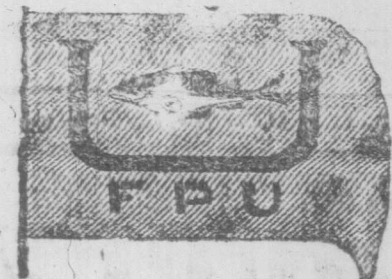


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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., APRIL 27, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Fox Cases

YESTERDAY Judge Knight heard the case against Percy and H. D. Reid re the purchase of foxes in the close season and the Judge dismissed the cases. Who expected any other action? Who would believe now that there is one law for Reid and his agents and another for other offenders against the Game Laws?

Percy went to Lewisporte and interviewed one of these men and made a bargain to buy those foxes long before the close season ended. Why did the Game Board employ Charlie Hunt to prosecute? Why was Inspector Sullivan allowed to act for the Crown? This is another scandal and the end is not yet.

The Fishery Bill

THE members of Upper House are mostly fish buyers and they are endeavoring to kill the Labrador Fish Current Price Bill which unanimously passed the Lower House ten days ago. The Bill received the support of the Government in the Lower House and if it is passed by the Senate it will be because the Government supporters will vote against it. If the Government wished it could pass the Bill in the Upper House.

Messrs. Piccott, Parsons, Young, Woodford, Kennedy and Goodison should use their influence to get the Premier to back the Bill, for if it doesn't pass the fishermen will hold the Premier responsible. It will be an indication of what the Country is to expect from the Upper House in the future when dealing with matters that tend to give the Underdogs a half a chance. Let the Upper House destroy that Bill if it will.

We have determined to work to destroy that useless Chamber and every popular Bill it destroys that tends to improve the poor man's condition will but strengthen our hands in the great battle that will have to be fought to abolish that useless Chamber in a year or two. We desire to see the Upper House handled without gloves and no thing they could do just now would ensure that treatment better than the turning down of this great effort made by Mr. Morine and the House of Assembly to do something to straighten out the knots in the Labrador price outrage.

Conception Bay is watching this matter closely. The electors have petitioned for the measure and it came from a Convention of Labrador fishermen that met at Spaniard's Bay and Coley's Point last Winter. Some 5000 fishermen asked for this measure. Of course they are Underdogs, and the members of the Upper House who are opposing the Bill are fish buyers whom Morris placed in the Upper House since the F.P.U. was formed—placed them there in order to kill measures that would secure a square deal for the fishermen.

Go ahead, gentlemen, if that Bill is killed by you, Morris will answer for it, and so will the Morris members representing Conception Bay District.

The Wilson Deal

TO-MORROW the House of Assembly will take up the consideration of the resolutions conforming to the agreement made by the Government with the so-called Wilson interests, which affects the rights of the Colony over an area of some 18,000 square miles of the richest portion of the Island.

The areas concerned include all the large water powers in the Colony, all the copper bearing areas. The Gander limits include the only Phosphate bearing areas in the Colony and the crooked and twisting limits described in the agreement regarding the Gander is caused by the fact that those limits take in areas known to possess great mineral possibilities, and as nothing of any value is left out of the Wilson Deal, they were included in the map in order to grab the valuable areas that abound on the head of the Gander Lake.

The people will find it difficult to grasp the full intent and meaning of the Deal. If it becomes law as it stands now, it will enable Wilson and Reid to control the whole interior from the Bay of Islands to Bonne Bay, from Bonne Bay to White Bay, from White Bay to Green Bay, from Green Bay to Gander Bay, from Gander Bay to Gambo, and from Red Indian Lake to Fortune Bay.

The only valuable timber, mineral and agricultural areas are enclosed in their concessions and the only water powers in the Colony will be theirs. With the interests of Wilson and the Reid Nfld. Co. combined, no man, no company, no settler, will own a single right that the Wilson interests cannot dispute in all that area above named which is equal to over 18,000 square miles or nearly half of the whole of Newfoundland.

To-morrow one of the greatest discussions ever heard on the floors of the House of Assembly will be started and unless the Government will agree to protect and safeguard the peoples' heritage in a manner that will be acceptable to the Opposition Party, the discussion will be prolonged and the issue will likely become as important a matter as that of Confederation. For this Wilson Deal will mean Confederation so far as the interior of this Colony is concerned, and even worse, for under Confederation we may still possess the Crown Lands and minerals, and water powers, but under this Wilson Deal, they all pass into private hands, and in return we get a shadow which amounts to an expenditure under all headings of \$5,000,000 in seven years, and even then there may be no industry on the Humber.

A Word of Caution

IN our editorial remarks of yesterday we spoke of the losses that have accrued to this Country through the giving away of our priceless natural resources, and instanced Bell Island as one of the biggest things ever abducted by any government or country. We gave away Bell Island, because we knew nothing of its potential value. We gave it away because our Mines Department has never done its duty towards the country.

Years ago we should have had a proper estimate of the value of that hemlock deposit made, in accordance with up-to-date sensible methods. We know now what our "Sleepy Hollow" sojourn has cost, let us take the lesson to heart, and apply ourselves to business methods in the conduct of our public affairs. Let us be very careful about giving away natural rights. The country is today face to face with another proposition wherein certain big gridders are seeking big concessions, and it behooves us to go very slowly.

Before anything is done let us understand what those demands of capitalists involve. Let us understand thoroughly what it is we are asked to give away. Let us place ourselves in a position to be able to estimate the value of those waterpowers, etc., that we are asked to assign.

It does not follow that because Mr. Wilson is associated with the undertaking or that the Reids are involved in it that it means well that a great deal more is being claimed for Mr. Wilson than he has a right to, and as for the Reids well we know what they are when it comes to a grab. Let us be careful, and then there can be no regrets. And let us remember we are but the custodians of our country, for future generations.

Mr. Coaker Speaks To the Logging Bill at Its Second Reading

Tells of Conditions in Logging Camps --Says Bill is Most Reasonable as Well as Most Important

SECOND reading of Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Employment of the Men Engaged in Logging."

MR. COAKER—Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of this Bill I do not intend to delay the House with any lengthy remarks. This Bill is very much like the one presented last year that passed through this chamber with one or two slight alterations. Last year's Bill provided that each man should be supplied with a mattress. That clause has been taken out, and we are leaving the matter of beds to the discretion of the Government Inspector, who was to be appointed under the 4th Section of last year's Bill. I do that because I find that the employers are anxious to do all they can to fit sleeping bunks as comfortably as possible, and I think it better to leave that to the Government Inspector.

Another thing I discovered while visiting the camps, and that is that mattresses were provided in several camps, but at the end of the season they had to be thrown away. They could not be used again. The system of employing men in the camps was such that it would be unsanitary to keep mattresses there. One crew would come in October and leave at the end of December. Another crew would come then and stay until February. Then another lot would come. The same bed would be used by three men in succession. That was a matter which last year caused some friction amongst employees.

The Anglo-Nfld. Development Company have agreed with me to provide a canvas bottom in the bunks. If they do that, all the trouble and discomfort will be removed. At the present time there is trouble similar to that in regard to the sealing steamers. The bottoms of the beds are formed of rough lumber. The men put down green boughs.

The A.N.D. Co. provide a canvas covering, on which the men can put material, either hay or spruce tops or birch bark, which they can always get around the camps. Then when a man leaves, he leaves the covering, and the next man coming along can make a new bedding for himself. This covering is taken from the camps at the end of the season and washed, so that it is used again next season.

There is also an alteration in Section 4. The Section now gives ten days after any complaint is made by the Inspector before any action is taken. Last year's Act provided that the Inspector should complain, and if there was no remedy of it, he could take action. Now, 10 days are given before action is taken.

The "Standard" On Prohibition

ONE of the most important debates that ever took place in the House of Assembly was that of Wednesday last when Mr. Hickman introduced his resolutions to prohibit the importation and manufacture in the Island of wines and spirituous liquors. From some remarks he made, we judge he was prepared to include in the prohibition beer and other malt liquors, which it was in our opinion a serious mistake to have omitted.

The Government members and several of the Liberal members opposed the resolution on the ground that the House had "no mandate from the people," and the Premier announced that the Government was resolved to bring down a bill to enable the people to say yes or no. Re-which intimates let us say in passing that we think it would have only been fair to the House and the great subject before it to have produced a bill or to have given the members enough understanding of the terms of the bill to guide them in voting yea or nay.

The clause about a minimum wage was taken out last year, and it can stay out.

All the other clauses are exactly similar to the Act of last year. I do not think there is anything in this Bill that employers can object to. It is very clear and very reasonable. When we consider that there are such a large number of men engaged in logging, we must come to the conclusion that it is important to have the industry properly run. These companies have made it a permanent industry. They intend to go on from year to year cutting logs, and so they must see that it is to their own benefit to make the men comfortable. The men are more content than ever, and are getting more used to the business.

They find the food is improving, accommodation is improving, and there is an improvement in the camps throughout the past twelve months. Many of the camps built since last year have been fitted as laid down in this Bill. They have put in board flooring and board roofs. No one could complain of the food that I found in the camps at Badger.

I held a meeting there one night, and asked the men if they had any complaints. Some of the bosses were there. One or two thought they should have some change from beans at breakfast. It was a continuous feast of beans. If they could get potatoes it would be a change, and the Companies are going to give the men fish and potatoes for breakfast. Some men thought they could get a little cheese for tea.

The Companies are doing all in their power to make the men content, because they will not be able to get the men to do the work unless they make the camps comfortable.

They get a good wage. The men are promised \$25 a month, but many get \$28. Some men who go up with a promise of \$28 get only 24 because they are a little slack. There were very few complaints, and they are not having as much trouble as in the past.

I do not want to have any friction between the Companies and the men. They are doing their best to help the men out. But the men are of opinion that the Legislature should take the matter up and something should be done.

We found tremendous feeling at Council meetings against the Upper House in not passing this measure. I hope we won't have any trouble this year. The members of the Upper House ought to realize that if we do not send a measure up from this House unless there is some cause for it, we know the situation, and we do not introduce a measure unless we realize its necessity.

It seems hard for members to be asked to vote against resolutions such as for instance, the one Mr. Coaker afterwards moved stating definitely what liquors were to be prohibited, and in favor of a measure whose terms were unknown.

However that may be, Mr. Coaker placed something definite before the House in moving an amendment to Mr. Hickman's resolution—asking the Government to introduce a bill to prohibit the importation and manufacture of all intoxicants including beer and other malt liquors the terms of which were to be laid down before the people during this year, and if approved of brought into force on July 1st, next year.

The amendment when put was lost, the Government Party voting against it, the whole Opposition with the exception of Mr. Clift who was absent, voting in favor of it. Mr. Hickman's was then put and lost.

A word or two is all that we have space for of the remarks we have written. We think the Legislature has practically given the Country a mandate (if such is needed) by a state of public temperance sentiment ripe enough to afford reasonable ground for belief that a Prohibition Act is Cap-

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

MONDAY, April 26th, 1915.

Speaker took the chair at 3.20 p.m.
MINISTER OF FISHERIES PICCOTT presented petitions from fishermen of Trinity and "Conception" Bays referring to the trawl fishery on Labrador. These petitions were supported by his colleagues Messrs. Young and Parsons.

MR. MORINE gave notice several questions.

MR. PICCOTT tabled replies to previous questions.

THE PRIME MINISTER replied to several of Mr. Morine's questions relating to the Newfoundland Products Corporation, and others were deferred.

MR. PICCOTT tabled report of Select Committee on the Seal Fishery Bill, and on the motion to receive this report, Mr. Morine suggested the advisability of sending it back to Select Committee for further consideration pending the decision of the Court in connection with the sealing cases now before the Magistrate. The report was adopted and comes before Committee of the Whole tomorrow.

THE PREMIER laid on the table a report in connection with the labour to be employed at Bay of Islands by the Newfoundland Products Corporation.

Order of The Day
The Speaker left the chair and House went into Committee of the Whole on Supply, Mr. Parsons chairman.

Nothing was done however, the question of supply being again deferred till the morrow.

The resolutions bearing on stamp duties and second reading of Bill dealing with the management of the General Hospital were also deferred till tomorrow, and this exhausted the Order of the Day.

MR. COAKER presented report of Select Committee on the Loggers Bill which was adopted and comes before Committee of the Whole on the morrow.

COLONIAL SECRETARY BENNETT tabled report of the Municipal Council.

Notices of Questions were tabled by Messrs. Morine, Coaker, Clift, Abbott, Halfyard and Grimes.

House adjourned at 3.55 till the morrow at 3 p.m.

Notice of Question

(1)—MR. MORINE—To ask the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister to lay upon the table of the House (1) A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Newfoundland Products Corporation, Limited; (2) A copy of all agreements which have been filed between the said Company and the persons or Companies who have agreed to transfer water powers or lands to the Company; (3) A statement showing the names of holders of land or water rights within the drainage area of the Humber River, showing the area of the water rights; (4) A similar statement in relation to the drainage area of the Hamilton River and Hamilton Inlet; (5) A statement showing the amount of capital stock which has been pledged or allocated by the said Company which has been issued to date for cash; (6) Any report made to the Government by persons acting on its behalf with relation to the water powers in the Humber drainage area, or in the area on the East Coast of the Colony referred to by Sec. 1 of the Agreement between the Government and the said Company; (7) Also for a statement giving the name of any person or Company who hold lands or water rights in the drainage area of the Humber River.

able of Enforcement, and it might therefore have proceeded with a Bill at once.

Referendums entail delay and expense. It seems to us exceeding desirable that in those times of the Empire's struggle for existence, of high prices for food, clothing and fuel, of want of employment and distress and poverty—that is exceedingly desirable to stop the yearly waste of the \$750,000 to \$1,250,000 worst that wasted every year in strong drink, and we deprecate the delay and expense incident to referendum.

But if the Assembly won't move without a mandate, the sooner it is obtained the better, and we trust all those that laid so much stress on getting the people's sanction to Prohibition will be amongst the foremost in urging on them the great blessings that all thoughtful men must acknowledge flow from the banishment of strong drink. Harbor Grace Standard, April 23, 1915.

age area on the East Coast referred to in Sec. 1 of the aforesaid Agreement, showing the area of lands and the location of the rights held by each; (8) For a similar statement in relation to the Hamilton River and the North West River, on the Coast of Labrador.

(2)—MR. MORINE—To ask the Minister of Public Works if a special grant was given in 1913 to one Abram Hobbs, of Keels; if so, has it been expended, and for the returns; and for copy of all correspondence re the same.

(3)—MR. MORINE—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary what salary is paid the telephone operator at Keels.

(4)—MR. TARGETT—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement showing for what the following amounts were paid T. Bonita for, in connection with Cape Breton wharf, as tabulated previously: \$650, \$1,650, \$1,500.

(5)—MR. ABBOTT—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House, a statement of grants, other than local, expended in Bonaville District for the year 1914 to date, and to whom paid.

(6)—MR. GRIMES—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House copies of the returns for the following amounts expended by B. J. St. John on Conception Hr. Main Works (Hr. Main District): \$25.00 and \$12.50; also, for a copy of returns of \$486 expended by Thos. Bonita at the same place, and also for a copy of returns of \$650 expended by Wm. Kennedy at the same place.

Mr. Stone Asks Information Respecting Cable Laying To Woods Island, Exploits, and Flat Islands, Placentia

WEDNESDAY, April 14, '15

MR. STONE—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary the following questions in relation to the Postal Telegraph Department:—(a) In relation to Woods Island Cable: (1) Who were the owners of the schooner Garfield hired by the Government in 1910 to lay the Woods Island and Bonne Bay cables? (2) Did the \$20 per day hire cover all expenses for schooner's crew, and food for persons engaged in laying the cable over and above the schooner's crew? (3) Was there any provisions or other supplies used on board the schooner during the time she was under hire to the Government which were charged to or paid therefor, and to whom paid? (4) Besides Superintendent Stott who were the men employed by the Government in the laying of the Woods Island and Bonne Bay cables (exclusive of schooner Garfield's crew)? (5) What amounts were paid them and what service did they give? (6) Give the actual cost of Woods Island Cable and the Bonne Bay Cable, separately. (7) Under expenses of Bonne Bay and Woods Island Cables as tabulated last April the following amounts appear: D. Stott, \$64.00; A. Read, \$77.00; A. Wheeler, \$20.00; M. E. Boland, \$103.00; A. B. Harding, \$15.00; P. Hagerty, \$14.00; W. Scams, \$50.00; J. Doyle, \$9.10. For what services were each of these amounts paid, and who is A. Read against whose name \$77.00 appears?

(b) In relation to Exploits Cable:—Under heading of Expenses, Exploits Cable tabled last session, the following amounts appear:—(1) 15 men at \$3.00, total, \$45.00. (2) 15 men at \$3.00, total, \$45.00. Were these men paid at the rate of \$3.00 per day? If not, give rate per day paid? (3) How many hours were the men employed as help laying the Exploits Cable actually engaged at the work? (4) Time employed at repairs or re-laying; (5) average rate per hour for time actually engaged at such work. (6) D. Stott, \$97.01. For what was this amount paid? (7) George Velch, \$61.65. For what was this amount paid? (8) Frank Roberts, \$105.00. For what was this amount paid. Frank Roberts, \$275.00 for hire of schooner. Did this amount include all expenses for schooner and men engaged at cable while on board? (9) How many days was Frank Roberts' schooner employed? (10) How much per day hire? (11) N.P. Pine & Pulp Co. hire S. J. Exploits, \$125.00. How many days engaged and rate per day? Did the charter cover all expenses for crew and men engaged at cable? (12) For what was supplied for Roberts' schooner and for the S.S. Exploits paid for by the Government? If so, give particulars and amounts so paid? (13) How much per day over and above train, steamer or other conveyance was allowed to Superintendent Stott while laying or doing other work at Exploits Cable? (14) What amount per day was paid George Velch for board and lodging while engaged at Exploits Cable? (15) How much per day was allowed John Doyle for board and lodging while engaged at Exploits Cable? (16) In relation to Flat Island, Placentia Bay Cable, (1)—James Dibbon, schrs. Rose May, \$110.00. Give the following particulars:—(a) How many days engaged? (b) rate per day? (c) did the charter cover all expenses for crew and men engaged at cable laying? (d) did any employees of the Postal live on board the schrs. Rose May or take meals on board while engaged at cable laying? (e) D. Stott, \$50.00; John Doyle, \$18.00. (f) What portion of that \$50.00 was paid D. Stott for board and lodging? What portion for travelling expenses by train and other conveyance? (g) What portion of \$18.00 was paid John Doyle for board and lodging, and what amount for travelling expenses by train or other conveyance?

Reply To Mr. Stone, April 14, 1915

(a) Woods Island Cable.

1. John Barry was paid for schooner "Garfield" \$20.00 per day which covered all expenses.

2. No provisions were charged to the schooner.

3. John Doyle was employed as helper.

4. He was paid \$3.00 for expenses.

5. Proportion of cost Banded Exploits Cable \$471.62, Woods Island \$1971.01.

6. D. Stott \$64.00 for expenses; A. Read, \$77.00, two cable houses and expenses; A. Wheeler, \$20.00, land at site of cable landing Frenchman's Cove; M. Boland, \$103.00, hire of motor boat; A. B. Harding \$15.00, securing cable spare pieces buried; P. Hagerty, \$14.00, cable boxes; W. Scams \$50.00 handling cable in St. John's; Mr. A. Reid is operator at Exploits.

(b) Exploits Cable.

1. 13 men (names given 1914 statement) were paid \$5.00 each (not \$3.00) total \$65.00.

2. 16 men (names given 1914 statement) were paid \$3.00 each, total \$48.00 they were not paid \$3.00 per day.

3. A.B.C. Men were paid on basis of \$1.50 per day and overtime.

4. D. Stott was paid \$97.01 for travelling expenses from 29th June to 21st July including two round trips.