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J. J. ROSSITER,

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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THE CLOSING OF THE HOUSE

THIS afternoon will end this session of the Legislature. Many important events have transpired since it opened. The Legislature has been sitting seven weeks; the work should have been completed by four weeks, the Legislature should not be in session in May in any year, unless very special reasons exist, and the proper time for the opening of the Legislature is January, any date later is inconvenient to many members; and, therefore, the duties appertaining to a legislator are not always properly discharged when the House is opened, at a time when most members are otherwise very busily engaged.

The principal events of the session are:

- (a) The appointment of Mr. Kent to the Bench. (b) The election of Dr. Lloyd as Leader of the Opposition Party. (c) The decision of the Opposition forces to reorganize under the name of the Liberal-Union Party. (d) The clamorous conduct of Mr. Cashin, Minister of Finance and Customs. (e) The exposure of the Speaker's methods of securing votes in Carbonear District. (f) The determination of the Morris political machine in the Legislature to demoralize the electorate for political purposes.

Mr. Kent's appointment to the Bench has met with universal approval, and he will, we feel sure, be true to the best traditions of the Court.

Dr. Lloyd's appointment, as Leader of the Opposition forces in the House, is considered favorably by Liberals and F.P.U. members. He has demonstrated his ability to lead the Party in the House, for there never was a Liberal Leader that proved his worth any better than Dr. Lloyd did the past session; his speeches were unexcelled in the House and his remarks were always respected by the whole House. As a debater, he is equal to the best that ever sat in the House of Assembly; he is a hard hitter, but doesn't strike below the belt.

The F.P.U. members have the fullest confidence in Dr. Lloyd; they are delighted with his leadership this session, the more they see of Dr. Lloyd, the more they trust and respect him. He possesses a clean, manly reputation, and his ability as a speaker, debater, and lawyer, is generally recognized.

As for Cashin, his reputation as a dangerous Minister of the Crown, and a terror to his Leader and Party, is generally recognized. He did very well during the earlier weeks of the session; but as soon as the estimates were finished, he broke outside the traces, and day after day turned the House into a regular bedlam.

Mr. Goodison comes out of the session a ruined man, politically; the Country has no further use for him; his reputation is now a thing of the past. His conduct in reference to Victoria Village matters was reprehensible enough, but his brazen attempt to justify it under a plea of "following the custom," and his refusal to express his regrets to the House he had wronged, was perhaps the most unwise action any member of the House ever attempted.

Had Mr. Goodison expressed his regret, and thereby showed his contrition, and demonstrated that such conduct as his was not acceptable to the House, the matter would probably have been closed. He has made his own political bed and must now lay on it; he will injure not only himself, but his whole party, and especially the Premier. Such outrageous conduct on the part of a member holding the Speaker's position; cannot be tolerated by a free people, unless they have resolved to descend to the worst state of demoralization.

The righteousness that exalted a nation has been trampled under foot by Mr. Goodison. The Union Party, and thousands of electors, will not be parties to such a crime. The Opposition Party has performed their duty fearlessly, and it has come out of the session with added influence, and admiration. The people are quite sure now that no party that ever sat in the House possesses more admirable qualifications to rule a People and uplift a Country than the present Opposition Party. Never was its duty better performed under peculiar circumstances.

As for Mr. Coaker, he has soared above his opponents in the House and come out of the session with a reputation that is the admiration of all who love their Country and have faith in its future; he has made no mistakes, and has shown that he can be relied on in an emergency to do the right thing; he has shown his fidelity to ideals that gave him a seat in the House, and the fishermen's interests were never regarded with the favor and consideration now accorded them by all legislators.

Mr. Coaker has placed the interests of the fisheries in the very forefront of legislation, and his efforts to re-establish the ship-building industry; the establishment of permanent building plants; the inspection and supervision of the herring industry; the protection of the lives of the sealers against disasters, such as may be averted by human foresight; the encouragement of the sealers to secure the best price for fat; the supplying of Bonavista Peninsula with electric power and light; the addition of 400 worn-out toilers of 75 years to the Old Age Pension list; the securing of an additional \$50,000 for public works of pressing importance; the protection of the pit prop cutter, and the value of labor. All those matters have been attained through the advocacy of the President of the F.P.U., ably seconded by the Opposition members, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Piccott.

Mr. Piccott has come out of the session with a reputation that has raised him generally in the estimation of the electors of the Country; he is the only Minister that has added to his reputation, and demonstrated his courage to openly uphold and advocate proposals of the F.P.U. Mr. Piccott's support prepared the way for many of the splendid features of this session's legislation; he deserves the thanks of the Union men of the Country for the support he gave to Mr. Coaker's proposals during the session.

All of the Opposition members have come out of the session stronger than they entered it. Messrs. Jennings, Grimes and Halfyard are especially entitled to the esteem of their constituents, for they are fast becoming very useful members of the House.

The F.P.U. was never stronger, or more influential, than at present. Its importance and power may be estimated by the fact that on every Select Committee, but one, appointed by the House this session, Mr. Coaker was appointed. This is in itself a proof of the House's respect for Mr. Coaker's general knowledge of the Country's affairs; this is a session that may well be termed the "Select Committee" session, for most of the legislation enacted was thrashed out and adjusted in Select Committee, and, therefore, the debates in the House were curtailed and time much more valuably utilized.

The Government has emerged from the session without life or vigor, and if not dead, completely, all know its death cannot be much longer deferred; while the Opposition Party has emerged victorious and with added energy and confidence, and stronger than ever in the esteem of the electorate.

F.P.U. PURCHASE BAKERY FIT OUT

THE Union Export Company has purchased the new bakery outfit, imported last year by the Royal Biscuit Company, as advertised recently for sale by tender. It is the intention of the Company to establish a bakery at Catalina in connection with the Union business, and as the outfit was available at a bargain, Mr. Coaker struck the nail on the head and secured this splendid outfit, which is the most up-to-date in the Colony.

OUR BIG ALLY

THE recent success of the Russians has awakened an interest in our big Ally such as was never before manifested. We have in the past been accustomed to regard the Russian Empire as a nation large in area, but still, otherwise. We are only beginning to realize what an extraordinary country Russia is and the importance of the role she is destined to play in the future; economically and politically.

A recently-published volume: "Day by Day with the Russian Army," says of the general atmosphere of the Russian Army:

"It was a delight to be with these splendid men. I never saw anything like all the while that I was with the army. There was no drunkenness; every one was at his best, and it was the simplest and noblest atmosphere in which I have ever lived."

Of the attitude of the Russian peasant towards the war, the author says:

"When the news of the war came, the peasants, who were harvesting, went straight off to the recruiting depot, and thence to the church; where all who were starting received communion; there was no shouting, no drinking, though the abstinence edict had not then been issued; and every man was called up, except one who was away on a visit, was in his place at the railway station that same evening. In other parts the peasants went around and collected money for the soldiers' families, and even in small villages, quite large sums were given. The abstinence edict answered to a desire that had been very generally expressed among the peasants for some years. It was thoroughly enforced, both in the country and in the town."

Russia's economic strength is discussed by a Russian Diplomat in an illuminating article which appeared originally in the Moscow Word; and from a translation of it, we glean the following interesting paragraphs:

The Russia which interns write about differs very materially from the better, truer Russia which has, so far, escaped. It is not difficult to understand such an illusion; for Russia, to a great extent, is a rural, agrarian nation, while the observer sees but the urban Russia. The daily ills of urban life have thus been attributed to Russia's national system.

The fate of Russia, after all is not in the hands of the city, but of the village; and the social maladies from which contemporary Russia is suffering are not rural but urban phenomena. While Russian cities, on account of the cost of living, may be suffering from poverty, the villages are getting richer, in spite of the war and high prices.

The increased prosperity of the rural population is an astounding paradox. This prosperity is due to three reasons: First, because of the prohibition of alcohol; second, because the wives of the reservists receive sufficient support from the Government; third, because the peasants are receiving high wages.

The most eloquent proof of the prosperity of the Russian villages is the added billion roubles (a rouble equals about 50 cents of our money) in Savings Banks since the beginning of the war. The ban on alcohol accounts for this billion. But the monetary billion should be multiplied several times in order to properly gauge the country's prosperity, for prohibition has raised the productivity of the country many times.

This is one of the greatest paradoxes of the age, for it has been always regarded as an axiom that during war, the productivity of a nation is diminished.

When we add to the billion of roubles saved by prohibition, the monthly allowances to soldiers' wives, and the increase in the wages of farm-laborers; the prosperity of Russian villages is readily accounted for.

In the light of these conditions, many things that were considered evils in Russian national life have proven to be signs of economic

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA

INTERESTING AND USEFUL TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE COLONY

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE HERRING TRADE

MR. WHITMAN, the Managing Director of Robin Jones, and Whitman, of Halifax, was interviewed some time ago by a representative of the C.F. and in reply to a question regarding the present condition of the herring trade said:

"The demand for Nova Scotia herring and mackerel has been stimulated by the closing of the North Sea. The United States absorbed all available stocks, resulting in a bare market at the present time. This business not being dependent on water carriages the outlook for 1916 is most favorable.

"I would say that while the large demand in the West Indies and the United States has absorbed quantities of herring that was below the European standard, the general effect will prove beneficial. The improved methods introduced many years ago into Europe are slowly making headway in this country. Nova Scotia packers are finding that herring put up in the British style are much more profitable to handle than the ordinary pack."

Discussing the Scotch system of curing, Mr. Whitman says: "That system calls for very careful handling. Many attempts at following it have failed owing to lack of proper facilities. Skill and experience are required in this method, for the result is either a well-cured pack or a spoiled pack. The herring are not split, and so very careful handling is necessary. I am of opinion that improvements that could be effected in the ordinary method of cure would bring very satisfactory results."

Mr. Whitman is in favor of the Scotch system of packing; but he utters a warning similar to that which we have frequently set forth in this column.

It is just this phase of Russian life that is the most promising at the present hour, viz., the power of the Russian village against which the hordes of Napoleon were once wrecked. It is precisely the same factor which is now operating against the Teutonic hordes; for in the economic circumstances of Russian villages, the nation can continue the war indefinitely.

Germany cannot do anything of this nature, as her population is chiefly urban, and present economic conditions are appalling, disfigure it as Germans may. This is indeed the reason, so it is alleged by competent authorities why Germany, instead of continuing the invasion of Russia after the successes gained in Galicia turned to the Balkans in quest of human food and supplies. But Bulgaria and Turkey could spare none of the former and very little of the latter.

Russia has the material power to exhaust Germany; but has it the moral power to sustain the heroic patience necessary for it? The writer whom we are quoting says: "The question can have but one answer. If the most important material advantage is with us, we could be conquered only because of cowardice and lack of spirit."

But the masses of the Russian people will defend their country and their independence, and their courage will grow into an invincible force with the growing realization that our material reserves are inexhaustible.

"There must be courage in a people that could gain such a victory over alcohol—that unprecedented miracle which ameliorated the condition and increased the prosperity of millions of human beings. Russia begins to understand her powers and have faith in herself. This faith will lead her to victory."

The recent astonishing results of Russia in the Caucasus have brought terror into the bosom of the Teutons; and as the days go by we shall likely have to record even more brilliant feats than the capture of Trebizond.

It will be of interest to our readers to know that Russia ranks third among the fish and deep-sea food-producing countries of the world. The total yield of fish amounted in 1914 to 1,580,000,000 pounds. This, however, is by no means sufficient for the population of the vast Empire, which numbers a total population of 175,000,000. The shortage is made up by the importation of codfish and herring from Norway chiefly.

The Governor Prorogues the Legislature

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly

I am pleased that I am able to relieve you at this, to many of you, a very busy season, from further attendance on your legislative duties. Having regard to the number of the measures upon which you have deliberated and passed into law, the session cannot be regarded as a protracted one, and it would have been difficult, keeping in view the importance of the measures, to have curtailed your deliberations.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:

I thank you for the liberal nature of the supplies granted for the Public Service. The appropriations which will be made from time to time will be expended with a view of securing the very best returns to the public. The substantial increase you have made to the vote for Old Age Pensions will no doubt be appreciated throughout the country, especially by that deserving class for whose aid the pensions are designed.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:

The further provision you have made for Newfoundland's participation in the great War in which the Empire is engaged reflects the universal desire of the country, and will be a fitting contribution to that splendid effort which Great Britain and her Allies are making towards the preservation of civilization and the establishment of permanent peace.

The satisfactory result of the seal-fishing is gratifying. The enterprise has not alone been remunerative to those of our people engaged in its prosecution, but must tend to stimulate the other industrial operations of the Colony.

In taking leave of you I earnestly hope that, under Divine Providence, Newfoundland may continue to enjoy that prosperity, with which, of late years, its people have been so abundantly blessed; and that before we meet again the appalling War now devastating Europe may have terminated favourably to the Empire and our Allies.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

MAY 4

TIBBO Sahib, Indian Prince, died, 1799. Judge Philip F. Little married by Cardinal Cullen at Dublin, 1864. First news of death of Felix Dowley and crew of schooner Queen of Swansea, 1868. John Milly, seaman of schr. Flung, jumped overboard in the harbor, with intention of swimming ashore; he was drowned off head of Queen's wharf, 1874. Advocate (newspaper) first issued, 1876.

Sir Robert Thorburn read colonial address to Queen, 1887. Paris Bazaar disaster; 144 persons burnt, 1897. Captain Richard Pike died, 1893. Garland C. Gaden appointed

Though Russia imports these grades of fish, she exports more than \$4,000,000 worth of caviar (the roe of the sturgeon). Russia should prove a good market for our fish products after the war; and we hope that we may be able to get some of the trade of our big Ally.

The Country Now Knows How Goodison Bought His Election

Morris and Goodison Visit Powell Just Previous to Election Day—Amazing How Philanthropic and Charitable Some Men Become When They Have the Public Funds to Draw on—Will the Electors Again be Bought or Bribed With Their Own Coin?

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

The thanks of the whole electorate of Newfoundland are due to the F. P. U. for the inquiry into the expenditures or rather "givings out" of public funds in Carbonear District, which culminated in the exposures, as witnessed in the House of Assembly last week, and the subsequent very interesting performance of "whitewashing" His Honor, the Speaker, by his colleagues of the Government party.

Mr. Editor the worst phase of this "immoral" business seems to be lost sight of and that is the time when those public funds were distributed. A searching inquiry would reveal the fact that the bulk of the payments were made just prior to the last general election, and those amounts paid in 1914 were to discharge the promises made to the voters previous to polling day. Mr. Powell made the payments while Mr. Goodison got the votes and the Road and Special Grants for the year 1914 furnished the funds to reimburse Mr. Goodison's agent for the advances. No one in the district believes Powell made any money out of this business more than to sell some goods, but every voter remembers that Sir E. P. Morris, with Mr. Goodison, paid a visit to Mr. Powell in an automobile just before the election.

Mr. Goodison would leave the impression that out of the "largeness" of his heart he made the distribution, because this particular time was one of special stress with the people of Victoria. Now any-one in this district knows that to the contrary, Victoria was enjoying at this particular time exceptional prosperity. Large awards for Railroad Right of Way had been made, the railway passing through the Village while the bulk of the men, as they returned from the Sydneys and other places, were put to work upon the Line, building roads to stations.

It is quite amazing how philanthropic and charitable some men become when they have the monies of

the public to draw upon. "Charity Begins at Home," and who will dare assert that the Morris Party has not taken this saying to heart and acted upon it. Have not every member of the Morris Party made a pretense of doing something or another for our poor Colony in order to fill their pockets with the peoples money wrested from the tax payers.

The "Custom of the Country"—we have often heard the expression used—"Custom is beyond Law", but the Morris Party is the first Government which has applied this in a general sense to the spending and giving away of public grants. During the tenure of office of the Morris Government we believe the practice has become general with the Morris members to usurp the place of the Road Boards and of the Minister of Public Works and to delegate to themselves the spending of all district grants—hence the condition of the roads through the whole country.

What a figure the Morris Party will cut throughout our sister self-governing colonies when the story of the escapade of His Honor, the Speaker, is read—What an opinion of the morality, the high standard of political morality which pervades our public life, will be formed by our fellow Colonists throughout the Empire, when they read the expressions of our Heads of Departments—that they are all guilty of giving out district grants among the electors they wish to influence and retain as followers.

No one in this Colony or outside it can now make any mistake as to what methods were used and tactics employed by the Morris Party to win the last election. The whole Morris Party stand self convicted upon their own statements—"We all do it! It is the Custom of the Country!"

What will the electors say when the next appeal is made to them? Will they again be bought or bribed with their "own" coin? We think not. "TAXPAYER"

Carbonear, April 28, 1916.

sheriff of the northern district, and John Stephenson sheriff of the southern, 1847. Railway laborers strike for more pay; ringleaders, Maddigan and Holmes, arrested, 1882.

READ THIS!

There Are Thousands of Other Votes Throughout the Colony Who Are Now Seeing Things in a Different Light Than They did in 1913.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—This is my first contribution to your valuable paper, to which I am but a recent subscriber. Like many more I was somewhat sceptical in my attitude towards the Union and its various organs. But the lapse of time, and the close study of the Union's methods and motives have led me to think otherwise, and to-day I am thankful for its existence. I now look upon it as the guardian of the peoples rights, the only antidote for unscrupulous combines, and a valuable checkmate of political corruption in high places. A

The efforts of your President during the present session of the House of Assembly have been productive of much good and I trust duly appreciated. The work is ~~not~~ the cause admirable and ultimate success inevitable.

Trusting for space, Yours, etc., "OPTIMISTICUS" Springdale, N.D.B., April 28, 1916.

Eggs! Eggs!

Just Arrived! A large shipment of Fresh Country Eggs Selling Cheap by Case Lots and Retail. Union Trading Co WATER ST. STORE.

Reid-Newfoundland Co. Humbermouth-Battle Hr. Service. S. S. SAGONA will sail from Humbermouth on Wednesday, May 10th, weather and ice permitting, for the usual ports of call as far North as ice conditions will permit. Reid Newfoundland Co.