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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JAN. 21, 1914.

BONAVISTA MEETING

The News of yesterday publishes an editorial referring to Bonavista political meetings, which apparently is written by one of the defeated candidates.

The reason the Union candidates did not meet the grab-all candidates at joint meeting, was because of the protest of the Union Council, which considered that any such proceeding would mean a riot.

The Union at Greenspond refused to consent to any proposal making towards a joint meeting there. The last joint meeting in Bonavista was held about twenty-five years ago and ended in a big row. Had Mr. Morison and his colleagues succeeded in securing a meeting that ended in a row, they would blame the F.P.U. and endeavor to influence the electorate in their favor by denouncing the F.P.U. as hooligans and rioters; even as they hoodlums the Union with responsibility for the Harbor Grace shooting affair on Oct. 19th.

Blandford and Morison were present at a Bonavista public meeting held by Coaker on the 29th of October, and had they stood to their feet at that meeting, they would have been bundled out of the hall, as the feeling against them and the government they represented was so extreme.

Even at the Morris party meeting held at Bonavista on the 20th, from which most of the Union men absented themselves, Morison was obliged to sit down before finishing his speech and the meeting ended in an uproar because of his statement that Union stores were of no benefit and that Coaker had nothing to do with raising the price of fish.

The result of the vote is enough to convince all reasonable men just what the people thought of the interests they represented, and yesterday's debate showed the House and visitors that Coaker and his following are not all greenhorns, even though making their first appearance in the House. They were fully as competent to take their parts in public discussion as were those on the Government side, who have been in the House for years.

Sir Edward Morris found he had no tame opponent in Coaker, and although a member of 30 years stand-

ing and one of the most expert legal side-steppers that ever sat in the House, he carried off a very small portion of the honors at Monday's session of the House.

NORWEGIAN EXPERT

Yesterday the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, replying to a question of Mr. W. F. Coaker, tabled a statement regarding the cod-liver oil expert retained by the Government.

The information shows that the expert in question was brought in by W. A. Munn, was engaged by the Government immediately after landing, and that he has been under pay since June, 1911, at the rate of \$800.00 per year, being paid extra for expenses.

It is somewhat difficult to understand just what benefit the Colony has derived from the \$2000.00 paid for the services of this importation. Is the value of cod-oil any higher since he was imported? Is the product any better than it was three years ago? How has he employed his time? If results are to be taken as the criterion of his value, then we have gained absolutely nothing by retaining the Norwegian expert.

We know of no propaganda started by him, under the auspices of the Government, to bring about an increased or improved output of oil. The quality is very much as it was generations ago. The product itself will bring but 60c. a gallon.

For a combination of open-handed, good hearted philanthropists and spendthrifts—when they are handling public moneys—the Morris administration would be hard to beat.

BAD FINANCING.

Yesterday afternoon at the House of Assembly, the Minister of Finance replying to a question by Mr. J. M. Kent, gave some information regarding the flotation of loans for Branch Railroad construction purposes and the disposition of the money so raised.

It appears, that, as a result of placing \$5,000,000 worth of Newfoundland bonds on the market, we have realised a net amount of \$5,432,788.

This represents an absolute loss to this Country of \$568,000, which must be ascribed to the very ill-advised action of the Morris Government in paying the contractor in hard cash, instead of bonds.

Previous contracts with the Reids were paid for in bonds of this Country; the Government obtaining full face value for them and the contractor assuming all the risks and chances involved in placing them on the market. Hence the departure of the Government from this procedure has caused this Country a loss of nearly \$100.00 on every \$100.00 borrowed, or a total of \$568,000 on the loan of \$6,000,000.

Yet when the Opposition candidates during the election called attention to this ruinous financing the Government press and the Government supporters denounced them as alarmists and called their warning misrepresentation.

The present administration stand condemned, on their own admission, of absolute incapacity to properly handle the financial affairs of this Country.

LOANS ALL SPENT

According to a statement tabled yesterday at the House of Assembly by the Minister of Finance, the Government have paid the railway contractor \$4,278,036 during the last five years, on account of construction work performed on the six branch railroads.

Besides this amount, the contractor has received \$729,076 for "extras," that is stations, rolling stock, and the other equipment necessary to the working of the branches, after the roadbed was finished and rails laid.

The Government has, therefore, paid over to the contractors a total sum of \$5,007,112 on account of branch railroad construction and equipment.

Now the flotation of a loan on the sale of \$6,000,000 worth of bonds brought us in \$5,432,000. The Government, therefore, after making payment to the contractor of \$5,007,112, would have on hand, after such payment, \$429,888.

But an immense number of arbitration awards have been made during the past five years and aggregate at least \$500,000.

It can be readily understood from these figures that the Government have no ready cash with which to resume building operations this year and must immediately seek further loans of money for this purpose.

It would not surprise us in the least to learn that this country owes the contractor at least half a million dollars for work completed and for which there is no cash to pay. For we have no statement of accounts which may have been presented recently.

Our outlook financially is decidedly unpromising. Our revenue is away below estimates and we shall make

but a poor showing in the money market where cash is now very difficult to obtain and high rates of interest have to be paid.

It is not too much to predict, therefore, we shall lose much more than 10 per cent. of the proposed new loan of \$2,000,000.

And yet the Government pride themselves on being "ideal" statesmen. Ordinary individuals, however, regard them as arrant bunglers and incapables.

LIVELY TIME AT THE HOUSE OPPOSITION SCORE HEAVILY OFF THE MORRIS GOV'T.

(Continued from page 1.)

been any rise either in freight or handling of same.

The Hon gentleman then protested against the offices of Minister of Justice and Agriculture and Mines not being represented in the Legislature. It was necessary for the information requisite during the session. He then moved the amendment:

"We however regret that measures were not adopted previous to the meeting of the Legislature so that the Department of Justice and Agriculture and Mines might be represented in the Legislative Assembly by their proper Ministers responsible for the administration of these Departments respectively and they trust that the usual constitutional procedure will be adopted at once whereby they will be so represented during the remainder of the present session of the Legislature."

'Riz Up.

Mr. Devereaux, who had by this time gathered together sufficient courage to reply to the telling speech of Mr. Kent, got on his feet.

He referred to the late leader of the Opposition, Sir Robert Bond, regretting that he who was such a prominent factor in the political life of the Country had to retire. This retirement was enforced but he hoped he would return again to give us the benefit of his presence and knowledge.

Replying to Mr. Cliff he would say that the agricultural policy and its results under the Morris Government spoke for itself. The one supported by Mr. Cliff would require annually \$80,000.

The Hon. gentleman for Twillingate, if he was particularly interested in the work of the societies the past five years, would not have made the erroneous statements he was guilty of under the present Government's agricultural policy \$40,000 was spent yearly for which every cent can be accounted for. The societies composed a membership of 15,000 active participants in the policy outlined by the Premier. That policy did not propose to make farmer out of fishermen but to make it easy for them to provide their own vegetables and cereals. It was not intended to breed farmers in a \$10,000,000 mansion (Mr. Devereaux adding \$20,000 since the first part of his speech showing he was getting rattled) for a favored few who would go off to Canada as soon as they had finished their course. There was no politics or favoritism surrounding the agricultural work of the Government (though both he and Mr. Downey were favored by getting \$1,800 each and their expenses paid). After a little more laudation of the policy and a weak criticism of Mr. Halfyard Mr. Devereaux sunk back into his seat consoling himself that he had made the most of a very bad case.

Dwyer's Hot Staff.

Mr. Dwyer, the member for St. John's East, followed hot after Devereaux. Every body felt that Honest John was in good fighting form and this belief he fully justified by a severe and scathing denunciation of the agricultural policy and told Mr. Devereaux that his expert knowledge was not enough to be able to distinguish the difference between a spade and a plow. To hear the Hon. member for Placentia with his many words and loud talk some may think he was sincere but what was behind it all was his five years' job at \$1,800 a year, with expenses paid. We were giving more money to agriculture than Canada according to population and much of it was given to provide fat salaries for commissioners and other political supporters of the Government. Money was spent to send out literature by this agricultural expert when it could have been better used to give object lessons. Mr. Devereaux was getting too old for that work as his reasoning showed and moreover it required an honest man to make a farmer.

Mr. Dwyer then resumed his seat amidst great applause. The telling effect of the speech of Mr. Dwyer forced Mr. Downey from his seat as he stated very reluctantly, to counteract the influence of Mr. Dwyer's remarks he attempted to question the accuracy of the statements made by Mr. Kent in his reference to the increases in the importation of the agricultural products intended to be affected by the present Government's

policy. He then continued the remainder of his speech with extreme care which hoping to avoid the entanglements Mr. Devereaux fell into.

Lloyd's Splendid Speech.

Dr. Lloyd followed, making the Government ranks sit up as he poured in with excellent directness the hot shot that made their marks good. Two of the members (Messrs. Devereaux and Downey) who had just preceded had spoken as they did to justify the jobs they held and the hope of getting the vacancies through the resignation of Mr. Blandford.

The agricultural policy of the Government showed nothing except the taking of \$7,000 yearly for salaries and the outrage perpetrated on the Legislature in passing a whitewash bill to allow Devereaux and Downey to hold their offices. Mr. Devereaux had stated there was nothing political about it. He (Dr. Lloyd) should say it was tainted politics from beginning to end, first by providing jobs for three commissioners at \$1,800 a year and then the givings out, which were for the purpose of buying up the school teachers of the country. What have these aspirants for the vacant jobs done? They got the duty taken off hay to keep the cattle of the farmer from starving. He would have nothing against the societies if they were not political machines.

Gave Credit to Coaker.

Dr. Lloyd was strong in his assertion that Mr. Coaker played a part in the rise of fish. Like Mr. Kent, he believed there were other factors but it must be admitted that combines now play a large part in fixing prices which was done in the coal business. If a combine of merchants could fix prices, why not the Fishermen's Union combine do the same? He believed it did in the home market and what Mr. Coaker did was to see that the Fishermen were benefitted in this direction. When the Premier introduced the price of fish Mr. Coaker referred him to the people of Bonavista for an answer and there he would get it. He then questioned the accuracy of the Premier's figures as to the exportation of green fish to the United States and it was evident the Premier was riled as he turned to Cashin but as he (the Premier) made no reply it was apparent that Cashin could offer no help.

The debate then ended and the following questions were put on the Order Paper for Thursday:

Notices of Question.

Mr. R. Winsor (Bonavista)—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement of the expenditures of all moneys expended since 1909 upon the Main Road from Valleyfield to Cape Freels and accounts in connection therewith.

Mr. W. F. Coaker (Bonavista)—To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay upon the table of the House, all letters sent by his department since 1910 to prospective Saw Mill owners in reply to protests received against the erection of Steam Saw Mills.

Also copies of instructions issued to Timber Wardens in reference to the erection of such mills and reports of such Timber Wardens in reference therewith.

Agriculture.

Mr. John Abbott (Bonavista)—To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement showing: (a) The amount expended by the Agricultural Board from its inception in 1909 up to December 31st, 1913, and the amounts expended in each district each year; (b) The amounts expended on accounts of agricultural shows, for what expended and to whom paid; (c) The name of Societies visited by each Commissioner during the years 1912 and 1913 and the number of lectures delivered by such Commissioners on agriculture.

Mr. W. F. Coaker (Bonavista)—To ask the Minister of Agriculture and Mines to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing: (a) The number of sheep and cattle distributed in Bonavista District during 1913; (b) When distributed; (c) To whom given; (d) Value of prizes awarded at Bonavista Agricultural show, which was held in October last.

Mr. John Abbott (Bonavista)—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement showing the amounts paid by his department for printing each year from 1909 to 1912.

Printing.

I give notice that on to-morrow I will ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement showing: (a) Amount expended on account of the dredge Priestman during the year 1913, to whom paid and dates of such payments; (b) Amount expended on account of the dredge Priestman from the time she was purchased up to the end of 1913; (c) To whom insurance premiums

were paid, dates of such payments and the amounts paid.

Harbor Grace.

Mr. Geo. Grimes (Port de Grave)—To ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay upon the table of the House a copy of the returns for all expenditures of grants issued by his department for the year 1913 in Harbor Grace District.

Mr. Geo. Grimes (Port de Grave)—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House a copy of the returns for all expenditures of grants, issued by his department for the year 1913 in Harbor Grace District, other than local grants.

Mr. Geo. Grimes (Port de Grave)—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement of the expenditure of all grants other than local issued by his department to be expended in Harbor Grace District during the year 1913.

Mr. R. G. Winsor (Bonavista)—To ask the Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement showing:

- (a) The number of couriers engaged in the Winter Mail service in Bonavista District, their routes, the amount paid for each route and to whom paid;
- (b) A statement of places in Bonavista District possessing a Post Office, the name of post masters and the salary paid each;
- (c) Also a statement showing names of places possessing telegraph and telephone offices in Bonavista District, the names of operators and the salary paid each at the present time?

Special Grants

Mr. Stone (Trinity)—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House copies of returns for local and special grants allocated by his department for settlement of Champneys, in the District of Trinity, for the year 1913.

Mr. Stone (Trinity)—To ask the Minister of Public Works to lay upon the table of the House copies of returns of all special and local grants expended at Fox Harbor and Little Heart's Ease for the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Mr. J. G. Stone (Trinity)—To ask the Premier in the absence of the Minister to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing:

- (a) The number of sheep and other cattle distributed in Trinity District during 1913;
- (b) When distributed;
- (c) To whom given;
- (d) A detailed statement of the amount of money spent in connection with the Trinity Agricultural Show which was held there in October last.

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TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

TELEGRAPHING PICTURES

(By T. Thorne Baker, F.C.S.)

A new era has dawned for picture telegraphy. Like its predecessors, the early telegraph, the instrument for sending a photograph "by wire" has been large, cumbersome, and complicated, and the cost of operating it out of proportion to the value of its capabilities. With the advent of a portable machine it has become available for general use.

Imagine a small wooden case, weighing only some twenty pounds, with a strap handle by which it can be carried, the size being considerably less than that of an ordinary sewing machine case; inside the box is a delicately made electric motor, which can be driven from a number of small batteries such as are used by almost every motorist for his ignition. Gearing to the motor shaft is a small brass cylinder, to which a photograph 5 in. by 4 in. in size can be attached, and over this a very delicately balanced iridium tracer passes, just like a gramophone needle.

Compact Instrument

From the box two flexible wires are led, and these have merely to be joined up to the telephone and the picture can be sent by wire. Ever since the inauguration of the photographic work in this country—Professor Korn wired the first photograph from Paris to London in Nov-1907—it had been felt that with instruments so large that they weighed nearly two hundredweight, requiring an experienced operator as well as a large installation of electric accumulators and other accessories, the practical utility of the process was seriously limited. It was necessary, in order to solve the problem of utility, to make an apparatus which could be carried by a photographer to any place of interest, and used by him to wire his pictures to his newspaper office just as the reporter may telegraph his news.

Several months have been occupied in working out the designs for a portable instrument, and the first model was put to a practical test with perfect success a short time ago.

The Brighton Tests

The instrument was taken to Brighton, and with the permission of the proprietors of the Metropole Hotel and the assistance of the sectional telephone engineer a telephone extension line was joined up with one of the instruments in the great kitchen there; the preparations took merely a few minutes, and at three o'clock a call was made to the offices of 'The Daily Mirror,' where a standard receiving instrument is installed. A photograph of Her Majesty the Queen was telegraphed through to London in less than six minutes, and thus the practical character of the system was demonstrated.

One difficulty has yet to be overcome if the system is to be made as simple as ordinary telegraphy. At the present time it is necessary to prepare a special form of photograph, which is split up into lines and printed on a thin sheet of lead, in order to attach it to the little transmitting instrument. This involves the use of a dark-room by the photographer, and also a portable copying camera—unless he can make arrangements with a local photographer to do the copying for him. Experiment has already shown, however, that a line picture will be ultimately obtained direct in the camera, and then, without either dark-room or any elaborate apparatus, the photographer will be able to develop and prepare his pictures for telegraphing in a few minutes after taking them.

Value of the System

The value of telegraphed photographs for criminalistic purposes has already been evidenced, although the tests have been necessarily limited by the fact that only three or four "offices" exist in the whole world. But with the advent of the portable machine, which is inexpensive to manufacture and economical to work, it would be a small matter for every post office or every police station to be equipped with an instrument. One transmitter could telegraph a portrait to at least six stations at a time, and within a few minutes a photograph of a criminal could be scattered broadcast throughout the country.

Such, then, are some of the prospects which the new machine opens up. The design of these portable instruments will undergo considerable modification and improvement when the next machines are made; they will be smaller, lighter, and more economical to build. But there is another development which, so far as public interest is concerned, will create more interest and perhaps appear of greater importance. It is the transmission of pictures, writing, sketches, and so forth by "wireless."

Pictures By Wireless

Let us take the case of an army divided into two sections, one of which has ascertained some of the enemy's positions. Portable military wireless

stations are carried, or will be in case of war by every army. To such a station the portable telegraph can be attached, and with the aid of a small and compact piece of additional apparatus a sketch can be transmitted by wireless. Our section of the army, then, that has made out the enemy's positions will draw a rough sketch of them—a map, perhaps, with indication marks—using lead foil instead of paper, and colored shellac varnish instead of ink, and will attach the sketch to the transmitter. In five or six minutes the other section of the army will have received a reproduction of the sketch, the image appearing visibly, dot by dot, gradually becoming built up on a piece of the chemically prepared paper which turns black on the magic touch of the electric current.

The reader will perhaps ask himself whether these are not the too sanguine hopes of the imaginative inventor. I only commit them to paper after years of disappointing and tedious experimental work. Fortunately for the electrical engineer, he can always test the powers of a new invention under what are practically the same conditions that will hold good in actual practice. These conditions, though only theoretically the same, are nevertheless very little different, and when electrical instruments will work if separated by an "artificial line," for example, it is almost invariably found that they do so also when tried over the actual line. The sketches transmitted by wireless were made under sufficiently difficult conditions to warrant the conclusion that the instruments will perform equally well when put to practical tests later on.

It is difficult to say, at the present stage of the experiments now being carried on, what will be the future of picture telegraphy, but that it will be eventually adopted for transmitting signatures for international banking purposes, for criminalistic work, and for the wireless transmission of photographs and maps seems to be fairly agreed upon; the cloud of practical difficulties hitherto so obvious has been, in fact, cleared away by the advent of the portable machine.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

RADIUM AND CANCER

Amherst Daily News—Clinical experiments made by Dr. Howard A. Kelley, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, and Dr. Robert Abbe, of New York, for the purpose of testing the effects of radium as a curative agent in superficial cases of cancerous tumors, have occasioned a renewed discussion in the press of the country, as to the ultimate remedial effects of radio-active agents.

The Providence, R.I., Journal, caution its readers against expecting too much of the "mysterious radio-activity" reminding that a cure or substantial relief is produced, there are others where the insertion of the tube of radium has been not in the least helpful. Those who are following the clinical reports feel warranted only in declaring that in the initial stages of cancer the treatment holds out a promise.

Expressing amazement at the high market value of radium, and lamenting the fact that we are dependent upon European laboratories for what supply of it we have, the New York Globe urges the Wilson administration to withdraw all lands of the public domain believed to contain radium-bearing ores for the people's good, and emphasises the contention thus: "It is of supreme importance, in view of the value of radium in the treatment of cancer and other diseases, that the Government lend every effort to save for itself all the radium-bearing lands possible, so that the precious substance may be placed within reach of all who desire to avail themselves of its curative properties. The use of radium in the field of medicine is only in its infancy, and no man can forecast its possibilities."

POET'S CORNER.

CRADLE SONG

Sleep, little baby of mine,
Night and the darkness are near,
But Jesus looks down
Through the shadows that frown,
And baby has nothing to fear.

Shut, little sleepy blue eyes,
Dear little head, be at rest,
Jesus, like you,
Was a baby once, too,
And slept on his own mother's breast.

Sleep, little baby of mine,
Soft on the pillow so white,
Jesus is here
To watch over you, dear,
And nothing can harm you to-night.

Oh, little darling of mine,
What can you know of the bliss,
The comfort I keep,
Awake and asleep,
Because I am certain of this?