

## The Best Bread is Ayre's

### This Date in History.

MARCH 6th.

Days Past—64. To Come—300.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING born 1809. An invalid early in life, her health gave chronic anxiety till her marriage to Robert Browning, when she gained a fresh lease of life, and in her loved Florence, died in 1861, after a frail life prolonged to the 56th year by the power of love and happiness. She was England's greatest woman-poet.

CHAS. F. BROWNE, better known as Artemus Ward, lecturer and humorist, died 1875.

Mark how there still has run, woven from above, thro' thy life's darkest web, the golden thread of love.

—French.

## Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - Proprietor  
W. F. LLOYD, - - - - Editor

THURSDAY, March 6, 1913.

## Notes and Comments.

Mr. John R. Bennett, in moving for a Select Committee yesterday, in the Assembly, said of Sir R. Williams: "He had not alone performed his duties with much skill, but had made himself acquainted with the lives of the people throughout the Colony by frequent visits among them and earned for himself the love and esteem of everyone."

To show how Sir Ralph appreciated the love and esteem which the people of this Colony bestowed on him, we draw the attention of our readers to the letter of a correspondent who was a passenger with the Governor on his trip to the Old Country.

Speaking of the Boers, he (Sir Ralph) said "they were the dirtiest people on the face of the globe." AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS C A M E NEXT!

What do you think of that for a man who "earned for himself the love and esteem of everyone"? Is it not rather hard on the people of this Colony to have such insults hurled at them by a man who had not been here for the highest position in the public life of the Colony, being Administrator of the Government, Colonial Secretary for 12 or 14 years, held a seat in the Assembly for a number of years, and when he had passed to the other chamber (the Legislative Council) his distinguished services were still at the disposal of the country which he loved so well. The other two gentlemen were remembered more for their identification with the official and commercial interests of the Colony than with legislative matters. Mr. Seymour's legislative career was comparatively brief, but all, irrespective of party recognized in him a useful member and one interested in everything concerning the welfare of the country. Mr. Duff's life had been given rather to the development of the business and commercial affairs of the country, and his success in commerce will stand as a monument to him in time to come. All three represented three different phases of our life. Mr. Duff represented the politician and journalistic features. Mr. Seymour the official and judicial, and Mr. Duff his business interests. They also represented the three stocks from which our people had sprung—the Irish, English and Scotch. It was fitting then that the House should give this expression of sympathy and he agreed to accept the Resolutions so feelingly introduced by the Premier.

The Resolutions were also supported by Mr. Parsons in a speech breathing the sorrow he felt for all those who had been in the life of his friend and colleague, Mr. Seymour.

## Governor Williams and Newfoundland.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir—To make an item for your paper you are free to state that Sir Ralph Williams deliberately insulted every Newfoundland at dinner the first day after we left St. John's. Speaking of the Boers, he remarked that "they were the dirtiest people on the face of the globe, Newfoundlanders coming next!" He also spoke during the voyage very disparagingly of Judge Emerson and Mr. George Shea. I could tell you more about his conduct but will reserve it till later; at any rate we are not always "entertaining angels" in such people as the Williams's. Imagine him summoning the chief steward just as we were all seated at dinner one evening and "going for him" in anything but gentlemanly language, because the said steward refused to allow smoking in the saloon. Imagine how pleasant it would be for the ladies if every present acted similarly; of course Miss Dean wouldn't object as she reeked off her cigarette with the best of them.

I sent my usual letter which I hope you'll find interesting. Being in business I didn't like to include the above; but not a man on board resented it.

Yours truly,

PASSENGER.

London, Feb. 12, 1913.

## Our Boys Abroad.

At the Winter Sports, held at Luchon, Pyrenees, the challenge cup for boys sleighing presented by the President of the Republic, was won by the English team captained by Leonard A. Edens. This team was made up from members of the Prince's Hockey Club, of London, and the Ice Palace, of Manchester. They also played a game of hockey at the Ice Palace in Paris, defeating a Belgian team by two goals to one. Edens scoring one of the goals for his team. Bob Sleighting Team—KILLICK, Carr, Herbert, and Edens. They won 3 runs out of 5.

# Beginning of the End!

## OPENING OF HOUSE YESTERDAY

### Large Number of People Present, Attracted by

### the New Governor and Beautiful Weather.

# KENT SCORES THE GOV'T.

## Amid General Applause—Govern-

## ment Speakers Fail to Arouse

## Any Enthusiasm.

When the Governor's speech had been read by the Speaker, the Rt. Hon. the Premier rose and referred in touching terms to the loss the Legislature and country had sustained in the demise of the venerable Sir Edward Dalton Shea, Judge Seymour and Mr. Duff, of Carbonear. He at some length sketched the public career of each, descanted upon their virtues as public men and citizens, and proposed resolutions of sympathy to be tendered to the bereaved ones who mourn the honoured dead.

Mr. Kent seconded the resolutions proposed by the Premier, and doing so felt sure he expressed the full feelings of every member of the House when he told of the sincere regret felt at the departure of each of the three gentlemen named from the midst of their compeers since last the Assembly met in the legislative session. Sir Edward Shea occupied a more prominent position in public life than the other two gentlemen, being identified with the Legislature of the Colony and public affairs since the inauguration of Responsible Government down to the day of his death, a few months since. He had held the highest position in the public life of the Colony, being Administrator of the Government, Colonial Secretary for 12 or 14 years, held a seat in the Assembly for a number of years, and when he had passed to the other chamber (the Legislative Council) his distinguished services were still at the disposal of the country which he loved so well. The other two gentlemen were remembered more for their identification with the official and commercial interests of the Colony than with legislative matters. Mr. Seymour's legislative career was comparatively brief, but all, irrespective of party recognized in him a useful member and one interested in everything concerning the welfare of the country. Mr. Duff's life had been given rather to the development of the business and commercial affairs of the country, and his success in commerce will stand as a monument to him in time to come. All three represented three different phases of our life. Mr. Duff represented the politician and journalistic features. Mr. Seymour the official and judicial, and Mr. Duff his business interests. They also represented the three stocks from which our people had sprung—the Irish, English and Scotch. It was fitting then that the House should give this expression of sympathy and he agreed to accept the Resolutions so feelingly introduced by the Premier.

The Resolutions were also supported by Mr. Parsons in a speech breathing the sorrow he felt for all those who had been in the life of his friend and colleague, Mr. Seymour.

Mr. Bennett proposed that a Committee be appointed to draft the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. He eloquently dwelt on the good qualities of ex-Governor Williams, who he said, had fulfilled the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the people of the Colony, and told with what regret Sir Ralph severed his connections with Newfoundland. He dwelt on his efforts to help every good work, how he visited the working classes and fishermen to see for himself how they lived; dwelt on the discomforts he had in travelling, but fortunately did not hear the remark of a citizen spectator, while once, that one could not succumb quickly to the hardships to be encountered in a "hooker" like the Piona. Mr. Bennett also referred in complimentary terms to our new Governor, Mr. Davidson whose excellent reputation preceded him here and who stands high in the official life of Great Britain. He congratulated him on the message from His Majesty the King which had been read and also congratulated the Government on the speech which he held in the House of Commons. In 4 years the country had made great strides in the development of its resources; great undertakings had been thoroughly carried out. He held up to admiration Sir Edward's Manifesto of four years ago with its tone of optimism, with the faith he had in the ability of the country to bring to fruition its

promises and despite the opinions of skeptics men now realized he had made good. He thought the branch railways were the limit in progression (many in fact assert that veritably they are "the limit"), but the Government would go further and remit taxes which no other Government had the ability to approach. The taxes were taken off tea, sugar, pork and corned and other meats, but Mr. Bennett did not say why it was that this was done only at the expiration of four years and on the eve of a general election. The announcement did not "bring down the House" to use a well known phrase, the applause of the galleries was very "plano" and the great "coup" fell as flat as the Picnic Party will in 1913. He was sorry the Leader of the Opposition was not present to see what view he would take of this unprecedented feat of the remission of \$35,000 in duties which, however, the speaker said should be made up in some way and of course all know who will do the "making up"—the unfortunate taxpayer as usual. He eulogized the branch railways, the old age pensions, which with the addition of this year's \$66 will cover every old man of over 75 years in the country, and he expressed the assertion of the Opposition that the \$50 was a pauper dose. This was returning to the fishermen some of the taxes they had paid at a time of life when it would do them more good. "The expectation of life," as the insurance people would say, is not premising at 75 or even 70, and the poor old worn out fisherman cannot expect to enjoy the pittance long. The provision to allocate monies for marine casualties was also applauded, and when dogfish and glue factories will be working overtime, the jam and collar factories, "two blades grass," "sheep on the South Side Hill" and "Mackinac Cod," of history fame will be killed at \$50,000 per case, and made some great "cracks" about the Government's expenditure for Education which was more for four years than any previous Government had done, and the scheme for night schools would be of incalculable benefit to young men. He referred to the benefits to be derived from the placing of Consular agents in foreign countries to represent Newfoundland, but this is nothing new as the Opposition press advocated that the Government should do so. He referred to the Imperial Defence Movement and the attitude of the Government towards it, waxed enthusiastic over the great surpluses of the Government but forgot to say that Grand Falls, Bell Island, Bishop's Falls and the increased price of fish were the principal contributing factors to these excess funds and not to any merit possessed by a Government noted amongst bad governments for extravagance. He also referred to public works, the paper and pulp industries worth \$3,000,000, (made possible by the wise state-ship of Sir Robert Bond) the royalties on Bell Island ore, and eulogized our hospital and its conveniences notwithstanding the fact that some of the poor patients must sleep on the floor and the accommodation is so circumscribed that many must wait weeks to be admitted. The Lunatic and Poor Asylums, the latter "the saddest place in Newfoundland," was referred to as the price of fish and brought forward a hardy annual and called it a new discovery, viz. another market for our fish in the United States. Coal boring, agriculture and some other important matters were omitted in the litany of great things, and the speech ended with the usual platitudes flattering the Government.

Mr. Squires followed in a brief address, practically speaking, going over the same ground as Mr. Bennett and paying a tribute to the memory of his deceased friend Mr. Seymour.

That the mantle of the honoured leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, has fallen on capable shoulders was well demonstrated yesterday when the floor was taken by the leader pro tem, Mr. Kent, who literally tore the Government's vaunted performances into shreds and incidentally brought down the galleries. He began by congratulating the mover and seconder of the Address in Reply. The Speech from the Throne was always interesting and instructive, the Government had their own fixed ideas on the matters contained therein, but fortunately all do not see eye to eye with them, and it was to the interest of the country that such should be. They were beginning the last session of the Legislature and it afforded him great pleasure to welcome on behalf of the Opposition party His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Davidson to our shores. He took him to be a man of more than ordinary ability and one who would know his duty towards the people of the Colony, and was prepared to perform that duty. He regretted the absence of Sir Robert Bond from the House and his leading place on the opposition benches. He would be detained in England but expressed the hope before he (Sir Robert) left he would be in the House before the close of the session, and they would welcome his ripe judgment and experience in the discussion of public matters. He felt sure Sir Robert would like to be back this session, not whether he was or not he would come back victorious next fall, and when the chamber met again would replace it, and would grasp the salient features which punctuated it. In the first place the speech loudly proclaims a reduction in taxation. He felt sure that the Government would be pleased to have the taxes which bore so heavily upon them lightened, but he was afraid that in the present instance the reduction came at the hour and time in the existence of the Government which would be looked upon as a death-bed repentance. The resources of the country were good and he was pointed out to the Government session after session that the increases they were enjoying each year were such that instead of squandering and wasting them in extravagance they should be spent by reduction of taxation. They were heaping up on one hand burdens which will remain permanent and lasting taxes on the people and cutting off sources of taxation which were legitimate objects of taxation but which they could not appeal to in order to meet a departure such as that proposed in the speech. The Government regarded the Bell Island ore export tax as a great triumph but it was a triumph of the wrong way, as they were tied up for ten years during which time the could not put a further lot of tax upon them. The fisherman farmer and laborer would be as usual levied on for taxes when they were required, but Bell Island's tax could not be increased for ten years. It came. The problem of the branch railways had formed the greatest and most prominent feature of discussion in the House for the past four years and he thought the country was becoming more and more convinced every year that the contracts which were the basis of those branch railways were almost ruinous to the country. Of the five branches, coal glue enterprise and he thought he might venture an objection, which he had made before in the House and that was to the method in vogue of legislating by contract, which created an improper monopoly. It was evidently intended in this case to subsidize some company of which Mr. Kent knew nothing until he saw the details of the project. The proper way to encourage such an industry was not to contract with any particular company but to hold out encouragement to local capitalists to participate in such industry. The whole fishery was all in-

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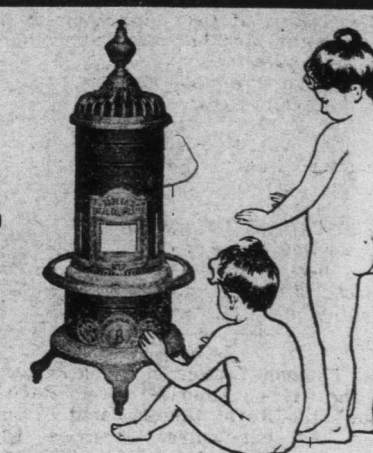
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as much before fully equipped and ready and handed over to the final control of the contractor. When a Government which squanders millions of dollars comes down to the reduction of taxation they must go somewhere else to get the money to all the heavier.

In the old age pension he (Mr. Kent) contended that this scheme of the Government's could not be rightly called an old age pension. That is a reward for merit which men could claim knowing that it was theirs by right and justice. The proper designation for this scheme is an assistance to the aged poor, and any person reading the application forms that an applicant had to sign would be convinced that this was the object, not the granting of an old age pension. A man applying for it should show what were his means of support, who he depended upon for it, every applicant should be vouched for by four sponsors. It was given a fallacious title and the Government knew it. He heartily concurred in the Government's Relief Fund for the relatives of those lost at sea but regretted that they did not extend the operations of the fund to cover those who met with accidents in mines, in logging and lumbering enterprises, where risks to life and limb were great and growing every year. Factories claimed their quota also and it is a pity the provisions of the Act would not be applied to those who lost life or suffer accidents ashore. He, however, heartily welcomed the provision for the benefit of those "who go down to the sea in ships." He next referred to the dog fish factory and glue enterprise and he thought he might venture an objection, which he had made before in the House and that was to the method in vogue of legislating by contract, which created an improper monopoly. It was evidently intended in this case to subsidize some company of which Mr. Kent knew nothing until he saw the details of the project. The proper way to encourage such an industry was not to contract with any particular company but to hold out encouragement to local capitalists to participate in such industry. The whole fishery was all in-

vested in by local capital and to-day some factories are running and paying well. Mr. Kent also roundly scored the train and mail service the past 12 months and demanded that the Assembly take cognizance of it. The whole business public were loudly complaining. He did not know what the details of the scheme for Consular agencies were and was glad to see the Government were moving in the matter for it certainly was time they did. He was glad to see the Government establishing continuation schools. Mr. Bennett had said that it was the proud boast of the Government that they had granted more money for education in four years than any preceding government; as a matter of gross amount that statement might be true, but relatively and taking into consideration the amount of Revenue at the disposal of the Government it was not true, and he would show how it was not true. Take the amount of increase in the Education Grant compared with increase of Revenue at the disposal of the Government from 1904 to 1908. The increase was from 7.01 to 3.06 per cent. or an increase of 2.05 during these four years. The increase from 1908 to 1912 was from 3.06 to 3.26 or .20 of an increase which is not 1 per cent. The relative increase of the Education Grant compared with the increase of Revenue for 1913 was but 5.09 per cent. The relative increase for the 4 years previous has been greater than the past four years. The question of Imperial Defence mentioned in the speech was a great problem confronting the Empire. It was how to provide efficiently for the defence of the scattered possessions of the Empire. Newfoundland had been doing her best in the matter in the past and he (Mr. Kent) had expected a more definite pronouncement on this important matter than the House had received. Ever since 1909 the Premier had been attending Imperial Conferences but during his four years of office he had made no statement as to what part he took in these or what part was expected of Newfoundland, except that we had the grave statement of the Premier in the public press of England that we could man a whole fleet of Dreadnoughts. As regards the re-

duction in taxation he thought that the previous government in their reductions compared favourably with any government preceding or coming after it, when the position of the Government at the time of taking office was considered. A few days before taking the reins of power the then Minister of Finance told the country that unless we sold our railway to Reids for \$1,000,000 the country would become bankrupt. Within 3 or 4 years the Liberal Government led by Sir Robert Bond had reversed this condition and ushered in prosperity where poverty ruled. In 1908-9 there was a deficit, but he, Mr. Kent, would not take responsibility for that year's liquidation, for the present administration is as responsible for that year's deficit as the Bond Government. Every year but that supply was provided and the large sum of \$500,000 placed to the credit of the Colony. The three last years the Bond Ministry was in power great improvements were effected, more lighthouses built than ever before and when it is enquired into the previous government, though not having anything like the funds spent more for lighthouses and kindred utilities than the present Government. The present Government have not done any constructive legislation during their term.

The revenues have increased but they could not point to the measure of public usefulness which came from these increases of Revenue. The Harmsworth and Reid works were there before they came into power; also Bell Island Mines and the fisheries and they can not point to one feature in their whole policy notwithstanding their extravagant promises to the fishermen.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE gave notice of bills relating to the future security of moneys entrusted to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to an agreement with the Marconi Company, and to the consolidation of the election Act.

House adjourned till 3 p.m. to-day.

**Campbell's Milk Shakes**  
are delicious.—Jan 27