Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - - Proprietor
H. A. WINTER, B.A., - - Editor

TUESDAY, August 7th, 1917.

The Profits Tax.

Nobody will deny that the course of the Profits Tax Bill has reached a most interesting stage. Nor will anyone be disposed to disagree with the statement that the manner in which it has so far been handled in the Legislative Council has been highly creditable to that Chamber in most respects. There had been more than one hint from Government quarters that if the Upper House dealt roughly with the Bill it would itself be "brought to order" in quick time. So far from this threatened conflict of the two Houses materialising, the other extreme seems likely, and we may have the extraordinary spectacle of the two consulting over a money Bill. The opinions expressed in the Council have been moderate, almost conciliatory. They have been none the less emphatic and convincing, all the speakers, with the expected exceptions, condemning the principle and details of the measure. If its promoters read the objections there set forth with the open mind which it is their duty to preserve, they would find them so unanswerable and so radical that they would without hesitation abandon the Bill altogether and proceed on entirely new lines in their endeavour to raise money. If that takes them time it is the fault of none but themselves: let them devote to the consideration which the matter deserves the six weeks which they deliberately and shamelessly wasted at the beginning of the session.

But a point has arisen of the first importance which it is most necessary to emphasise. Yesterday's debate conveys a suggestion that some members of the Upper House are under the impression that it can amend this bill. Mr. Knowling, we note, asked Mr. Squires whether the Government would accept amendments, and was informed that it would entertain none that upset the principle of the measure. Whatever may be meant by the "principle" contained in the whole composition, Mr. Squires did not make the reply which, as a lawyer, he knew he should have made. He should have said, "This House has no power whatever to make **any** amendments to this Bill." The question is most important. The right of the Commons to the exclusive initiation and control of money bills has existed for more than two centuries and is perhaps its most jealously guarded prerogative. Even insignificant verbal amendments will only be accepted from the Upper House with a special entry of the reasons for accepting them, and are of most unusual occurrence. If the slightest substantial amendment is made, **it must be made in the House of Assembly.** There are two sides to the matter. Not only is it the right of the Commons to manage all taxation, but the responsibility must be theirs solely. If anything like the present Bill becomes law and mischief is done (as it undoubtedly will), the country must hold the Commons, and them alone, accountable. If the House now surrenders its privilege, it will not only be confessing its own incompetence (a small matter, since everyone knows it) but it will be establishing a most dangerous precedent. Let it consult with the Council by all means and obtain all the opinions it can to fill its own lack of them; let the Council debate the matter fully and the House take note of what is said. But the smallest change must be made in the House and there only.

To understand why the House is so anxious to consult with the Council, and to see the reasons why the Bill should be thrown out apart from the patent absurdities it contains, we have only to examine the manner in which the whole scheme came into being. The Government needed money and decided upon taxation of this nature. They were already confused in their minds between excess profits and ordinary business profits or incomes. Instead of going to the proper source, the acts in force in Britain and America, they chose as a precedent, as usual, the Canadian tax, a tax condemned from the outset on all sides and found so unjust and unworkable that it has been abandoned and will cease to operate at the end of the present year. Of this tax they copied, in the crudest manner possible, such provisions as they thought suitable. When a little public airing discovered in it defects plain even to these schoolboy financiers, they made amendments, and the finished product is before the country. If they had waited a few days they would have been able to read the Income Tax Act now in force in Canada and Sir Thos. White's explanation of it. In that case, we have not the slightest doubt, we should have heard nothing about the present measure but would be discussing a true Income Tax copied directly from Sir Thomas White's. It would not have suited us altogether but it would have been infinitely preferable to the tax proposed. As an interesting comparison, we may say that by the Canadian Act a married man earning $4,000 is taxed $40, by ours $200. It is only five times as much!

We regret that we have not space to compare the two measures fully. It would be too detailed, and anyone who wishes to do so can obtain copies of both Acts. Our own cannot possibly be allowed to pass. One section alone, the tax on the banks, is sufficient to bring a smile to the face of any financier. There is nothing like it anywhere else in the world. Those who attempt to justify it merely expose their ignorance of financial matters. The cost of enforcing the Act is another point that has pertinently been raised. If the flagrant weaknesses contained in it fail to move its obtuse sponsors, perhaps a short calculation of what will be left after the costs of administration are paid may give them pause.

Vandalism.

Frequent complaints were made recently to the City Council Board by the keeper at Bannerman Park that trees were being wantonly damaged therein. The names were secured of three boys who were summoned to court to-day by Mayor Gosling. The defendants were let off on payment of costs as well as being cautioned that if they repeated their acts of vandalism they would be dealt with drastically.

A Load of Contraband

Last evening the police found a cooper who was loaded to the Plimsoll and drifting aimlessly along. When sobered and asked how he came in possession of the contraband cargo, he said he had been entertained by a friend. He was before court today and the punishment meted out to him was either to contribute a two-spot towards the revenue or spend a week at the Lakeside.

McMurdo's Store News

TUESDAY, Aug. 7th, 1917.

Wallis' Magical Wonder Foot Balm is the latest thing in foot powders, and is thoroughly up to date. Its use not only absorbs the perspiration and converts the odor but hardens the feet and renders them less sweaty and less irritable and inclined to be sore. We recommend this foot powder to soldiers, pedestrians, baseball players, and all who are much on their feet, as a help to comfort. Price 25c. a pkg.

Lazelle's Japanese Honeysuckle Cream is a very light and dainty greaseless Cream, perfumed with the famous Japanese Honeysuckle, and extremely grateful to the skin in warm weather. Price 80c. a pot.

REID'S BOATS.

The Argyle left Placentia at 2 a.m. to-day on the western route.

The Clyde left Moreton's Harbor at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The Dundee arrived at Musgrave Harbor at 11.50 a.m. yesterday.

The Ethie arrived at Humbermouth at 6.30 a.m. to-day.

The Glencoe arrived at Port aux Basques at 7 a.m. to-day.

The Home left Exploits at 11.30 a.m. yesterday.

The Wren left Clarenville yesterday morning.

The Thetis left Wesleyville early this morning, coming south.

From Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, To-day.

Wind South West light with dense fog; nothing heard passing. Bar. 29.72; ther. 72.

Here and There.

WEATHER REPORT—The weather across country is calm and dull, temperature 45 to 64 above.

BOWRING'S SHIPS.—The Prospero left Tilt Cove at 11 a.m. to-day, going north.

The Portia left Channel at 5 a.m. going west.

Paints, Stains, Oil, Varnishes. Floor Polish, Wax, Mops, Paint Brushes, etc., to be had at BOWRING BROS., Ltd., Hardware Dept.—may25,eod,tf

AUXILIARY BOATS ON DOCK. — Three auxiliary schooners belonging to the new cold storage plant are now on the dry dock undergoing repairs. When completed the little craft will be used for collecting fish along the coast.

Fishing Rods, Trout Lines, Baskets, Wading Stockings, Fly and Bait Hooks, to be had at BOWRING BROS., Ltd., Hardware Dept.—may25,eod,tf

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER THE WHALER HAWK.—We understand the Government has taken over the whaler Hawk to be used in the North Labrador mail service. Capt. George Barbour has been given command and is expected to leave for the north tomorrow evening.

The best place to be on Wednesday afternoon is at the Orphanage Garden Party at Government House, enjoying the many diversions provided for visitors. Teas, Ices, Refreshing Drinks and all sorts of Side Shows. Don't miss it.—aug7,2i

TO HOLD PICNIC.—Weather permitting, the Cochrane Street Centenial Church Sunday School will hold their annual picnic at Smithville to-morrow. Quite a large number of little people will be present and should the weather man be generous an enjoyable time is assured.

Don't forget the Garden Party in aid of the Church of England Orphanage at Gov't House on Aug. 8th. There will be delicious Teas and Ices for sale, and a variety of useful and beautiful articles. Something to suit everyone.—jly30,aug2,4,7

The Candy Stall at the Orphanage Garden Party on Wednesday will be one of its most attractive features, and will show a splendid collection of Novelties. Misses Frances Gosling and Miss Cicely Rendell in charge.—aug7,2i

BACK FROM LABRADOR LOADED—The first fishing schr. to arrive home from the Labrador with a full load of codfish is the Skylark, Capt. Joe Blackwood. Deputy Minister of Customs has received word that she has reached Wesleyville with 900 qtls. No report was received here from Captain Blackwood as to how the rest of the fleet are fished.

Parcels and Comforts for Prisoners of War

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—As considerable public interest is being shown, and will naturally increase, relative to the above subject I desire to to furnish, at the request of His Excellency the Governor, the following for the information of the public:

An Organization known as the "Central Prisoners of War Committee" some few months ago was established in London for the purpose of regulating and despatching parcels to Prisoners of War in Germany and other enemy and neutral countries. This Committee is the only authorized medium through which such parcels can be forwarded, and it is essential that the regulations laid down by this Committee should be adhered to to ensure safe and speedy delivery.

In the case of the Dominions of Canada and Australia, and all the other Colonies and Dominions, the respective High Commissioners in London are charged with the procuring, packing and forwarding such parcels to this Committee, but in the case of Newfoundland, not having a Commissioner in London, the work is voluntarily undertaken by the Newfoundland War Contingent Association. This Association, therefore, will handle all matters appertaining to the forwarding of such parcels, and with a desire to obtain the fullest information on the subject of despatching money or parcels to our Prisoners of War the following letter was forwarded under date of May 30th, last, to our Pay and Record Office, London:

"Sir,—Enquiries are now coming forward from the parents of those who are prisoners of war in Germany and I should like to have from you definite information on certain points:—

1. How should letters for such prisoners be addressed—that is, I presume, they should go through some central office in London;

2. What is allowed to be sent to such prisoners in the way of food or clothing and how should such parcels be addressed and packed;

3. How often is it permissable to send supplies to them;

4. Is it possible or advisable to send money to them.

Any further information that would be of service in connection with such prisoners I shall be glad to receive from you."

To wihch the following reply was received under date of the 6th of July, 1917:

"(1.) Letters for Prisoners of War in the Newfoundland Contingent should be addressed "care Pay and Record Office, 50 Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1."

(2) and (3) I am informed by the Newfoundland War Contingent Association, who are governed by the Central Prisoners of War Committee, that on no account should food or clothing parcels be sent from Newfoundland for Prisoners of War. A regular supply is sent to Germany from London through the Newfoundland War Contingent Association, as follows:—

(a) FOOD. Three parcels per man per fortnight containing such things as tinned beef, tinned salmon, biscuits, milk, sugar, margarine, dripping, baked beans, carbolic soap, chocolate, cigarettes, tobacco, and a few toilet necessaries.

(b) CLOTHING. The following outfit is sent periodically to N.C. O's and Men in Germany by the Pay and Record Office. 1 great coat, 1 jacket, 1 pr. trousers, 1 cap, (the foregoing is a special uniform for P. of W.) 1 pr. drawers, woolen; 1 undervest, woolen; 2 towels, 3 handkerchiefs, 1 pr. boots.

The same restrictions as above will shortly be made to apply, it is understood, to Officers, except as regards clothing. A supply of the latter has already been sent to 2nd Lieuts. Baird, Clouston and Grace, from their own kits and personal sources. Food is being sent in the meantime to these Officers by friends and the N. W. C. A., until the supply is governed by the N. W. C. A.

(4) It is possible to send money to Prisoners of War in Germany through this Office, but inadvisable, unless the Prisoners ask for it. It is understood from the Canadian Red Cross, who have had a large experience with Prisoners of War, that they (the P. of W.) have little use for money. Two early Prisoners (945 Barron and 747 Coombs) were sent money for a period by the N. W. C. A., but the practice was discontinued on representation by themselves that it was not required. It is also understood that Officers have certain facilities for cashing cheques in Germany.

Relatives, etc., may rest assured that everything possible is being done in London by the P. and R. O. and the N. W. C. A. for the welfare of Prisoners of War in Germany. It should be impressed upon relatives concerned that it is only by an authorized Committee that food and clothing, etc., can be sent to an enemy country. In the case of Newfoundlanders the authorized Committee is the N. W. C. A. in conjunction with the P. and R. O. With regard to clothing the former body nominally send the goods, but as the articles are an Army Issue it is the P. and R. O. which is responsible for the packing and transhipment."

On the 12th of July the War Contingent Association, London, received the following despatch from the Central P. of W. Committee:—

"Authorities definitely forbid acceptance or transmission of any private parcels to prisoners. Last lot returned. Please inform relatives and public."

Likewise a circular letter was received by the Colonial Secretary, dated the 9th of July, 1917, from the Secretary of the Central P. of W. Committee as follows:—

CENTRAL PRISONERS OF WAR COMMITTEE.
4 Thurloe Place,
London, S.W.,
9th July, 1917.

Gifts From Relatives and Friends.

Dear Sir or Madam:—

"The Central Prisoners of War Committee have been informed by the Army Council in a letter dated the 4th July, that in future no Association authorized to pack and despatch parcels for prisoners of war may accept gifts of foodstuffs from members of the public, whether for despatch to a particular prisoner of war, as a contribution to the general stock of the Association.

The chief reason for this step is briefly that in the past, articles intended to facilitate escape and other forbidden articles which have been concealed in parcels by well-meaning persons, have been discovered by the German authorities, and this has led to very stringent examination of the contents of parcels and even to entire or partial confiscation of the parcels. The interests of the prisoners have been greatly prejudiced in this way.

It has therefore been decided that the comparatively small advantage to Associations which arises from these gifts of foodstuffs is not worth the risk involved in the procedure hitherto in force, under which it was permissible to receive such articles into stock and issue them to prisoners generally.

It is hoped that all Associations will strictly observe the new War Office regulation.

Yours faithfully,
L. IMPEY, Lt.-Colonel,
Secretary."

From the foregoing it will be readily seen that at present at least it is undesirable to forward any parcels from private sources, or any other source not duly authorized, as loss and disappointment must inevitably follow.

His Excellency the Governor forwarded me a day or two ago a letter he received from Sir Joseph Outerbridge from London, dated the 27th of June, 1917, which letter stated that the War Contingent Association were giving the closest attention to the matter of providing comforts and other necessaries for our Prisoners, and intimated that they were forwarding the maximum number of parcels allowable, and how our Prisoners of War included the men of the Army, the men of the Navy and the men of the Merchantile Marine. The expenditure on this account is being looked after by the Association and already friends of Newfoundland in London have contributed £7,750 Stirling towards this fund (I understand the Patriotic Association of Grand Falls had forwarded $250.00) also for this fund.

A small outstanding balance has already been provided for by the Finance Committee of the Patriotic Association here, and any balances in the future will be provided from the funds of the Colony.

I trust the foregoing will in some measure explain the position regarding this important matter, and have the effect of assuring the friends of our Soldiers and Sailors who are Prisoners of War that every effort will be made to make their lot as easy as the circumstances will permit.

I beg to remain,
Yours faithfully,
J. R. BENNETT,
Minister of Militia (Designate).

The Pansy League, which has already contributed $650.00 to the Church of England Orphanage, will have a most attractive stall at the Garden Party on August 8th in Govt' House Grounds.—jly30,aug2,4,7

$8.50 BOYS' SUITS for $5.50
in all sizes

At the above great reduction we are offering a large quantity of Boys' Smart American Suits.

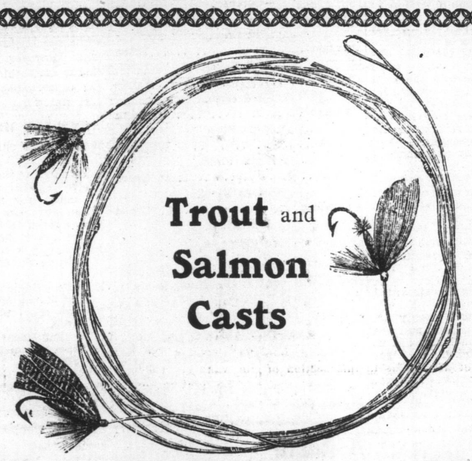
These Suits were originally $6.50 to $8.50 values, and every Suit is offered at the uniform price of $5.50. This is an exceptional chance for parents who have boys aged from 2½ to 10 years. Doesn't your boy need a new suit?

In snappy belted and semi-military styles, made with detachable White Pique Collars, these Suits can be bought in Navy Serge, Black and White Check, Grey—in several tones, Brown Cloth and Corduroy.

We shall feature an attractive special each week-end which will make it well worth your while to watch our advertisements.

Always watch our Western window, it corresponds with our advertisement each week.

Smyth's
ESTABLISHED 1875



Trout and Salmon Casts

COME ALONG BOYS, WE GOT THEM!

150 Dozen Best Quality **English Trout and Salmon Casts.**

MARTIN ROYAL STORES HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

(Successors to Martin Hardware Co. & Royal Stores Hardware)

Winners!

The four lucky numbers are:

No. 601 winning 1st prize of..$20.00
No. 1557 winning 2nd prize of..$15.00
No. 1556 winning 3rd prize of..$10.00
No. 1386 winning 4th prize of..$5.00

The above numbers were drawn by T. Curran and E. M. Greene.

We will be glad to have the persons holding these lucky numbers come to our Drug Stores at Theatre Hill or Duckworth Street and obtain your prize.

DR. F. STAFFORD & SON,
Theatre Hill.
STAFFORD'S PHARMACY,
Duckworth Street.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Treasurer of the St. Vincent de Paul Society (Men's) very gratefully acknowledge the sum of Twenty dollars from the Hon. G. Knowling.—advt,1i

CERTAIN-TEED

PAINTS and ROOFINGS

Guaranteed the best obtainable

GEO. M. BARR, Agt.

The Guards Came Through.

Men of the 21st
Up by the Chalk Pit Wood,
Weak with our wounds and our thirst,
Wanting our sleep and our food,
After a day and a night—
God, shall we ever forget!
Beaten and broke in the fight,
But sticking it—sticking it yet.
Trying to hold the line,
Fainting and spent and done,
Always the thud and the whine,
Always the yell of the Hun!
Northumberland, Lancaster, York,
Durham and Somerset,
Fighting alone, worn to the bone,
But sticking it—sticking it yet.

Never a message of hope!
Never a word of cheer!
Fronting Hill 70's shell-swept slope,
With the dull dead plain in our rear.
Always the whine of the shell,
Always the roar of its burst,
Always the tortures of hell,
As waiting and wincing we cursed
Our luck and the guns and the Boche,
When our Corporal shouted "Stand to!"
And I heard some one cry, "Clear the front for the Guards!"
And the Guards came through.

Our throats they were parched and hot,
But Lord, if you'd hear the cheers!
Irish and Welsh and Scot,
Coldstream and Grenadiers.
Two brigades, if you please,
Dressing as straight as a hem,
We—we were down on our knees,
Praying for us and for them!
Praying with tear-wet cheek,
Praying with outstretched hand,
Lord, I could speak for a week,
But how could you understand!
How should your cheeks be wet,
Such feelin's don't come to you,
But when can me and my mates forget,
When the Guards came through!

"Five yards left extend!"
It passed from rank to rank.
Line after line with never a bend,
And a touch of the London swank.
A trifle of swank and dash,
Cool as a home parade,
Twinkle and glitter and flash,
Flinching never a shade,
With the shrapnel right in their face
Doing their Hyde Park stunt,
Keeping their swing at an easy pace,
Arms at the trail eyes front!
Man, it was great to see!
Man, it was fine to do!
It's a cot and a hospital ward for me,
But I'll tell 'em in Blighty, wherever I be,
How the Guards came through.

—Arthur Conan Doyle.

The Belgian Working Class.

It is a moral certainty that the Belgian working class, to which I belong, and which I believe I know as well as anyone, will refuse to be identified with any party which seeks to put itself into relation with Germany, whether that party be the Socialists or the "minoritaires." The working class remembers, in effect, that during the first year of the war not one voice in the Reichstag protested against the horrors and the massacres of the Belgian invasion. It loves peace; it longs for peace; but there is something which it loves above all—justice. — M. Hutin, in "L'Humanite."

Invalid for Generation.

War is an insane business. Our doctors must feel this more strongly than we do, since they realise that it destroys our very best. Meanwhile, till the nations come to their senses we must do what we can to repair such mischiefs as are not irreparable. Wars are quickly recovered from when the nation is healthy. We shall be an invalid nation for a generation after the war, but that we shall be permanently crippled I do not believe. After this war we must make an end of all sectional treasons and disloyalties in England. So only can we hope to recover from the terrible wounds which this war has inflicted upon us.—Dean Inge.

Portable Lift for Autos Eliminates the Pit.

No garage pit is needed to make repairs beneath an auto conveniently, if an automobile lift of recent invention is available. This lift, which is described and illustrated in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine, is a demountable and portable device which raises and lowers the vehicle by its own weight, and will hold it safely at a convenient height for a workman to make repairs while seated beneath the chassis. It consists of two independent units, each consisting of a tilting runway mounted on a horse, which in turn is supported by a wooden base. Across the horse the trackway is centrally hinged. It has flanges to guide the wheels and is of sufficient length to reach the floor and form an incline of suitable pitch. Two cylinders with pistons cushioned on heavy oil support each runway, these cylinders being connected with a pipe which allows the oil to flow from one to another as the car is raised or lowered. In operation the car is either driven up the inclined runways under its own power, or hauled up by pulleys. When its weight passes center, the runways automatically level themselves.

To-Day's Mes[illegible]

10.00 [illegible]

SIR R. M[illegible]

VANCOU[illegible]
A private cable [illegible] death of Sir Richard [illegible] don this morning.

NEARLY UP TO [illegible]

WASHIN[illegible]
Less than five [illegible] needed to complete [illegible] states for the [illegible] cruits accepted on Sa[illegible] day numbered 1,4[illegible] April 1st is 179,3[illegible] be enlisted. The [illegible] army is 283,000 m[illegible]

FUTILE HUN AT[illegible]

Reuter's correspondent [illegible] ish headquarters [illegible] The Hun is very [illegible] methods and his [illegible] places and as far [illegible] always governed [illegible] reasons. The Ger[illegible] night heavily com[illegible] beke. Owing to [illegible] our gunners did [illegible] and the enemy ob[illegible] the village. Rum[illegible] with messages and [illegible] wonderful promptitude [illegible] barrage upon the [illegible] this had lasted a [illegible] lengthened, thus [illegible] area, and our troops [illegible] drove back the en[illegible] tain of fire. The re[illegible] when daylight ca[illegible] seen to be strewn [illegible] One might have th[illegible] perience would ha[illegible] him, but last nigh[illegible] again attacked Ho[illegible] bombardment to wh[illegible] fically replied. A [illegible] may have reached [illegible] certainly got further [illegible] was another costly [illegible] be interesting to [illegible] Germans have thrown [illegible] against this spot [illegible] they mean to repe[illegible] tics against Hol[illegible] afternoon a big move[illegible] behind their lines was [illegible] and our artillery [illegible] columns. The [illegible] fine and dry, al[illegible] than our airmen [illegible] wish.

COMMENDABLE [illegible]

PETROG[illegible]
The Ministry of Justice [illegible] ed the arrest of Lon[illegible] Dunachasky for [illegible] in the uprising [illegible] men are Internationa[illegible] leaders in the Coun[illegible] and Soldiers' Delegates [illegible] zky lived in the [illegible] outbreak of the re[illegible] its success was [illegible] Russia and after some [illegible] the British Gov[illegible] Petrograd and [illegible] headed the Mi[illegible] in Petrograd in July [illegible] to the United States [illegible] pelled from Europe [illegible] peace.

THE FLANDERS

British Headquarters [illegible] and Belgium. To[illegible] but futile counter at[illegible] livered by the Germans [illegible] beke. Heavy artillery [illegible] on both sides [illegible] tivity along the battle[illegible] ders during the last [illegible] cessation of the rain [illegible] ance of the sun, which [illegible] ing out the water-log[illegible] fighting, is the most [illegible] Further attempts of [illegible] regain at least part [illegible] they lost in last Tue[illegible] are looked for in var[illegible] the wide front affected [illegible] to the assaults on H[illegible] mans also delivered [illegible] against a section of [illegible] the British Army ab[illegible] the night after a he[illegible] paration, but were [illegible] thrown back. The [illegible] weather at a point [illegible] fighting on a much [illegible] possible finds the Br[illegible] trenched throughout [illegible] of the advanced p[illegible]

TRY T[illegible]
The next time you [illegible] headache, indige[illegible] ness or [illegible] of a[illegible]
BEECH[illegible] PIL[illegible]
Largest Sale [illegible] Sold everywhere.