

A BARGAIN
150 Sax
Corn Meal
at **\$1.85**
per sack.
J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUM CUIQUE"



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OUR POINT OF VIEW

Despotism

EVERYWHERE on the globe, wherever a British paper is published the valor of the allied soldiers is being sung, and we are continually being reminded of the cause for which they are fighting.

We are told that they are battling to uphold the right and to save the world from the grinding despot heel. Here in this country even petty despots themselves are loud in their acclaim for right and fair play for which they believe our soldiers are bleeding, whilst they themselves are committing deeds of violence against their fellow men, in the name of the law, and instances of this are legion. To the many and varying examples of petty tyranny we have no intention of turning for a theme, but we propose to select one, the latest effort of the tyrant brood, to crush the manhood of our long suffering country.

A few days ago we gave publicity to a letter that must have stirred the hearts of the struggling masses, and confirmed their resolve to fight this battle for individual liberty.

We now refer to that manly letter respecting the treatment meted out to the seafarers of the steamship Terra Nova.

That a law could be found on our statute books making punishable an quiet and peaceful insistence on their right, of a portion of any ship's crew such as that movement among the Terra Nova's crew, is an insult to twentieth century intelligence, and is a relic of a barbarous time when men were regarded as slaves who had no rights of their own.

We presume it was in the name of the law that those men were sent to jail, if so, it is about time that such a monstrous enactment be forever done away with.

To have sent men to jail because they insisted on a discontinuance of an unprofitable voyage is a crime against the spirit of the times, and we should blush for very shame that we have laws making it possible.

According to the story of the men, and we see no reason to doubt it, their captain had sacrificed all chances of the men getting any seals to make the trip profitable, and they made up their minds to come home.

They had other reasons too, which the stirring letter of J. Squires (spokesman for the strikers) sets forth, and why in the face of the quiet demeanor of the men and their plainly justifiable request, they have been found guilty of misdemeanor and sent to jail like felons is hard to fathom.

The treatment handed out to those brave men, is just an instance of what might happen did the powers of greed and oppression but get the upper hand and throttle the rising spirit which is spreading its uplifting influence through our masses.

Such petty acts of tyranny as this cannot but have one result, and that is to bind more closely together the bands which knit our fellow toilers together in the name

of freedom. The prison cell has no terrors for the man who is worth anything, and thousands in this country to-day are prepared to suffer imprisonment rather than relinquish their title to freedom.

The prison cell is a healthy spot for the nurture of the rising spirit of independence, and the more jailing the stronger grows the cause, for the cell is a fitting place in which to reflect, and the reflecting man is a danger to the tyrant and the sure destroyer of all tyranny.

"Lusitania"

THE Cunard Line's proud boast that they have never lost a passenger, has at last been dispelled, and it is now almost certain that by the sinking of the magnificent ship "Lusitania" several hundred human lives have been snuffed out.

No fault of the good ship, no fault of her commander or owners has resulted in this shattering of a worthy pride, but a German submarine's deadly torpedo must be held to account.

The ship of course entered waters that are known to be dangerous, and in this sense only might the owners feel some responsibility. Shipping has been warned from the danger zone, and if current reports be true, passengers by the Cunard received many admonitions of impending peril, before the ship set sail from New York on her fateful journey to Ireland.

The Lusitania was one of the largest ships ever put afloat. She registered 31,550 tons gross, and was launched in 1907.

Leaving New York on May 1st, she carried 1,388 passengers, among them being many noted persons.

Of these it is supposed 900 have been lost.

Some Illegal Payments

LAST September the Opposition Party decided to forego their sessional indemnity and the Government members did the same. The Premier intimated in the House that the officials of the House had decided also to forego their sessional salaries. This was done in order to aid the Colony in her hour of need.

We learn that Mr. Furlong has received \$400 from the Contingencies Vote, as payment for services in drafting the Death Duties and Stamp Bill. If this is so it means that he might just as well have taken his sessional salary as Solicitor of the House, for such work as drafting those Bills is properly the work of the Solicitor of the House.

The members and officials of the House gave their bit to aid the Colony last year, while the Governor so forgets the respect due his high office and the people of this Colony as to take \$2500 in monthly payments granted by the Legislature to cover travelling expenses and while about \$500 was expended as such and legally due, the proportion of the \$2500 for 10 months has been drawn illegally.

Never will a poor man again respect the man guilty of such an action. If a poor man took a barrel of flour from a store to feed his starving family he would be arrested and jailed for six months or longer, but a Governor can break a law he was called upon to respect and receive money illegally, equal to the value of 200 barrels of flour and be called a noble patriot by the Graball merchants organ.

The fact that Messrs. Kent, Lloyd and Morine stated from their places in Parliament that the Governor receiving this money had broken the law and was guilty of a breach of the Audit Act is all the people want to know about what sort of a gentleman now resides at Government House.

That a paper in this city or any country could be edited by a man dishonest and dishonorable enough to defend such an outrage is but another instance of what a power the devil has over some men, even when the world is engaged in fighting the Armageddon of Wars.

This paper is owned by fishermen who have to pay for all in this country, whose tea, sugar, flour, tobacco, rum, butter and every article of clothing, with every ounce of groceries used, is taxed to the tune of \$17 for every member of his family, and they consider that when a man is paid \$12,500 a year as salary, he could very well dispense with giving away to a temptation to pocket another \$2000, that did not belong to him—and when such deeds are committed against the common weal of the land—be he Governor or Judge—this paper will not hesitate to bring such wrong-

doing home to the guilty party.

Never since Governments were elected have any administration fallen as low in moral degeneracy as the one now in power, and there never was a bigger grabber of public monies than the gentleman who holds the strongest whip over the utterances of the Graball organs.

The fishermen from North, South, East and West will one day teach Morris whether he can unlawfully give away to a Governor \$2000 of their hard earned taxes and not receive his deserts.

Governor Davidson, we are sorry to say, does represent the King, but that gives him no right to take the hard earned taxes of the fishermen unlawfully and then ask them to overlook the wrong because he represents the King.

No man is expected to respect or honor what is dishonest, illegal, or dishonorable, and if a Governor is not honorable, honest and straight, it is his own fault, and if he does wrong willingly and knowingly, he must take the consequence of his misdoings.

This paper don't intend to attempt to please Graballs or Gratters, be they Judges, Premiers, Ministers of the Crown or Governors. No money can buy this paper; no influence can dictate to it; no man dare walk into our office and demand that such a line of conduct must be followed. The fishermen's dearest privilege today is the right they have to read their own paper, and to have the God-given privilege to publish to the world their own opinions and ideas, and to do so is to them the breath of life, and nothing but death will now deprive them of this blessing.

A Test Case

ON Tuesday the important case of L. Noseworthy vs. W. A. Munn—intended as a test case to secure a legal definition of what price is meant by the phrase "Current Price of Fish"—will come before the Supreme Court. Messrs. Morine and Kent appears for the plaintiff.

The case will be of great interest to Conception Bay, as it is claimed by the men that last year a combine fixed \$3.60 as the current price, after \$4.00 had been offered and many has been paid \$4.00 and some received \$4.30. The Court will be asked to decide whether \$3.60, \$4.00 or \$4.30 should be fixed as the current price. The fishermen claim that the current price has always been the highest price, while the exporters say it is the price fixed by a majority of the exporters.

The Bill passed by the House of Assembly this session, which is now being kicked about like a football in the Dumping Chamber, is intended to protect the interests of all concerned in the matter of fixing a price on an article that often cannot be valued for weeks after it has passed out of the hands of the sellers—the fishermen.

It is now generally understood that the Government wish the Bill to be killed because it came from the F.P.U., but that they dared not oppose it in the House of Assembly because of the opposition amongst the members of the Government representing Conception Bay Districts. The Government therefore allowed it to pass without opposition in the Lower House and passed on the word to its friends in the Upper House to kill the Bill, which they intend to do.

The fishermen of Conception Bay will therefore hold their members responsible for any harm that may come to the Bill in the Dumping Chamber, for if Morris wishes he can have it passed.

The Logging Bill is also receiving treatment similar to that meted out to it by the Dumping Chamber last year and it is likely to be ousted once more. This year's Bill is the outcome of the deliberations of a Select Committee of the Whole House and is a perfect and reasonable a measure as is possible to draft on such a matter.

Even Mr. Jennings' innocent amendment to the Saw Mills Act, which is intended principally to protect the areas reserved in Green Bay under the provision of last year's Act, has been before the Dumping Chamber for over two weeks but so far it has not been permitted to pass by those overlords and upstarts whom Morris have implemented in that useless Dumping Chamber.

Go ahead, gentlemen, oust the whole bunch and next year you will have three times as many more to oust, for every such action will but strengthen the hands of the people who have now about decided that the time has come to cut out this useless and ornamental branch of the Legislature.

Messrs. Coaker and Jennings Speak to the Logging Bill

Point Out Some Important Changes That Have Been Introduced Into Last Year's Bill—Logging Industry Growing in Importance, and Deserves Carefully Planned Regulations

APRIL 15, 1915.

MR. COAKER.—Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the hon. members of this House to several changes made in the Logging Bill of last year. Section 3 provides for a sleeping compartment and an eating compartment, and it does not make it necessary to have mattresses as was the case in last year's bill. By this section sleeping berths shall be subject to the approval of the Government Inspector.

Section 4 provides that any complaint against the inspectors for neglect of duty be signed by one hundred or more loggers. In last year's bill the number of signatures necessary was but fifty, but now the number has been made one hundred to eliminate the possibility of unfounded charges against any Inspector. All signatures moreover must be signed in the presence of a witness who shall prove the same by affidavit. This would make the inspector careful in the performance of his duties, and leave him to the tender mercies of the loggers in case of trouble. Section 8 of last year's bill has been completely cut out of this year's bill.

In section 12 of last year's bill it provided that all camps shall be covered with board, sheathed with felt and otherwise made watertight. In this year's bill this applies only to those camps that shall be constructed hereafter.

I have had protests from the companies about section 9. They say that last year the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company lost \$7,000 in expenses connected with the running of the Hospital and Doctors. The men they say are willing to pay 40 cents per month, and they are willing to keep and operate a Hospital if the men will contribute this much. As the men are willing, Mr. Speaker, I see no objection to inserting this section.

Section 10. Last year we overlooked the Government Inspectors. In this bill it is provided that should they be there a night or two the employers are to find them board and lodgings at their own expense; and also the representative of the men when such is requested.

Section 11 deals with the fines to be imposed for breaches of this bill. Of course, it is taken for granted that the employers so liable shall be warned and given notice that what they are doing is incorrect, for it would be unfair to have them committed without having received this; for example, if there should be fault found with the cooking, if such a thing occurred it would certainly be made right when reported.

An attempt is now being made to create a large industry on the West Coast. If that Company matures they are going to manufacture sulphite pulp, and they expect to handle 250,000 cords of pulpwood a day. To do this they will need 1,200 men. If they employ that number of men it will bring the total number that will be engaged in logging in Newfoundland up to 4,000. That will be a larger number of men than at present pros-ecute the seal fishery; and it is necessary for us to pass bills here providing for the health, accommodation and food of the men who go to the seal fishery for a month in the year, then it surely ought to be incumbent upon us to make provision for 4,000 men who go up in the woods and stay there for five months of the year. I believe that the time is coming when the fishermen who go up in the lumber woods must go with their minds made up to remain during the whole season, otherwise they will come out with very little money; and if the camps are comfortable, clean and tidy they will be able to do better work and give better satisfaction. Now, I hope that the bill will become law. If there is any information that is required by any hon. member when we are in Committee, I will be very glad to furnish it.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Mr. Coaker, the Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Employment of the Men Engaged in Logging" was read a second time, and it was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House on to-morrow.

Second Reading of the Bill "An Act to Amend 4 George 5th, Cap. 17, entitled "An Act in relation to Saw Mills."

JOHN HAS IT ALL RIGHT

There is a lot of hard work to be done, and if John Bull has the spirit of his forefathers in him, he will go on grubbing, but he will also do the work that is mapped out for him. If need be, he will cut the booze and hoist his country up a notch higher.—Providence Journal.

Mr. Kent's Able Speech On Administration of Local Affairs

Friday, April 16, 1915.

"An Act to amend the law respecting the Administration of Local Affairs."

MR. KENT.—Mr. Chairman. It is hardly to be expected that we can give mature criticism on the bill now before us at the present time. I feel bound to express my regret at what I consider a mistake, that this subject has not been brought down to more defined lines during the year, that has elapsed since the resolution was brought in here last year dealing with local affairs. However, I think it will be a much greater mistake for us to allow this present session to go by without some substantial effort being made on our part to reform in some measure the system by which is governed the local affairs of the Colony. For I do not think that the present system is a system at all. I am surprised that it has worked along for so many years. It has been a subject of universal complaint. For the money expended, the returns have been small. There seems no sense of responsibility in those controlling the expenditure, and I think that if a greater measure of local responsibility is adopted in the elective system, the results will be considerably better. There are several reasons making this important, one of the first of which is that if the people themselves in the localities affected by these local boards have control of their own affairs, they will take an interest in their affairs. This will totally annihilate the system of what are commonly called "family grants." Our system ought to be if possible so arranged that the management of local affairs should be entirely removed from political influence, by which I mean from being affected by the party politics then prevalent in the country.

I think these matters should be fully discussed in the House in order that the special committee which the Prime Minister is about to appoint should have the full benefit of our argument, which should develop the salient features and important details of the scheme, as I believe nothing else can, but the whole House, where we have the opinions of representatives from all over the country. We must at least evolve a measure which will be workable until a more lasting measure will be produced, and first of all I think we ought to adopt an election system whereby members of the Board should be elected by duly certified electors. As regards the actual working of this bill, I think it would considerably facilitate matters were the following method adopted; that there be two classes of settlements, large settlements and smaller settlements. If the smaller settlements so desire they can amalgamate with and come under the jurisdiction of the larger settlements. If they are not desirous of such cooperation they may be granted local boards or councils of their own. Now, of course a minimum size must be arrived at, and I would suggest that instead of a hundred electors as suggested in the Bill, that say, eighty electors might petition the Governor-in-Council, describing the area which they desire comprised under the jurisdiction of a Board and that, if that petition is signed by say 40 per cent. of the people in that area or district, the Governor-in-Council should issue a proclamation making that section an area; and if the petition is so signed it ought to be acted upon unless reasonable argument lies against it to the contrary. Take for instance the case of one large settlement with several smaller settlements under its proposed jurisdiction. In that case I do not think the petition ought to be acted upon unless signed by say fifty per cent. of the electors of the smaller area.

Then of course we have the difficulty of deciding the manner in which the election will take place. In default of proper machinery for this I would suggest, that a meeting of electors, of which due notice should have been given, should be arranged. This meeting should be presided over by a Justice of the Peace, or some person in authority. The candidates will then be elected in the usual way. It would be desirable that as far as possible these elections should be held at the same time.

or on the same day all over the country every second year, say in the month of January, so that the elective council will come into existence on the first of February of thereafter. This Mr. Chairman deals with what might be termed the larger settlements. This system might be found feasible throughout the country. I have not however had much opportunity of thinking these things out at great length.

A variety of matters of course will come under the jurisdiction of this Board such as questions in connection with roads and Marine affairs in their respective districts. I think also that questions relating to the keeping of dogs, should be placed under local control. Then, of course, there are other questions which we discussed last year here, such as the question of special grants and so forth, main line and others. These are subjects which would have to be considered in connection with each locality individually, for you will have to be acquainted with the conditions prevalent there before any thing definite can be decided upon.

Of course the question of special grants is different. These are intended to provide for special needs which arise during the year in every locality. Cases of exceptional necessity involving the allocation of extra money may be considered in the same way, but in any case, when the money is allotted, the responsibility of all disbursements should devolve on the shoulders of the representatives of each locality. In St. John's of course it is different, and I need not go into that. I merely offer these as suggestions, and my mind is open to argument on both sides. Many matters relative to the working out of the machinery relative to these affairs will have to be decided upon later. The Act of 1898 which was, I think, introduced by Mr. Morine solves many technical difficulties and likewise the later bills brought in by the Prime Minister will I think throw light on these questions. I have no fixed opinion on these matters and my mind is open on the whole subject, and I merely state the ideas I have evolved from general knowledge and the discussions on these points that I have had lately with various people for the purpose of getting such information and opinions as may assist me in the personal of this one thing that no fixed or everlasting form of local government can be settled during this present session. It is a matter that ought to be taken up seriously by the members interested during recess but I would suggest that this elective system be adopted as far as possible as soon as can be conveniently done. The total elimination of parties and politics will be the first step necessary for success and the results which are expected to accrue from its adoption, and then Mr. Speaker, I believe that we will at last begin to realize satisfactory returns for the time and money that these matters have involved, and immediate attention will be able to be given to the very unsatisfactory state of affairs prevalent at the present time.

Truth

Every man is not a proper champion for Truth, nor fit to take up the gauntlet in the cause of Verity; many, from the ignorance of these maxims, and an inconsiderate zeal unto Truth, have too rashly charged the troops of Error, and remain as trophies unto the Enemies of Truth; a man may be in as just possession of Truth, as of a city, and yet be forced to surrender; 'tis therefore far better to enjoy her with Peace, than to hazard her on a battle.—Sir T. Brown.

Classic Brevity

An English corporal who won the V.C. went home wounded and received a purse of £245 from the townspeople, a marble timepiece from the officers and men of a reserve regiment, and a cheque from an Irish or- ganization. "I did my best," he said in making a speech. "Bernadotte is proud of me, I am proud of Bernadotte, thank you."

NO WAR TALK IN SALOONS

The Attorney-General of Alberta has forbidden all "war talk" in the saloons of the province in the interests of public peace.