

## City Should Develop Mobile River Power.

LITERARY INSTITUTE OF OPEN-  
ION THAT ELECTRICITY IS  
NATURAL MONOPOLY.

The Municipality of St. John's should, through its City Council, develop the Mobile River powers, and light and heat, and supply power to the city. This is the opinion of Methodist College Literary Institute, which debated the subject at last night's session, and which was overheard by the reporter.

### SPEAKERS.

That the development of the Mobile River Water Power, now the property of the city, should be a Municipal enterprise. The speakers of the debate were:—affirmative, I. C. Morris, H. J. Russell and W. H. Peters (substitute); negative, Thos. Soper, P. J. Cowan and W. H. Pushie. In addition to the set speakers the following members took part from the floor of the Institute:—C. C. Pratt, A. E. Perkins, William White, Fred. Moore, J. H. Heider, A. E. Hayward, Jos. Soper and J. R. Smallwood.

### AFFIRMATIVE.

The affirmative speakers pointed out that under the City Charter Mobile River and watershed belonged to the city. The city could do with them anything it pleased. It could operate, sell, lease or lease. Seven years ago the City Council had had an expert named Mr. J. H. Heider come to this city and examine the Mobile River and watershed. For two years the hydro expert surveyed the river and his report was to the effect that the Mobile River had an average of very great intrinsic value, and that the city should develop the power to supply electricity to a city twice the size of St. John's, he reported.

The city should jealously guard the Mobile River, stated the affirmative. It is a valuable asset, one of the few possessed by the city. We should never part with it. There had been much of giving away natural resources, already. The City Council had just had done the municipality great good, and it was the duty of the present and future to jealously guard those rights. That, however, by the way. It was good sense and good policy for the council to develop the power supplied by the Mobile River and watershed. Electricity was a priceless boon to humanity, and every house in St. John's should have the privilege of that boon. This could only be done by supplying cheap electricity. The present company would not do that, because they could not get the water power. They had reached the limit of their power. The plan they had was capricious and greater power, and the city of this had to be added to the city's bills.

In a great many cities in Canada electricity was supplied by the municipality. For example: 275 towns in Ontario were supplied from the Niagara alone. In other cities in Canada the city had to take over the utilities because the private companies had let them run down. The city had to take over, and then they got a franchise, and then they had money to run, without extending and keeping the plant running. Then the city had to buy the plant, generally at an enormous price. The City Council could employ an expert hydro electric man to operate the plant, and if a private company did not operate a plant successfully so that the council in this way, a capital of a quarter of a million dollars could be raised to establish the plant, and then a sinking fund created by back the capital. In this way the city would be supplied with cheap power and more of it, and instead of paying from 12 to 15 cents a kilowatt hour as here now, an average of 5 cents as in Canada, could be reached.

### NEGATIVE.

The negative side was opposed to operating the enterprise, claiming that bungling and inefficiency would result if that were done, they said. Public authorities were notoriously incapable. Anyway, they said, where was the need for this? Was there not already an electric company supplying power to the city? It was said that they did not have enough power from their own plant and rivers. Then let the city make an arrangement whereby the city could connect up with Mobile River and be enabled to get the power. Then there would be the satisfaction necessary. The city would charge steeply for the right to make use of the power.

There was another feature about the matter of cost. Where was the money to be raised? The affirmative had spoken of a bond issue, but the negative doubted that this could be done. In any case, they thought, the cost would be much greater than the cost of the power. They said quarter of a million dollars, as computed by the expert who came down. But the negative speakers feared that before the city could raise the cost of the power would be much more than that. Take the case of the Hydro Commission, for example. Years ago when the commission had been appointed to report on the power of the Niagara River, it had been computed that about 100,000 tons of coal would be required to supply 275 towns. Might not this happen in our own case?

The negative side had another proposal to make about this water power. The city could rent or sell it to the present company, for one thing. Also, they could get the best expert opinion as to how much power was actually there, and then advertise to the world the fact, offering a lease to the company that would pay most for it.

## TO-DAY'S MESSAGES.

### MAGNANIMOUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. United States, Great Britain, Japan and France, as parties to the four power Pacific Treaty, have formally notified Portugal and the Netherlands that they are "firmly resolved" to respect the rights of those two nations in the Pacific, in the same way that the rights of the four principal powers are to be respected under the treaty.

### DIVERSITY OF SENTIMENT.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17. Michael Collins has received a telegram from Thomas Lyons, Secretary of the American Association for the recognition of the Irish republic, stigmatising as an unqualified falsehood the statement conveyed to Mr. Collins from Dr. Patrick M. Donovan of New York, in a message yesterday, that eighty-five per cent of the American Association supported a free state. Mr. Lyons declared that the National Executive, and all state conventions, have hitherto supported a republic. Collins has replied to this, by saying that it is evident, from numerous cablegrams, that the free state has immense support in the American Association, the President of which confirms Dr. Donovan.

### CRAIG MOVES AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 17. In moving the second reading of the Irish Free State Bill in the Commons yesterday, Winston Churchill laid stress on the necessity of giving effect to the treaty by clothing the Provisional Government with law powers, and enabling it to hold an election as soon as possible. Capt. Charles Craig, Leader of the Ulster Unionists, moved an amendment that the House decline to proceed with the second reading until the Government gave assurance that provision for the creation of the boundary commission should only take effect after any decision of the boundary commission should only take effect after approval of the Northern Parliament had been given. Captain Craig predicted that if the commission did anything more than make the most minute changes in the boundary, the inevitable result would be bloodshed and chaos. The ensuing debate turned largely on the boundary question. Attorney General Hewitt said the treaty laid it down that the wishes of the inhabitants should prevail as far as compatible with economic and other conditions, but threw little further light on the question. Unionist members distributed circulars repudiating the arguments in favour of the treaty, and recalling pledges given by Lloyd George to Ulster, and the provisions of the act of 1920.

### A STRONG PROTEST.

BELFAST, Feb. 17. The executive of Sinn Fein in Belfast have sent a telegram to Professor John McNeill, Speaker of Dail Eireann in Dublin as follows: "On behalf of religious and political minority in Belfast, forming 100,000 citizens, we protest against misleading and 'ring' statements contained in a telegram addressed by Craig (Sir James Craig) to the Premier of England, in which he states that recent murderous atrocities, to which our people have been subjected, were the outcome of raids in Tyrone and Fermanagh, and the affair at Clones station. We assert that it can be easily proved that our people were being murdered almost daily, for a week, before either of the occurrences mentioned. Furthermore, we are convinced that Craig deliberately made this misrepresentation for the purpose of excusing or justifying the cruel and cold blooded murders being inflicted on a minority in this city, on whose behalf we speak."

### Boxed Apples, Lemons, California Grapes at GLEESON'S.

Feb. 17.

## Weather and Ice Conditions.

Gander Bay—Northerly winds with light snow flurries.  
Springdale—Winds westerly; frosty and fine.  
Nipper's Harbour—Wind N.E. blowing strong breeze; snowing and cold.  
Little Bay Islands—Light snow-falls; wind northerly; Bay full of ice.

**Black Jersey Leggings, knee length. Ladies', reg. \$1.90. Now \$1.10. Misses', reg. \$1.50. Now \$1.00. Child's, reg. \$1.30. Now 85c. G. KNOWLING, LTD.**  
Feb. 16/21

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY VETERINARIANS.

## A Short Time Ago I Weighed Only 80 Pounds—I Now Weigh 112 Pounds and

## TANLAC

Is what built me up so wonderfully, says Mrs. Barbara Weber, 315 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco. She is but one of thousands similarly benefited.

If you are under weight, if your digestion is impaired, if you are weak and unable to enjoy life to the fullest measure, you should take Tanlac. At all good druggists.

## The Law and Lotteries.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—As several persons have been asking me how the action of certain bakers in putting tickets in some of their loaves constitutes a breach of the Lottery Act, I thought it well to write a few notes on the law relating to lotteries. Lotteries were allowed in England at one time. In fact, the Bank of England was once saved by a lottery. About the beginning, however, of the nineteenth century all lotteries were forbidden, except those run by the Government, and an end was put to these also about the year 1825. For many years lotteries were allowed in Newfoundland by permission of the Magistrate. All lotteries were, however, forbidden by an amendment passed at the beginning of the present century. The amendment was introduced by the late Hon. H. J. B. Woods. Last year a further amendment was made to the law permitting lotteries in certain cases.

### WHAT IS A LOTTERY.

Now, what is a lottery? In the first place, it is of the essence of a lottery that it must be decided by pure chance. In the second place, the lottery must be for a valuable consideration. Thirdly, the gains or losses of those who participate must be unequal. The form of the lottery does not matter, if the above conditions apply. By "pure chance" I mean that nobody shall exercise judgment or skill. If everyone, for instance, chooses freely the name of the ship which he thinks will arrive first, that would not constitute a lottery. Cutting cards for stakes would be a lottery. A game in which hands are dealt and the best poker hand wins the pool would be a lottery. If, however, the players bid on their hands, that would be an exercise of skill and judgment and would not be a lottery. Gambling does not always take the form of a lottery. Betting—whether legal as at the race course, or illegal as it is in England at the doors of a factory—is always gambling and never a lottery. The lottery must be for valuable consideration. If a party of young men decide, by tossing a coin whether they shall turn to the right or take the turning to the left when out for a walk, they do not participate in a lottery. Unequal gain is of the very essence of a lottery. I do not necessarily include the person running the lottery. I mean that there must be some who lose more or gain more than other ticket holders. If every person for the same expenditure gets the same number of coupons of the same value, that would not be a lottery even though the person selling the coupons—or the articles containing the coupons—should get a profit or advantage thereby. When I say advantage I include the advantage gained from the advertisement. An auction is not a lottery. In the first place, every one bidding is supposed to use his judgment when to stop. In the second place only one person can possibly lose or gain at an auction. In the third place, the person conducting the auction and those for whom he is acting, Lotteries may be of many forms, such as cards, dice, wheel of fortune, the drawing of the longest or shortest straw, and events such as the arrival of a steamer or the number of flies that will in a given time pitch on a lump of sugar. In Newfoundland there are two classes of lotteries, namely the legal and the illegal. Legal lotteries must fall within one of the following classes:—1. When the heirs of a deceased person or the owners of a joint property decide by lot who shall have first choice. 2. When the fishermen in any locality having lawfully marked out trap berths decide by lot as to the persons who shall set their traps in the different berths. 3. When a licence has been legally granted by a magistrate. All other lotteries are illegal.

### WHEN AUTHORITY APPROVES.

The Magistrate may licence any person to conduct a lottery provided that such person shall satisfy him that the lottery will be properly conducted and that the net proceeds will be devoted to a lawful purpose. The net proceeds are found by deducting from the value of the prizes, reasonable expenses and a reasonable commission from the gross takings. The Magistrate may make any reasonable condition he may see fit—such as the number and value of the tickets, the prizes, the commission, etc. The law ful purposes to which the net profits must all be devoted are those of an athletic, social, philanthropic, charitable or religious character. It is up to the Magistrate to decide whether a club is a bona fide one to the social purposes of which the net proceeds are to be devoted or simply an aggregation of persons who combine merely for the purpose of having a good time off the proceeds of the lottery. He has to decide whether the lottery exists for the sake of the club or the club exists for the sake of the lottery. Now it will be readily understood that a lottery run for the purpose of attracting custom or of advertising a person's goods would be to that person's gain or advantage. Further, it would be impossible to decide accurately how much that gain or advantage should be valued at. It would be impossible for a person conducting such a lottery to devote the exact proceeds of his gain or advantage to a charitable or other lawful purpose. The decision that such a scheme advertising constitutes a lottery rests on a case tried years ago in England and this case—Hunt vs. Williams—is cited in all the courts of the Empire and in those of the United States. Hunt, the appellant before the higher court, had been selling candy at a penny a package. Every package contained a real pennyworth of candy. In addition, some of the packages also contained a penny and some a half-penny. Thus every purchaser was not treated alike and the judges decided that this method of advertisement was a breach of the lottery law.

### THE MUTUAL FORM.

Now I have left to the last consideration of a particular class of lottery, namely the mutual one. By a mutual lottery I mean one in which all the money collected is paid out in prizes. It seems the least objectionable form of lottery. I am not prepared to say whether such a lottery would come under the clause relating to property owned by joint owners. If so, it would require no licence at all; but in that case it would be unlawful to give anyone a free ticket or to return him a percentage on the prize, or even to deduct the expenses. If it is desired to give the person running the lottery something for his trouble, the best thing, in my opinion, to do is to set aside some portion of the takings for charitable or other lawful purpose and then apply for licence. Both expenses and commission could then be deducted. Any ticket holder can sue the stakeholder in an illegal lottery for the actual amount he paid for his ticket; but he cannot sue after the prize money has been given to the winner unless he first notifies the stakeholder. In any case when the stakeholder is so notified he is responsible for the amount of the ticket. No one can sue for the prize. Anyone can withdraw from an illegal lottery at any time before or after the event, provided it is before the prize has been distributed, and he may get back all the money he put into the lottery, but no more. Anyone may sue a person who conducts an unlawful lottery and is entitled to half the fine. Advertising a lottery which is not lawful is an offence, and in some cases a newspaper item may amount to an advertisement. A person who cheats at a lottery, or at any game of chance, lawful or unlawful, may be indicted for obtaining money by a false pretence. Betting on a sure thing, though unportantlike, is not a breach of the law unless the bettor does or says something calculated to deceive. One of the stock arguments used by extremists is that what their opponents call a reasonable law will be no better observed than the extreme law. I think that the public should show them that they are wrong. In this way we shall do away with a lot of fanciful legislation. If some way could be devised to regulate lotteries for gain—that is, lotteries which give a profit to private individuals conducting them—there could be little objection to the lottery run by the bakers. Until then, we shall have to observe the law.

**Always Something New and Fresh at**  
**ELLIS & Co's,**  
LIMITED,  
203 WATER STREET.

Fresh Canadian Chicken.  
Fresh Canadian Turkeys.  
Fresh P. E. I. Fat Geese.  
Fresh Rabbits.

New Grape Fruit.  
Fresh Pears.  
Fresh Grapes.  
California Oranges.  
Tangerines.  
Red Grapes.  
Fresh Celery.  
Ripe Tomatoes.

## FRESH EGGS.

Swansdown Cake Flour.  
Rye Flour.  
Pancake Flour.  
Buckwheat Flour.  
Graham Flour.  
Paisley Flour.  
Potato Flour.  
Semolina.

## FRESH BLUE POINT OYSTERS.

Fresh Supply Eng. Biscuits.  
Shortbread.  
Fat-a-Cake.  
Fancy Cracknels.  
Custard Cream.  
Butter Puffs.  
Lemon Puff Creams.  
Cafe-au-lait.  
Macaroons.  
Ratafias.  
"Fortis" Bath Oliver Oatena.

**Try Our Own Ground Coffee**  
**Something Special.**

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Yours truly,  
WARWICK SMITH.

Feb. 17th, 1922.

**WEEK-END SPECIALS.**  
Go West for Bargains. Men's Pants, regular \$5.50 for \$2.95 a pair; also in Navy Blue Serge and Brown Tweeds from \$5.00 to \$10.50. See our window.  
THE WEST END BAZAAR.  
Feb. 17/21 51 Water St. West.

## Don't Fail To-Night.

Just as a reminder to those who wish to put in a couple of hours of real enjoyment and pleasure, we merely suggest that they buy tickets for the play "Billeted," which is being repeated at the Casino Theatre to-night. The object no less than the play itself should be sufficient attraction for all those who believe in the advantages of education, when applied to the orphans and Mount Cashel is an institution which deserves all the support that the public can give. So go and see "Billeted" to-night and help the cause.

## A Contradiction.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—We wish through the columns of your paper to contradict a statement in the "Evening Telegram" in January's issue where it says the Government bungled by sending the Prospero to Springdale for herring, as she got caught in the Bay by so doing or caught to that effect. We wish to say the Prospero went around Cape John to LaSalle, after taking every herring from Springdale, and we believe the Captain reported so in his report when he went round Cape John. Capt. Field did the best he could, and no man is exempt from making mistakes, not even the Editor of the "Sun." We write this as an explanation. Springdale was about as clear of ice as it would be in summer as far as hindering the Prospero goes when she last left this.

Yours truly,  
JUSTICE.

Springdale, Feb. 10, 1922.

## World's Wonder Liner.

Facts About a Floating Palace.

The population of a small town could be housed on board the world's wonder liner, the Majestic; for the vessel which is now nearing completion will be not only the largest afloat, but will outclass such monsters as the Olympic, Aquitania, and Mauretania. Her amazing size may be judged from the fact that she will be able to carry over 5,000 people, including 4,100 passengers. If roared alongside the famous Woolworth building, the largest in the world, she would over-top the giant spire by 164ft.

£100,000 For a Trip.

In every respect the Majestic will be a floating palace. Her tonnage is 55,000, or almost as great as that of the whole of the one hundred and thirty-two ships that composed the Spanish Armada. And the space occupied by her cabins, state-rooms, and engines is equal to that of four hundred detached villas of eight rooms apiece.

Even the highest class hotel will be surpassed by her magnificent appointments. Apart from the huge restaurant, lounge, and library, there will be a swimming bath, cafes, tennis courts, a flower conservatory, a ballroom, card rooms, and a winter garden and stages.

The swimming bath will contain more than one hundred and thirty tons of sea water; and there will also be Turkish and electric baths. Electric lighting will be employed throughout the great vessel. Lifts, which run from keel to boat deck, have been installed, and there is one in the engine-room for the use of the crew. An electric switchboard will control 15,000 lights and ventilating fans. There, too, there is a complete telephone installation.

It will be an expensive matter to run a liner of this size. The cost of a round trip, it is estimated, will be something like £100,000.

## Good Values in Groceries

The results of our recently announced reductions in the price of various commodities in the Grocery Department have been astonishing. Our patrons are specially impressed by the fact that the goods are fresh and new and in every way up to the high standard maintained at The Royal Stores—always.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Clever's Big Bath Toilet Soap, 28c. for 20c.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>Beechnut Pork &amp; Beans, per tin, 25c. for 18c.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>TIN FRUITS.</b><br>Rosedale Apricots, 50c. tin for .30c.<br>Rosedale Peaches, 50c. tin for .30c.<br>Rosedale Greengage Plums, 50c. tin for .30c.<br>Libby's Blackberries, 60c. tin for 30c.<br>Libby's Pineapple, Grated, 40c. tin for .30c.<br>Palm Tree Pineapple, Sliced, 45c. tin for .30c. | <b>CANNED FISH.</b><br>Alaska Salmon, 1's, tallins, 25c. tin for .15c.<br>Alaska Salmon, 1/2's, flat tins, 18c. for .10c.<br>Jack Tar Herrings in Tomato Sauce, 30c. tin for .18c.<br>Local Halibut, 1's, 35c. tin for .25c.<br>Local Cod Tongues, 1's, 35c. tin for .25c.<br>Local Salmon, 1's, 30c. tin for .27c. |
| <b>Loofah Bath Toilet Soap, per cake, 24c. for 18c.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>Libby's Cabbage, large tins. Reg. 20c. for 10c.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Turnvall's Apricot Jam, 1's, 55c. for .40c.<br>Turnvall's Greengage Jam, 1's, 55c. for .40c.<br>Sunkist Orange Jelly, 1's, 45c. for .30c.<br>Sunkist Grape Fruit Marmalade, 1's, 45c. for .30c.<br>Libby's Fruit Jelly, tumblers, 25c. for .20c.                                                   | Libby's Beet, 35c. tin for .28c.<br>Rex Tomato Sauce, 25c. bot. for .17c.<br>Choice Greece Sultanas, 32c. pkt. for .28c.<br>Orange Pekoe Tea, 50c. lb. for .40c.<br>Club House Baking Powder, 1/2's, 30c. for .25c.<br>Post Toasties, 20c. pkt. for .15c.                                                           |

**SPECIAL OFFER:**  
**Dr. Tibble's Vi-Cocoa. Reg. 45c. tin for .30c.**

## The Royal Stores, Ltd. Grocery Department

Careful readers will respond to these suggestions. **Milley's** Both quality and prices here appear for your patronage.

**NEW SCRIM**  
A host of dainty new designs awaits you in this collection of new Scrims, also Plain White, and all only **19c. yard.**

**NEW TOWELS**  
**White Turkish Hand Towels, 25c. and 30c. each.**  
**White Turkish Bath Towels, that are soft and good size, 50c., 55c., 65c. and 90c. each.**

**OUR HOSE VALUES**  
Have created much favourable comment. See them in our window.

|                                                                               |                                                            |                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>LADIES' HEATHER MIXTURE HOSE,</b><br>already popular,<br><b>35c. pair.</b> | <b>EXTRA HEAVY FLEECE LINED HOSE,</b><br><b>55c. pair.</b> | <b>LADIES' WINTER WEIGHT FLEECE LINED HOSE,</b><br>only <b>30c. pair.</b><br>3 pairs for 85c. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**SILK HOSE**  
Ladies' All Silk Hose in colors Cordovan, Fawn, Grey, Navy, White and Black. Special Value, **65c. pair.**

Ladies' All Silk Hose in colors Cordovan, Fawn, Grey and Black; exceedingly cheap, only **50c. pair.**

**FUR TAMS Now 1.49**  
Regular Price \$2.70.  
See them in our window. These have already created a sensation at this price.

## MILLEY'S

For each voyage at least 150,000 pounds of meat, 55,000 pounds of fish, 70,000 pounds of flour, and 16,000 pounds of sugar will be required. In addition, the larder must include about 120,000 pounds of potatoes, 10,000 pounds of butter, 6,000 pounds of tea and coffee, 80,000 eggs, 5,000 gallons of milk, and an amazing amount of poultry, vegetables, fruit and wines. There will be eight separate kitchens with seventy cooks, twenty-five bakers, and fifteen butchers, while "kosher" kitchens for Jewish travellers will be available.

The new liner, despite her great bulk, will be one of the fastest vessels afloat. Her gigantic engines are capable of driving her through the water at a speed of about twenty-six knots (thirty miles) an hour, while in the course of a voyage she will use about 5,700 tons of oil.

A Former German Vessel.  
The greatest difficulty in sailing the ship will be experienced when entering port. From twelve to twenty tugs will be required to get her berthed safely in New York Harbor.

The Majestic is one of the vessels which were taken over from the Germans. She was built in 1914, was named the Bismarck, and was bought from the Government by the White Star Line for something like a million pounds.

When she sails from Plymouth to New York next April she will be under the command of Sir Bortram Hayes, whose career has been as romantic as that of the great liner he will control. At present in charge of the Olympic, he was born at Birkenhead and went to sea at the age of sixteen on board a sailing barque.

**Floral Tributes to the Departed.**  
Nothing so nice as Flowers in time of sorrow. We can supply Wreaths and Crosses on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction. We will endeavour to meet the humblest purse. "Say it with Flowers."  
**VALLEY NURSERY.**  
Box 894, St. John's.  
Telephone 124. **Tessier Brothers.**