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It enjoys a well-deserved popularity. Its mission is cleanliness—its standard is purity. Increasing leisure, and reducing work it is used by delighted housewives all over the world in preference to any other.



A TRIAL WILL PROVE THIS.

Your Fault, My Virtue.

By RUTH CAMERON.



RUTH CAMERON

"Orthodoxy is my doxy; heterodoxy is someone else's d o x y."—Bishop Warburton.

When is a fault not a fault? When it's your own, of course.

It's an old saying that distance lends a magic to the faults of others. At least one circumstance when the converse is true and nearness casts a glamor. Add that when a fault is so very close to you that you see it as a virtue.

Most of us believe in calling a spade a spade when it belongs to our neighbour; when it's our own we're just as likely to call it a silver teaspoon.

Cowardice is Alchemized to Common Sense.

For instance, I know a man who never hesitated in his youth to criticize others for what he called "cowardice." He is older now and "whether from the growth of experience or the decline of animal heat" feels impetuous. In fact he seems to have acquired considerable of the quality which in others he used to stigmatize as cowardice. Does he call it cowardice in himself? Indeed no. In him it is "common sense"; he has children, he is careful for their sakes not for his own. He forgets that some of those whom he once criticised so freely also had family ties. Furthermore, he has come to criticize just such youths as he once was for the very qualities he once possessed and possessing them, admitted. Only he calls them by different names now. What used to be "daring" in himself has now become "harebrained foolhardiness" in others.

Again, we all know people who intensely dislike conceit in others but who call their own sense of their value to the world "self respect," and who say, with swelling chest, and chin well in, that everyone should have self respect because if you don't respect yourself others will never respect you. Whereupon they proceed to respect themselves with a fervor that if others follow their example, as advertised, should make them the most respected persons in the community.

A "disagreeable disposition" in our neighbour has a strange tendency in ourselves to become "an inherited quick temper" (mentioned in a tone that shows we regard it as an evidence of proper spirit and are proud rather than ashamed of it). "Inconsistency" in our neighbour becomes "openmindedness" with us. "Readiness to take offense" in him is "sensitiveness" in us; "obstinacy" in him is "proper firmness" in us.

And Yet After All, Isn't It Lucky? And so it goes. Would some power take the gift to give us to see ourselves as we see others. And yet perhaps that would be a foolish wish. For since we must live with this queer family fellow all our lives, and so many of him then of any other human being, is it not well that we should, after all,

"Be to his faults a little blind
He to his virtues very kind."

Ruth Cameron

If All Played Out, Try This Prescription.

When that overpowering weariness and a never-rested feeling comes over you, it shows some serious disorder is undermining your health. The cure is simple. Build up the system and nourish the body back to health by pure wholesome food.

The one sure means of doing this is with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are a marvellous aid to appetite,—convert all you eat into nutriment and tissue-building material. Thus a weak body is supplied with new nerve fibre, hardy muscle and firm flesh. Lasting good health is sure to follow. If you really want to get well and stay well, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box at all dealers.

Not Cut Here.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—"Theobald" is quite wrong in saying that the Bank of Nova Scotia is getting the stone for their new building cut here.

All the stone is being imported, already cut and ready to be put up, and so it gives no employment in this way here.

LABOR.

April 15, 1915.

At the House.

FRIDAY, April 16th.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Stone from Trinity District against the approval of the Governor in Council of the application of Mr. McNamara for the right to cut timber on the Trinity-Bonavista Peninsula.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Premier what had been done in regard to similar protests made last November by the press.

The Premier said it was not understood at the time the approval was made that a part of the application related to timber land on the peninsula. The Government did not intend to issue the grant.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Downey from Humbermouth and Corner Brook in relation to the matter of a road.

Notice of question were given by Messrs. Halfyard, Targest and Windsor.

Mr. Stone thought that sufficient time had elapsed for some of the answers to his questions, asked in the early part of the week, to be forthcoming.

In reply to Mr. Lloyd, the Minister of Finance tabled statement showing the Government balances in the Bank of Montreal on Dec. 31st, 1914, and also March 31st, 1915.

Mr. Lloyd also asked the Minister to table any portion of the answer ready on Monday regarding imports under and the revenue returns from the increased tariffs of last year.

Mr. Emerson asked that the discussion of the Temperance Resolutions introduced by Mr. Hickman be deferred until Wednesday to give members of the House an opportunity of reading the resolution and considering fully this important question.

Mr. Hickman consented, and at the suggestion of Mr. Morine it was ordered that the said resolutions be first on the Order of the Day on Wednesday next.

The Bill relating to the Naturalization of Aliens passed its third reading; after which the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Local Affairs Bill.

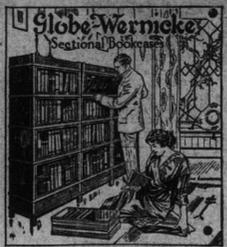
The Premier briefly explained the purport of the Bill which is to provide for defining boundaries of elective local boards on the petition of a majority of electors. Many of the phrases of the bill were fully discussed by the Premier, after which a general discussion took place, the speakers being Messrs. Kent, Morine, Currie, Bennett, Cooker, Jennings, Grimes and Lloyd.

Mr. Kent thought it was a mistake that the subject had not been more fully taken up by the Government and felt that it would be a pity to let the Session go by without attempting some reform. He was of the opinion that the system which had been going along for so many years was a wasteful way of spending public money, and should be replaced by a system that called for greater responsibility, and a keener interest of those interested in the management of local affairs.

The establishing of a proper system would do away with family grants, and many other abuses that continually creep in under the existing system. The greatest difficulty under the proposed system would be the division of the country into boards. In this respect he thought that a certain number of electors, say 30, might petition the Governor in Council, describing an area, after which the Government could issue a Proclamation for the election in the said area. The most inexpensive way of election would be to convene a public meeting, presided over by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. He was of the opinion that some proposal of a more thorough nature than that set forth in the Bill should be placed before the Committee for discussion and that whatever system was adopted, the matter of partisan politics might be kept out of the all important question of the administration of local affairs.

Mr. Morine felt that no further attempt could profitably be made during the session until a full enquiry had been made outside the session and a full and general measure of local Government elaborated, which would set forth different schemes which could be taken up to fit the different needs of different localities, all on an elective basis. This would embrace a scheme of incorporation for the larger towns, also for districts which might combine for the purposes, and for smaller settlements which could not combine with others. The whole subject of the incorporation of local communities was a mark of civilization and progress. The introduction of local incorporation would result in subjecting the expenditure of public money to close local criticism, a factor that would be extremely beneficial in the administration of local affairs. The large deficit now facing the country and a larger one threatening, the needs for military purposes and railway obligations, besides the usual cost of maintaining the machinery of the Government, the schools, and the providing the interest on the public debt, all these emphasize the necessity of strict economy. Municipal control would teach the people the value of government money and would do away with the system of indiscriminate expenditures. "Now although I am an avowed Confederationist," said Mr. Morine, "the system of municipal control which I am now advocating would be the greatest safeguard that the country could have against Confederation." He then read passages from the Municipal Act of Manitoba, showing how much of it could be applied with profit to Newfoundland. He thought also that conditions at our charitable institutions would be much improved if local government was put in place over the Island. He was of opinion that the influx of patients who should not be in the General Hospital, would be stopped until the localities had to pay for their own patients, as they would then refuse to send on such patients.

Mr. Currie was the next speaker. He agreed with Mr. Morine in much that he had said, though he was pleased to say that the present system of expending public money in Burin district was working satisfactorily. He was convinced that elective road boards do not always produce the best representatives. He should like to have the matter held over for another



House Cleaning.

The annual return of this distressing and most contagious condition is now near at hand. What can be done towards reducing its horrors to suffering mankind? One thing should occur to you, that is to see that those books that are piled up in back rooms, on tables and mantels and spoiling by exposure should be housed in dustless, elastic, sectional, economical book-cases of the famous

Globe-Wernicke
PERCIE JOHNSON,
Agent for Newfoundland.

session of the House, and would only favor the adoption of a temporary arrangement until some organized system for the expenditure of local money was established.

The Colonial Secretary thought that there was much diversity of opinion throughout the Island as in the House on the matter of elective road boards. Enquiries had been sent out to the different districts, with a view to getting some working suggestions, and he was of the opinion that the suggestions received had been most indifferent. He thought that under the system advocated by Mr. Morine, many difficulties would arise notably in the expenditure of grants for marine works. He felt that Mr. Morine's reference to the conditions regarding admission to the Hospital were most timely, and that this matter was one that presented serious difficulties, as patients were persistently being sent on from the outports when there was no room for them at the institution.

Mr. Cooker realized that the situation was drifting with difficulty, but felt that all these could be eventually overcome. He felt that he could not continue the continuance of the present system. He knew that great interest was being manifested in local affairs in the northern districts, and was of the opinion that a Commission of the House should be formed to draft a scheme of this important matter out of session. He also emphasized the increasing need of the establishing of outport hospitals. He commented also on the General Hospital and the Commission which had been sitting. He was of opinion that something should be done this session in the matter of elective boards should be done this session in the matter of a larger and fuller scheme to be taken up next year.

Mr. Jennings favoured the establishing of elective road boards but realized the difficulty of grouping the settlements. He pointed out the importance of a considerable amount of time, compiled some information and forwarded it to St. John's, as requested, but had heard nothing further on the matter.

Mr. Grimes supported the principle of the Bill, and said that he had noted that in those where elective road boards had been formed, the interest in local affairs had been most marked.

Mr. Lloyd pointed out that there was a radical difference between the Municipal management advocated by Mr. Morine as it prevailed in Canada and what was called Management of Local Affairs. The schemes in Canada were based largely on the old systems which had prevailed many centuries in England. Under the English system municipalities raised and expended mainly money raised in the locality, which was to some small extent supplemented by State Grants. Under our scheme local bodies, except in St. John's, levied no taxes locally. They were merely agents for the expenditure of State Grants, and that was so whether the local boards were elective or appointed by the Government. This did not make for economy, and was a natural temptation for the locality to seek all they could get from the Government in the way of improvement and in the way of local expenditure. The establishment of a Government to give out as much as possible for the sake of political popularity. Great improvements in local works could be effected and more economically if the bulk of the money spent locally was raised locally and not through the onerous method of the Customs House and the wasteful expenditure of grants to families and political commissioners and political Road Boards. He advocated something being done this session in the way of the bill before the Committee and a fuller scheme being prepared for next year. He was in accord with much that Mr. Morine had said as to municipal advancement, but care must be taken in any scheme to prevent such overborrowing as had taken place in connection with Western Canadian municipalities.

The Bill was then sent to a Select Committee composed of the Premier, Mr. Kent, Mr. Pienoit, Mr. Currie, Mr. LeFevre, Mr. Cooker, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Stone and Mr. Grimes.

Mr. Cooker moved that his Logging Bill be sent to a Select Committee also, and this was done, the Committee being Messrs. Cooker, Morine, Jennings, Lloyd, Pienoit, Hickman and Moulton.

Mr. Kent's Bill respecting proceedings against the Crown by petition of right was read a first time.

Mr. Cooker gave notice that at the next sitting he would move the appointment of a Committee of 5 members of the House to enquire into conditions at the Penitentiary, and report in 10 days.

The other items on the order paper were deferred and the House adjourned at 6.30 p.m. till 8 p.m. on Monday next.

England Demands

THAT EVERY MAN THIS DAY WILL DO HIS DUTY.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—Drink, the greatest enemy to peace and civilization the world over, is ripe. The world's greatest nation is on the balance, hampered for the want of war material, and that is after arousing the Empire wherever the flag of freedom flies and the sun never sets.

Forty years ago the great Cardinal Manning in denouncing drink as the greatest enemy to civilization, and the greatest slave driver in existence, said it is more deadly than the sword on the field of battle, than a famine, than a plague. It is draining England of its best manhood and sends them down in thousands every year to fill a drunkard's grave. He cautioned women against marrying drunkards, because nine cases out of ten they would be dragged in slavery from their wedding day until gray hairs and broken hearts carry them to their graves. Those are a few words of the many from a great man as a warning. And don't they come home to us in this small city of ours every day? Now Lloyd George, one of the greatest statesmen that England ever produced, endorses Cardinal Manning's warning when he says, "We are fighting three great enemies, Germany, Austria and drink, but drink the greatest of the three." Our noble and glorious King has shown an example to his subjects the world over when he forbids drink in his households, and his example is followed by many great men. But we have not heard of the example touching our city yet. Has the Governor forbidden it in his household, and other leading men? Let us hear from them. Also club rooms, the coastal boats and trains, etc. Now is the time to show their patriotism, their loyalty to the flag, their example. Every right thinking man should be up and doing. Every right thinking man in the country should be inebriated by Mr. Hickman for bringing the resolution before the House, and there should not be any back siding by one member. Over two-thirds of the members represent Local Option districts, so they are honour bound to support the resolution. The revenue should be no obstacle in the way, it should not be even considered when our nation is at stake, and our country should follow the example of those who are straining every nerve for victory and peace for the civilized world and the great men who are sacrificing their lives on the fields of battle. Close up the saloons and the revenue will come gack twofold in many ways, especially for peace, happiness and comfort in many homes. We have four members between the two houses who control our leading daily papers, that should show their power from their seats in the House and through their papers. No greater power in the cause of civilization than the press. There should be no backsliding. England calls that every man is bound to do his duty. Pass the bill at once and stop the sale of drink during the war, and when once it is stopped it will never come back again, and every true citizen should be a detective in the country's interest. Why should the Government look for duty at the sacrifice of the people and the destruction of manhood. There should be no time given to the saloon keepers to get clear of their stock. They have been living at the sacrifice and on the blood of the people long enough. Twenty-four hours after the Bill is passed it should be made law.

Yours truly,
CITIZEN.

April 16th, 1915.

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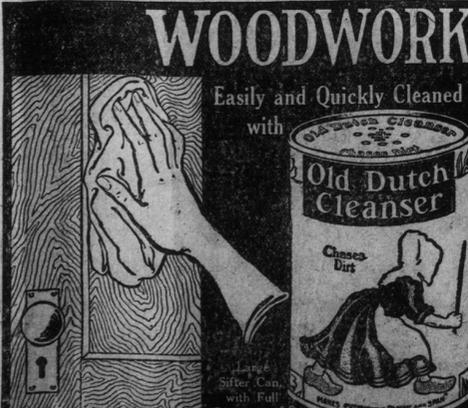
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