

men!

IPS was RIGHT
said, "With eyes and
knowledge of the
that trouble quickly
small cost.
ight is falling, con-
once
fitted glasses ov-
that trouble quickly
small cost.
afford to miss the
magazines, etc.
of not having a
lasses?
these economy to de-
purchased of that pleas-
it is so easily pro-
it us to-day about
yes.
manufacture every kind
eyeglass made.
ist, St. John's.

CRS!

S

ity is always
cheapest.

on.

Agent.

THE BEST

and nothing but the
best goes in the gar-
ment made at Maun-
der's. Our assistant
butcher and foreman
tailor have just arriv-
ed from New York,
where they have been
studying the very lat-
est in Cut and Style
and how it is done.

Remember, we have
the largest selection
of up-to-date tailor-
ing goods in the city.
Come right along and
have the "Maunder
make." Certainly
some style.

JOHN MAUNDER,

281 and 283
Duckworth Street.

COME!

Ladies' White Lawn

Skirts

and Braid effects. Prices
to \$2.50.

FREW.

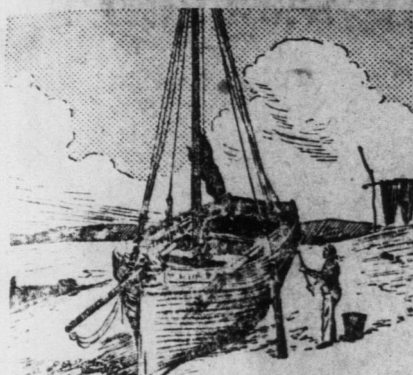
OS,

S,
CHINES,
RUMENTS.

STAND,
ET.

ds, Agent.

LAI'D UP FOR REPAIRS.



The Breadwinner can-
not afford to lie up,
neither can his help-
mate, nor the children
at school, who have
such a little while to
store up the knowledge
necessary for the years
to come—no one can
really afford sickness.

Much of the sickness prevalent to-day
can more easily be prevented than cured.

Read what DR. CARL ENOCH, Hygienic Institute, Hamburg, says of

Lifebuoy Soap

"Solutions of Lifebuoy Soap were brought to bear upon the
microbes of Typhoid, Cholera and other infectious diseases. After
careful experimentation Lifebuoy Soap was proved to be a powerful
disinfectant and exterminator of germs and microbes of disease."
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, FORT SUNLIGHT.

Civic Reform

Another Letter From 'Advance.'

Evening Telegram.
Sir—In my letter of Monday last I
attempted to give an account of what
is being done elsewhere under Govern-
ment by Commission. I do not wish
to convey the idea that such a system
is a panacea for all the evils that af-
fect our city. We will have to go
deeper than the Municipal Council
right down into our industrial system
before we will be able to right the
many evils that grow out of its in-
evitable uses. With its unregulated
competition, uncontrolled combina-
tions and monopolies, low wages and
scarcity of constant employment for
many workers thus producing the
great evil of poverty it will not be
possible to eradicate that evil which
is largely responsible for much of the
present conditions of the city. By
poverty I do not mean lack of bread,
the molasses and salt-pork and a hut
to live in and a nail to use, but that
poverty which means lack of means
to provide good nourishing and
wholesome food for the body and all
the sanitary conveniences necessary
to a home for the maintenance of
cleanliness and health. If we cannot
agree to make the change necessary
in our industrial system, we can agree
to stop out of it by a change in our
form of city government.
I am well aware that in giving a
review of what has been done so
successfully elsewhere by cities adopt-
ing government by Commission, there
will be those who will contend that
what may be good for cities in the
United States may be of no advantage
to a city like ours. That to adopt the
initiative Referendum, Right of Re-
call and place the city officers directly
under control of the electorate would
be a dangerous experiment, especially
for a people whose education is so
low that any demagogue may lead
them into excesses unthinkable.
Anticipating this argument, I have
shown the city of Haverhill, Mass.,
which has the distinction of being the
first city in New England to adopt
Commission Government. Here is a
city of 40,000 inhabitants whose pre-
dominant industry is the manufacture
of boots and shoes. The majority of

present to listen to a straightforward,
business-like presentation of the Com-
mission idea, furnishing for that au-
dience a definite plan for the remedy
of the Municipal situation.
The immediate result of this meet-
ing was the formation of the Haver-
hill Civic Association, which adopted
for its primary object the drafting
and passage of a charter amendment
which should give to the city a Com-
mission form of Government. The
Association attained an enrolled mem-
bership of over 500, an Executive Com-
mittee of a dozen, and constant work-
ers to the number of six or seven.
Back of it all was the constant help
of many non-members of the Associa-
tion and the moral support of a very
large body of citizens. Early in 1908
a draft of the charter amendment was
submitted to the Massachusetts Legis-
lature and after some revision was
passed by that body with a referen-
dum clause attached providing that
the charter amendment be presented
to the voters of Haverhill at a special
election to be held in autumn, pro-
vided that this election should be re-
quested by a petition containing not
less than 1,500 of the registered voters
of the city. This was obtained long
before the expiration of the time
limit for such work. The Civic Asso-
ciation then took up the work of
campaigning for the adoption of the
charter amendment. It was a cam-
paign of education along broad lines.
Circulars were prepared dealing with
special features of the charter amend-
ment and presenting arguments in
favor thereof, and once a week for
some six weeks preceding the elec-
tion one of these circulars was mailed
to every voter, copies of the entire
charter amendment were deposited at
various centres and convenient points
about the city and a list of such de-
positions published in the newspapers.
Much space in all the newspapers of
the city was bought and filled with
exposition, explanation and argument.
Meetings were held in churches,
lodges and labor halls and rallies
were often held throughout the city.
To be sure, those who profited by the
old system were up in arms to fight
the proposed changes and there were
some honest and serious minded citi-
zens with them who looked askance at
any innovations. The charter amend-
ment was adopted by a substantial
majority and went into effect on
January 1909.

Under the new charter all admin-
istrative functions in the city of Haver-
hill are vested in a single board called
the Municipal Council composed of
the Mayor and four Aldermen. All
members of the Council are elected for
a term of two years, two members
one year and three members the fol-
lowing year. The Mayor receives
\$2,500 a year and each Alderman,
\$1,800 per year. All members of the
Council are elected at large without
reference to Ward lines and it is ex-
pressly prohibited that any party
name or designation be printed on the
official ballots. Official orders are
passed by the affirmative vote of
three members of the Council, the
Mayor having the right to veto but no
power of veto. The publicity features
of the charter require all meetings of
the Council to be open to the public,
all votes to be recorded by year and
day, detailed itemized statement of
receipts and expenditures to be pub-
lished at the end of each week month
and submission of the entire books
and accounts of the city to outside ex-
pert accountants for their examination
and report at end of year. Provision
is made for the initiative, referendum
and recall. The administration of
city affairs is classified under four
main heads: Department of Accounts
and Finance; Department of Streets
and Highways; Department of Pub-
lic Safety and Charity; Department of
Public Property. The Mayor holds a
position analogous to that of Super-
intendent or Supervisor. At the head
of each of the four main departments
is one Alderman who is directly re-
sponsible for the administration of his
departmental affairs.
The results accomplished under the
new form of Government in Haver-
hill have been:—(1) the application
of business methods to city affairs;
(2) fixing of responsibility for Muni-
cipal administration; (3) a broad
and comprehensive system of per-
manent street construction and im-
provement work; (4) the securing of
personal supervision over departments
by men making themselves familiar
with departmental details and as a
consequence of these a large per cent
of saving in Municipal purchasing;
(5) a substantial surplus at end of
the year. If one were to ask a citi-
zen of Haverhill the difference be-
tween the old and the new system he
would tell you that now they do busi-
ness instead of playing for votes.
This condition of affairs is due to
the fact that the men elected are
hard-headed business men. The Mayor
is a large property owner. The head
of public property is a retired
contractor. The head of finance de-
partment was formerly connected
with Haverhill's leading bank; the
head of department of streets and
highways is a civil engineer of wide
reputation; the head of the depart-
ment of public safety and charity was
a labor leader of great organizing
capacity and was a factory worker at

the time of his election. Never before
in the history of the city was it pos-
sible to find available such material
for municipal officers. And why? It
gives to the members of the Council
positions of power and responsibility
and pays them at least sufficient to
enable them to devote their time to
the work without loss of self-respect.
Men of the sort mentioned were now
for the first time willing to present
themselves as candidates for municipal
offices. Given the responsible
control of his own department, paid
a decent wage for devoting his time
to municipal work the Alderman un-
der the new form of Government in-
stead of meeting at the City Hall once
a week and devoting his time, best
thought and attention to private af-
fairs as under the old systems of Gov-
ernment, now gives the best work in
the city system, becomes familiar
through personal contact with the
details and needs of his department
with the idea in mind that the failure
or success of his department re-
sponds to the credit or discredit of
himself. The result has been that in-
stead of the city having a deficit or
just squaring accounts it has a sur-
plus every year; the first year's sur-
plus being \$37,000; the streets of the
city are well kept and the sanitation
so carefully attended to that the least
infraction of the Board of Health
rules brings with it the immediate
punishment called for by the ordi-
nances of the city, seldom has it been
called into force.

Such beneficial results were made
possible because the people had
learned to their great satisfaction
that at least there was one particu-
lar man to whom they might go with
their complaints, criticisms and sug-
gestions and that man was so placid
that he must assume without
reference or appeal to anyone else
the responsibility of his own particu-
lar department. How different with
us. On a sunny day with a high
wind we are blinded with dust. The
windows of our houses being open
the dust containing the germs of
smallpox, scarlatina, consumption
and other diseases that are blown
from the street where drains are fill-
ed daily with the suds thrown from
the houses with no sanitary conveni-
ence. We complain to the Council
that the watering cars are not being
used as they should be. But of what
avail is it; little or no attention is
given to the complaint and as it
goes on from bad to worse. There are
several lessons we learn from Haver-
hill's experience but having trespass-
ed more than I intended upon your
space, I will only refer to one and
that the more important one, i.e., the
manner in which the change was
brought about. We have in our city
as general a dissatisfaction with civic
conditions as that which prevailed
in Haverhill previous to the intro-
duction of Commission Government.
Scores of our citizens have been
writing to the press with the hope of
arousing the public. Writing to the
press is very good but it should not
rest there. There must be organized
action on the part of those desirous
for a change. Mr. Gosling, Reform,
the clergymen of the city, and the
other citizens who have been trying
to arouse the public by individual
effort, will accomplish little unless
they go further, and like the Haver-
hill reformers unite their efforts and
determine that a change for the bet-
ter must come. Will they act or will
it go off in talk? Now then, gentle-
men, pride yourselves as doers of the
word.

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Fishing Tackle. FLY & BAIT RODS, from 65c. to \$22.50 FLIES to suit all fishing. CASTS—Incomparable. LINES, made to stand all strains. Artificial Bait, Floats, etc.	Picnic Supplies. ROUND TOP BASKETS, FLAT TOP BASKETS, FITTED TEA BASKETS, FITTED LUNCHEON BASK- ETS, THERMOS BOTTLES, THERMOS OUTFITS, FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, FOLDING HAMMOCK CHAIRS, HAMMOCKS, CAMP STOVES, PICNIC PLATES, Etc.	Fishing Tackle. SALMON RODS, SALMON FLIES, WADERS, BROGUES, BASKETS, STRAPS, LANDING NETS and HANDLES, PERSEROID MINNOWS REELS, Etc.
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it will make bread or that it is white bread, but it
GUARANTEES SATISFACTION. Whiter, lighter, better
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Resident Agent.**

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quired—and it ought to be
a good tea for the sake of
one's personal satisfaction.
Each guest will enjoy
Homestead—it's something
that is distinctly good, and
there isn't a drop of harm
in a houseful of it. Its flav-
our makes staunch friends.
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10 per cent. discount for
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