

FORTIFY YOUR BOOTS!

CELEBRATED MILITARY SOLES and HEELS.

They are six times more durable than leather. Smooth tread, good grip, prevent slipping, keep feet dry in wet weather. They also give life to your boots by their enormous wearing power. Give Life to your Body by preventing fatigue and loss of energy in walking.

MEN'S LIGHT WEIGHT \$1.40 per set
MEN'S STOUT WEIGHT \$1.50 per set
LADIES' LIGHT WEIGHT \$1.10 per set

Ideal for Active Service, Golf, Country and City Wear.

G. KNOWLING'S Central Shoe Stores.

aug.11.14

Evening Telegram

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

SATURDAY, Aug. 11th, 1917.

The Councillors' Reply.



Elsewhere on this page we print a reply from the majority of the Legislative Councillors to the attack made upon them by the Premier last Wednesday. Apart from the concrete arguments contained in it, the dignified and moderate tone of their statement contrasts strongly with the personal and vindictive nature of the accusations that it evoked. Every paragraph carries weight. If any reader can remain unmoved by it of the complete justice and propriety of the Councillors' action, he is either hopelessly biased or hopelessly stupid.

We will let their explanation speak for itself and content ourselves here with pointing out two most important deductions that are easily drawn from it. The first we have already stated on a former occasion, but we will quote from the Councillors themselves: "Various speakers, with the acquiescence of the whole House, repeatedly expressed their entire readiness to make the contribution larger than the Government proposed, if the Government thought it either necessary or wise to increase it." The Government, as everyone knows, absolutely and uncompromisingly refused this offer. They refused even to discuss it. The inference is obvious. They did not want the money. The necessity for it, the hypothetical pretence that it was to support the war effort, was no concern whatever to them. Aiming at a certain sum, they refused to make a concession which will give them one far larger. Their real purpose is laid bare. It was simply to do harm to certain businesses, businesses with which several members of the Government are in competition; to hit certain business men for whom they entertained a personal animosity. The fact that they might not hit them in fact, that they might harm the whole business of the country, that they might (and quite certainly would) cripple the fisheries and make the supplying of the fishermen impossible, that they would put the country on the way to financial collapse which only a bad season would be needed to complete, these and many similar facts were not at all in the minds of the Councillors when they made their offer. If the general rule which they might effect should involve some of the objects of their animosity they would be satisfied. The aim to get the money was entirely subordinate. If it had not been, they would at once have welcomed the offered chance of getting much more. It is, too, a strange departure from the methods heretofore adopted. Ten times the amount of the iniquitous tax could raise has been borrowed by the Premier in foreign markets without a moment's hesitation, without thought to the country's resources, recklessly and extravagantly, adding millions to the public debt and a huge additional interest.

The second point to which we draw attention concerns the actual working of the Bill that was thrown out, and though it is only one objection out of a hundred to it, its striking nature and the fact that it is mentioned specifically in the statement lead us to emphasize it. The Councillors state that the tax is a law "providing taxation at a wholly different ratio upon businesses which are absolutely identical in every essential." For the sake of making this completely damning criticism clear to our readers, we will elaborate it in an instance which is typical of many existing cases in St. John's. Suppose two firms do the same business on the same capital, say \$250,000, and suppose they make exactly the same profit. The first firm is registered (under old conditions) at the full capital, \$250,000. The second is registered at \$100,000, while the remaining \$150,000 stands at the credit of the partners and appears as a loan to the business. On that loan the Act allows interest, \$3,000, to be charged and the profits to that extent to be tax free. The first firm is allowed nothing free of tax. Here, then, we have two concerns, doing identically the same business, using identically the same capital and making identically the same profit, yet paying very different taxes! Could anything be more outrageous. Can any man continue to defend such an enactment? Will the Herald maintain even its moderate assertion that those who rejected such a measure made a mistake? Let

it not be imagined that the point we have just explained is the result of an oversight or of ignorance on the part of the House. If it were it would still be inexcusable, since no attempt whatever was made to consider the effect of the Bill. But the House was not ignorant on the point; it overlooked nothing. The inequality we have mentioned was impossible under the former Act, which allowed 6 per cent. upon the capital actually employed. That section was afterwards expunged with a deliberate purpose, which was to give certain members of the House, engaged in business capitalised nominally at smaller amounts than their competitors, a gross and unfair advantage over them. Political corruption takes many and strange forms, but it is a pitiable country which will allow it to assume one as impudent and open as this, wherein a House of Commons, lacking any opposition, endeavours to use its power to enact legislation for the direct benefit of its members in their business. We merely select this point out of many to bring home to the Councillors the nature and effect of the Bill that has fortunately been defeated, but the disgraceful and dishonourable motives that lie behind it.

Here and There.

Turkeys, Ducks and Chicken at ELLIS'.

FRESH EGGS, FRESH RHUBARB at WHELAN'S.—11

ADVENTISTS.—Subject: "The Seal of God and the Mark of Apostasy." All welcome. Evangelist D. J. C. Barrett.

LOCAL CABBAGE & LOCAL TURNIPS at WHELAN'S.—11

BOWING'S SHIPS.—The S.S. Portia left Burin this morning, coming east, due here to-morrow morning. The S.S. Prospero left Morston's Hr. at 8.40 a.m. to-day, coming South, due here Monday morning.

At WHELAN'S to-day—Our own Country POTATOES by the gallon only.—aug.11.11

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Hon. Secretary of the Church of England Orphanage begs to acknowledge with many thanks the following contributions to the Garden Party: C. W. Bowring, Esq., New York, \$100; Hon. M. P. Cashin, \$25.—adv.

DON'T FORGET to catch the one o'clock train to-morrow for the Bay Bulls Garden Party.—11

WILL TAKE FISH ON MONDAY.—No fish was taken at the new fish plant this morning. All the company's fishing boats and scows lie at the dock wharf idle. We understand the plant will be ready to take in fish on Monday.

NEW FISH SOUNDS just from the Outport at WHELAN'S.—aug.11.11

RETURNING TO CANADA.—Mr. Jas. R. Wright, General Auditor of the Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada, who was here on business, returns to Montreal by to-morrow's express. While here he had the pleasure of a brief fishing outing which he greatly enjoyed.

You will receive prompt attention at WHELAN'S Store. aug.11.11

A BIG SUCCESS.—The trapping voyage on the local fishing grounds ended yesterday. A good voyage was landed. Fishermen will continue for the rest of the season hook and lining. Locally speaking it looks as if the codfishery for 1917 will be a phenomenal success.

GET what you NEED at WHELAN'S Store, the Store of Satisfaction.—aug.11.11

TO WORK AT BELL ISLAND.—A number of trap fishermen who will conclude their voyage at the end of next week will go to Bell Island and work in the mines till the trap season opens next spring. Several others who have been working for trap owners are fitting out boats on their own account and will fish with hook and line for the balance of the season.

"ZIP"—the new drink—advertised elsewhere in this issue may be obtained from P. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Sole Agent for Nfld. Commercial Chambers. Telephone 60. Delivery in about two weeks.—aug.11.15, 18, 22, 25, 29

WINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

The Legislative Councillors Answer the Premier.

In view of the statements made by the Premier before the prorogation of the House on Wednesday as reported in the Press, the undersigned members of the Legislative Council feel that in fairness to themselves, and in the interests of public right, some reply is necessary.

The Premier's statement is briefly—that the Council has refused to permit a law taxing business profits to take effect, because the personal interests of its members were affected. The statement is untrue.

"Nothing," says the Premier, "could be fairer or more just than the principles of the Bill." On the contrary, nothing in our opinion could be more unfair or unjust.

The actual fact is that a large majority of the Council were not only willing to pass the type of Bill which the Government asked for, provided it was a fair Bill, but various speakers, with the acquiescence of the whole House, repeatedly expressed their entire readiness to make the contribution larger than the Government proposed, if the Government thought it either necessary or wise to increase it. Some of the members did what they conceived to be their duty in stating individual views and in drawing attention to the effects that seemed to them likely to follow the enactment, effects which in the absence of discussion in the other House had probably not previously received the attention they deserved. The members of the Council conceive that they occupy their positions for this very purpose.

In the present instance they had no desire to block the passing of any equitable tax upon commercial business. Nevertheless it was impossible to avoid their obligation to see that the Bill was based upon simple right and justice.

It is impossible to believe that the Premier himself or those members of the Government who were prepared to give the reasonable request of the Council even cursory attention, have not appreciated the utter injustice of the Bill as it came before the Upper House. While there are a considerable number of minor provisions in it which involve the negation of fairness, and which could easily have been set right in a few minutes without affecting the Revenue, the Bill was designed to provide, the Council,

In view of the unyielding attitude of the Government upon these points, abandoned any effort to obtain reasonable consideration of them.

But upon one point a point which would have forced upon the Council, individually and collectively, the responsibility of endorsing and placing upon the Statute Book a law providing taxation at a totally different ratio upon businesses which were absolutely identical in every essential—a law involving a glaring injustice between man and man—a law which abuses the very principle of fair play—the Council simply declined to yield. They were given no choice, for its enactment meant the legalizing of a deliberate wrong, and the Government absolutely refused to recognize their difficulties.

It has been suggested by the Premier that this affair has been a temporary satisfaction to us. Again, and on the contrary, the extraordinary and unexplained attitude of the Government in refusing to consider any suggestions, and the consequent responsibility that was forced upon us of having to vote against a measure, the principle of which the House was willing to support, constituted in all of us a problem of grave difficulty and anxious concern.

We are told by the Premier that the safety of Constitutional principles is involved in our action.

We reply that the safety of the Constitution depends rather upon justice and honour—principles which this act ignores and for no visible reason.

The Act was had enough, the refusal to consider its rectification was bad enough, but the speech of the Premier deliberately misrepresenting the attitude of the Council and endeavoring to fasten upon certain of its members the responsibility for the loss of the measure, which alone attached to the Government, forced us to an explanation which otherwise would not have been made.

GEORGE KNOWLING.
E. R. BOWRING.
J. D. RYAN.
JOHN HARVEY.
JOHN ANDERSON.
S. MILLEY.
M. WINTER.
A. F. GOODRIDGE.
JAMES RYAN.

To-Day's Messages.

10.00 A.M.

LONG AND SHORT LOANS.

LONDON, To-day. Bonar Law told the Commons on the second reading of the War Loan Bill that the British Government did not intend to issue a war loan during the Parliamentary recess, unless something unexpected happened. He said that advances in the United States heretofore had been on short term notes. It was possible, he added, that that country might prefer a long dated loan; hence it was necessary that the Government should have power to issue such a loan.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S DARING.

LONDON, To-day. During the past two weeks of rainy and misty weather it is not too much to say that the activities of millions of men were greatly hampered in their efforts to get on with the war. Reports from our own front yesterday attacked the enemy's observation balloons, which were directing his gunfire from well behind his front. One balloon was brought down in flames and three were smoking as the result of machine gun fire from our aeroplanes. Another fighting machine flew along the enemy's front line trench at an average height of only thirty feet and engaged the occupants with a machine gun; at one point it dipped within six feet of the ground and on its return some German telephone wire was discovered wound around the machinery. Another plane pursued and opened fire on parties of Germans behind the enemy front and a cyclist despatch rider. These operations in addition to the regular program of bombing trains, railway stations, and supply depots many miles behind the German lines are carried out every night on

which the machines can take to the air and indicate the wide range of the aeroplane's usefulness.

TAFT ILL.

CLAY CENTRE, Kansas, To-day. William H. Taft is so much better tonight, he improved wonderfully to-day, according to a statement of the attending physician given out tonight. Mr. Taft asked for food to-day, the first time since Monday, when he was stricken with an intestinal disorder. The attending physician said it was impossible to state when Mr. Taft would be able to resume his speaking tour. He said it would take some time for Mr. Taft to regain his health.

BRITISH MAKE GAINS.

LONDON, To-day. The official communication issued last night from British headquarters announced that the British troops made further gains on the battle front east of the Belgian town of Ypres. It says that heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy during fierce fighting for possession of dunes and working positions. The text follows: Our attack this morning east of Ypres was delivered on a front of nearly two miles south of the Ypres-Roulers railway; on the right wing of the attack heavy fighting occurred for high ground. Some progress was made by our troops in this area. The fighting continues. In the centre and on the left our attack after overcoming the enemy's resistance resulted in our gaining the whole of our objectives. In addition to Westhoek and Westhoek Ridge, which are now completely in our hands, our troops established themselves in Glencorse Wood. In the fierce fighting that occurred heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. We took 240 prisoners. In addition to the foregoing number of prisoners we captured in successful raids last night east of Monchy-le-Preux eighty-six. The enemy raided one of our posts south-west of Gueunappe and two of our men are missing. Another hostile raiding party was repulsed northwest of Gueunappe. There was great activity in the air yesterday, but strong westerly winds and thick clouds made it difficult for our machines to engage the enemy's machines. We successfully carried out bombing and artillery observation work during the day. In the air fighting five German machines were brought down and five others driven down out of control, in addition two German observation balloons were

Special Attractions

KNOWLING'S DRY GOODS.

In comparison with to day's values the goods offered below represent a wonderful opportunity for economy, and are

BARGAINS IN SEASONABLE & USEFUL GOODS.

Cream LUSTRE Bargain.

We cannot replace these goods at double the money. Splendid opportunity to secure a really useful bargain. Prices range from

35c., 45c., 75c., up to \$1.25 Per Yard.

Are worth from 75c. to \$2.00 per yard.

Summer Dress Fabric Remnant Bargain.

This offer consists of Dress Muslin, Voiles, Prints, Pique, Basket Cloth, Jeans; all these we offer at from

One Quarter to One Half OFF Regular Values.

CURTAIN SCRIM Remnant Bargain.

We have just received a splendid lot of fancy Scrim Remnants, which we offer at

12c. Per Yard. Floral and conventional borders; would be good value at 20 cts.

LAWN REMNANTS about half price, worth 15 cts. to 25 cts. Prices 10c. to 15c. yard

CIRCULAR PILLOW COTTON BARGAIN, 42 inches and 46 inches 25c. and 30c. yard

AUTO CLOTH, dark grey, suitable for overalls, wraps, dresses; 33 inches wide 18c. yard

JAP MARKET BAGS, just the thing for berry picking, etc., 10c. each

NUN'S VEILING Bargain.

Just a few pieces of pure wool fast dye fabric, at

35c. Per Yard. In Helio, Fawn, French Grey, Nile Green. Would be good value at 70 cts. to 80 cts.

Ladies' Summer HAT Bargain.

We are offering all our Millinery and Ready-to-Wear Hats to clear at marvellous reductions, viz.,

One Third OFF Regular Prices. We want room and therefore willing to sacrifice prices.

GABERDINE Remnant Bargain.

We have just received another lot of this material in following colors: Sax, Navy, Crimson, Brack, Green, Khaki, Marone, which we offer at

35c. Per Yard. Width is 33 inches, looks well, wears well, for women's or children's dresses.

Long Cloth Special 36 inches wide, fine Cham- 10 yards for \$2.30

George Knowling

aug.11.14.17

brought down in flames, and four others were driven down badly damaged.

VOTE TO SEND LABOR DELEGATES.

LONDON, To-day. A conference of the British labor party held at Westminster to-day voted to send delegates to the Stockholm Conference. The text follows: Our attack this morning east of Ypres was delivered on a front of nearly two miles south of the Ypres-Roulers railway; on the right wing of the attack heavy fighting occurred for high ground. Some progress was made by our troops in this area. The fighting continues. In the centre and on the left our attack after overcoming the enemy's resistance resulted in our gaining the whole of our objectives. In addition to Westhoek and Westhoek Ridge, which are now completely in our hands, our troops established themselves in Glencorse Wood. In the fierce fighting that occurred heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. We took 240 prisoners. In addition to the foregoing number of prisoners we captured in successful raids last night east of Monchy-le-Preux eighty-six. The enemy raided one of our posts south-west of Gueunappe and two of our men are missing. Another hostile raiding party was repulsed northwest of Gueunappe. There was great activity in the air yesterday, but strong westerly winds and thick clouds made it difficult for our machines to engage the enemy's machines. We successfully carried out bombing and artillery observation work during the day. In the air fighting five German machines were brought down and five others driven down out of control, in addition two German observation balloons were

Russian Government of Premier Kerensky should not be interfered with. Russian influence has been an important factor in the British decision. Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio returned from Petrograd, was convinced that British labor should participate in the convention at Stockholm and he addressed the conference to this effect. British Socialist correspondents at Petrograd have been sending cablegrams stating that it would be a mistake for the Russians to be left to confer with the Germans and neutrals and for the voice of British workmen not to be heard. The British majority delegates will present the British point of view on war issues at the conference and Henderson "probably will be their spokesman."

HOIST WITH THEIR OWN PETARD

LONDON, To-day. Thirty men were lost when a German patrol boat collided with a German mine, according to a report from Stubbekjoberg, says a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

BAD DAY FOR GERMAN AIRMEN.

British Front in France and Belgium.—Yesterday was a disastrous day for the German air service, which again was active after a long spell of bad weather. Seven enemy machines crashed to the earth and another was driven down. The German sausage observation balloons also had a bad time; two were destroyed and four emitting smoke were forced to descend. Three others were hit by British airmen, and still more were forced down by long range fire from British guns. German artillery continues to pound the British positions before Lens. Points east of Vimy Ridge and west of Lens were heavily

shelled throughout yesterday. German gunners were especially active along the whole British front from Neuport to the southern extremity of the line.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, To-day. Russian and Rumanian troops repulsed enemy attacks in the Trotus Valley and then launched vigorous counter attacks which gained them prisoners and captured machine guns, according to an official statement issued to-day by the Rumanian War Office. The statement follows: In the Trotus Valley enemy attacks were repulsed and counter attacks of Russian troops, who maintained all their positions, forced the enemy to flee in disorder. Between Trotus and Putna Valleys Rumanian troops gallantly withstood a violent artillery bombardment with attacks accompanied by asphyxiating gas. They completely repulsed the enemy in five assaults except at a single point in the Olteu Valley. On the Putna and Sereth Rivers Russo-Rumanian troops attacked many times by superior numbers of the enemy, and inflicted heavy losses and maintained all their positions.

HUGE SCANDINAVIAN LOSSES.

COPENHAGEN, To-day. Nine hundred and thirty-three Scandinavian ships have been destroyed by torpedoes or mines since the beginning of the war, according to the Aftenbladet. Of this number Norway lost six hundred, Denmark 187 and Sweden 140. The number of Scandinavian seamen lost in these disasters was about five hundred.

Fresh Smoked Haddies, 12c per lb., at ELLIS'.

WEATHER REPORT.—The weather across country is light S. E. winds and fine, temperature 48 to 70 above.

Patrol Asst.

LAST



ernor-presiding the district Lidstone, who Corp. Thos. J. Brigade, who awarded the M. ernor their abnunication, el war.

Dear Sir: The bridge has been you of June to the supplies, the Newfoundland have had some the date at which now possible to you more clear.

1. Millions of military prisoners in roundland, the final number being Major Timmely more being first at present, passing. I am afraid are not they venture to say (a) that the relation with people borne by the Co.

(b) either the act for the Government to render periodic the Government to the service. The system to receive parcels are two stages, stage lasting for the time that we are prisoners on regular parcels to be expected to there is the substance which the get permanent system.

ELLEN

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