proposal is intended solely to fool and delude the people. Let there be a clear and distinct vote in the House upon the issue

## Proceedings at the House of Assembly

Monday, April 19, 1915.  
The Speaker took the chair at 3.15 and petitions were again in order.

MR. TARGETT presented one from Winterton on the advisability of having a Sub-Collector appointed there.

MR. HALFYARD presented a petition from Islands Harbor, in the District of Fogo, asking that it be made a port of call for S.S. Fogota.

MR. MORINE presented a petition from the people of Badger's Quay and vicinity requesting that the S.S. Dundee should call at the public wharf at Valleyfield, and this petition was warmly supported by MR. WINSOR and the Minister of Fisheries, MR. PICCOTT.

MR. PARSONS presented a petition from Riverhead, Harbor Grace, asking for the sum of \$100 for a road there. This petition was supported by MR. PICCOTT.

MR. STONE presented a petition from the people of Crouse, in the vicinity of Conche, asking that it be made a port of call for the coastal steamer and was supported by MR. JENNINGS, also by MINISTER OF FISHERIES PICCOTT.

COLONIAL SECRETARY BENNETT presented a petition from the Goules and Petty Hr. on the question of trawls and was supported by his colleagues for St. John's West.

THE PREMIER, COLONIAL SECRETARY AND MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS tabled replies to previous questions by various members, as did also the MINISTER OF FISHERIES.

The Colonial Secretary, MR. BENNETT, laid on the table various reports.  
Notices of questions were tabled by Messrs. COAKER, JENNINGS, HALFYARD, STONE, WINSOR and KENT, all of which will appear elsewhere in this paper.

Before the "Order of the Day" was taken up MR. MORINE suggested the advisability of having a statement of our financial position before considering the Supply Bill in Committee to-morrow.

MR. CASHIN, replied that he felt sure when he brought in the estimate, he would be able to satisfy all concerned.

### Order of the Day.

House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sealing Fishery Bill. MR. PARSONS, Chairman.

The first section of the Bill was adopted, and on motion to adopt section 2 MR. COAKER asked if it was not the intention of the Prime Minister to send this Bill to a Select Committee, and the Premier replied that such was the intention after a preliminary discussion in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Coaker then commented on the various sections of the Bill, some of which were very acceptable, others were not because it would be impossible to carry them out.

He (Mr. Coaker) had some resolutions on the matter which the F.P.U. were bringing forth with reference to the food supplied on the ships that the Bill before them

of Prohibition, and Mr. Hickman should now insist upon securing that distinct and clear vote.

To tamper with this cause by de-luding the people with a Bill that will permit any district to vote for Prohibition only for a district, would be offering convincing proof of the unique ability of Morris and Squires in utilizing lawyer's brains to hoodwink the electorate in the form that has so often been successfully attempted in the past, but if attempted on this occasion will result in bestowing no pleasure upon the engineers.

Let all face this question manly—Do as Russian statesmen did—Handle the question bravely and without tinkering. France has not hesitated to follow the Russian example, and England has done more for temperance during the last three months than she did during the previous half century. Men, brave, courageous, possessing strong will-powers, are required to deal with such a monstrous curse, and if the Prohibition Resolution is defeated on Wednesday it will permit the public to separate the strong heroic man from the weaklings.

The man in the Assembly who votes for Prohibition, will be forever enrolled amongst our greatest men. For

did not touch on, and also clauses in the Bill to provide for men going in the wooden steamers being able to make a "time" voyage.

He instanced the trouble last year in this connection, and referring to the recent trouble in the case of the "Terra Nova" slated the Government for treating the strikers as they did, by trying them at Channel in an arbitrary manner, instead of bringing them on here and giving them a chance to defend themselves.

Mr. Coaker also referred to the disaster of last year, the Commission of Enquiry and its result, viz.—That in spite of all protests made Captain Kean had been allowed to go to the seal fishery this season.

He alluded to the disregard for the safety of the men exhibited by the masters of steamers at the seal fishery in ordering them out under most unfavorable circumstances, and in the case of Captain Kean ordering the 70 men out of his ship at that particular time; the only construction he could put upon it was that he (Captain Kean) was "insane" when he did it or he would never have acted as he did.

Referring to the petition which had been so largely signed, asking for Captain Kean's arrest, Mr. Coaker said that the petition was arranged spontaneously and without premeditation at the Spaulding's Bay Convention, and all the subscribers to the petition were cognizant of what the signing meant to them "No herths to the ice," "No supplies, etc."

And what after all was the result. Why it seemed very apparent to the common man that more consideration would be given to 10,000 scratches of cats' paws, and that laws were enacted for the provision of "cats and dogs" whilst 70 men should lose their lives and nobody be held responsible.

MR. HIGGINS felt tempted by the words of the hon. member for Twillingate, Mr. Coaker, to reply. Last year when the Sealing Bill was up for consideration he and Mr. Coaker had been sort of rivals.

The hon. member had, however, got a little ahead of him because of his trip to the icefields. He thought, however, that Mr. Coaker's remarks were scarcely fair to the Government. The Government had given the Sealing Bill every consideration last year, and no doubt it would get every consideration now.

We should not, said Mr. Higgins, be prejudiced in commenting on the Commission of Enquiry in connection with the great disaster of last year. The Government had done all they could, and it was not right that reference should be made by any member reflecting on the Commission and their actions, because accidents will happen, and must happen. If Providence ordained it, then we couldn't avoid it.

He hoped the Select Committee would take into consideration all the circumstances attached to the general welfare of the men engaged in the seal fishery in a fair and impartial manner, apart from

only strong men possessing a confidence grounded upon principles that will always defend right against wrong and place country first and always will be found ready to strangle an evil that requires no arguments to convince the most stupid, that it is the one tremendous curse of Christian civilization, responsible for more crime, misery and destruction to life than all other agencies of evil that exist. Premier Morris has now an opportunity to immortalize his name. Will he be equal to the occasion. It will not be sufficient for him to vote for the resolution himself, if he takes good care to see that others will vote against it. What is necessary is his influence with others.

There are men in the House who ought to consider this opportunity as sent by Providence for their own protection. Such men would strike a cruel blow at themselves, their homes and their families if they were weak enough to vote against all that is dear to them in life, and the only hope for their own uplifting.

May God move their hearts and enable them to raise themselves to that true sense of duty that now confronts them, and guide them into doing for themselves now what no other power in this country can accomplish.

the Commission of Enquiry, which was after all apart from the question.

Referring to the petition and the subscribers thereto, Mr. Higgins didn't question the possibility of the F.P.U. securing signatures asking for the arrest of any or all of the members of the House.

MR. JENNINGS took exception to the remarks of Mr. Higgins referring to the signing of the petition, and as Chairman of the Twillingate Council of the F.P.U., stated that no signatures could have been had in Twillingate without sufficient reason, and that those who had signed them did so, basing their opinion on the evidence furnished at the enquiry.

MR. HALFYARD didn't expect that the debate would take the form it had, but admitted that it was hard to avoid making reference to the said disaster of last year.

With regard to the signing of the petition that had not been done without careful thought on the part of the subscribers. He referred to errors, grave errors that might be committed. The Captain of the Stephano had been adjudged by a majority of the Commissioners as guilty of an error of judgment, and therefore should have been kept on shore. That was the chief reason for the signing of the petition. An officer of a regiment of soldiers if found guilty of grave errors of judgment would certainly lose his commission.

He disagreed with the hon. member, Mr. Higgins, as regards the signing of a petition by members of the F.P.U. for the arrest of anybody without just cause.

MR. PICCOTT wound up the discussion by making a capital speech. He had listened very attentively to all the speakers that preceded him. He did not wish to make any comment on the unfortunate disaster of last year but would confine his remarks to the Bill now before the House.

We must not expect to get a Bill perfect at once. The British Shipping Act which had been in force for so many years, had to be amended every year, and it was so with the Bill now before them.

The Minister spoke of the seal fishery when it was prosecuted by our forefathers in 30-ton boats, down to the present when we have 3000-ton steel dreadnoughts engaged in the business and he predicted in the near future the seal fishery being prosecuted by the aid of aeroplanes and even submarines.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the PREMIER, and Messrs. COAKER, MOULTON, YOUNG, WINSOR, JENNINGS and PICCOTT.

The Bill relating to the Sale of Codfish on the Labrador Coast passed the Committee stage with an amendment to section 5 and will be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Jennings' "Amended Sew Mill Act" passed its second reading and will come up for its third reading to-morrow.

The "Act respecting proceedings against the Crown by petition of right" was read a second time and goes to the Committee Stage to-morrow.

Progress was reported on the resolutions bearing on imposition of Duties on the Estates of deceased persons, and the Committee asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

Mr. Coaker's resolution bearing on affairs at the Penitentiary was adopted, the following being the Special Committee appointed to investigate matters and report thereon within 10 days: Messrs. KENT, LLOYD, BENNETT, DEVEREAUX and EMERSON.

Notices of Question were tabled by Messrs. MORINE, KENT and COAKER.

House adjourned, to meet on the morrow at 3.30 p.m.

### Notices of Questions

MR. COAKER—I beg to give notice that on to-morrow I shall ask the hon. col. secretary to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement showing:

- The amount paid out for relief from Oct 1st, 1914 to March 31st in each electoral district.
- The amount paid out by each Relieving Officer during the above period.
- The amount paid by each officer as casual relief.
- The amount paid as permanent relief.
- The amounts paid from the Public Charities vote by Relieving Officers in each electoral district during the fiscal year 1908-9 to 1913-4, and the per capita cost for these years for each district.

MR. COAKER—I beg leave to give notice that on to-morrow I shall ask the Hon. Minister of Finance to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement, with requisitions and vouchers, showing what monies were paid the Governor for travelling expenses from July 1st, 1914, to March 31st, 1915, out of the vote of \$4000 granted by the House at last winter's session.

MR. COAKER—I beg leave to give notice that on to-morrow I shall ask the Minister of Finance & Customs to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing what Customs receipts were paid at Glenwood from Jan'y, 1st., 1912, to March 31st, 1913, and if any, give dates when the same were received at St. John's.

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