

## At the House.

MONDAY, April 3rd, 1916.  
Mr. Lloyd asked the Finance Minister for a statement of expenditures under General Contingencies from March 30th, 1915, to March 30th, 1916.

Mr. Cliff, Mr. Coaker and Mr. Abbott also gave notices of questions asking for returns on other expenditures of the public monies.

The Bills relating to the re-building of Carbonear; Trading with the Enemy and the Volunteer Force in this Colony were read a first time.

The House then went into Committee on Supply. Discussion on the vote for Agriculture was first taken up.

Mr. Cliff pointed out that the report of the Board of Agriculture tabled did not contain a detailed statement of the expenditure of \$20,000 for last year and asked for the information. He suggested that the vote in the Estimates for Agriculture for 1916-17 be left stand until the statement is received and examined and members will be able to deal with the vote intelligently.

Mr. Coaker dealt with the report of the Agricultural Board and disbelieved the figures that the products from agriculture were twice the value of our annual fishery exports. He strongly opposed the idea of putting the vote for Agriculture on its old basis again and voting \$20,000 for it. He would like to see agriculture promoted but thought that picking up hearsay figures in all parts of the country and then have them printed and try and get people to swallow them was not the proper way to encourage agriculture. He referred also to the bad potato crop around the coast and incidentally remarked that instead of 30 barrels to the barrel, as forecasted by the Premier, the people were getting a few barrels of "marbles."

Mr. Woodford asked for more money for agricultural encouragement and suggested that bounties be given similar to what used to be done in his district some few years ago when each member of a Society got \$2 for clearing land (and \$2 to those who didn't clear it, interjected Mr. Dwyer).

When Mr. Woodford finished Mr. Dwyer rose and in a practical and concise speech scathingly criticized the unwise agricultural policy of the Government. Reviewing the Agricultural Board's Report, which he had before him, he intimated that it was a repetition of what has happened each year since the Morris Government came into power. Thousands of dollars were squandered and no visible improvements, especially as regards the cultivation of land. All over the country and notably in the outports there were noticeable improvements and go-ahead-ness in every other industry but Agriculture was at a standstill everywhere. The reason was, said Mr. Dwyer, that the people have not received any information from competent persons as to how their seeds should be sown, their soil tilled and otherwise shown how their work and conditions generally could be improved from an agricultural standpoint. He emphasized the need of having a thoroughly competent Agriculturist to train and direct people notwithstanding the questionable statement that you can't make a farmer out of a fisherman. He (Mr. D.) repudiated that statement and added that fishermen were upholding their best traditions in every other sphere in life, even in the throes of battle, but like all other trades and professions they required proper training and teaching to make them fit to cultivate their land in order to get the best results therefrom.

Mr. Devereaux got up and made an earnest attempt to justify his position as one of the well paid Agricultural Commissioners. He was surprised to see the Board and the report criticized by Mr. Coaker whose sincerity and excellent work he said he had never doubted inside the House or out of it. The Commissioner paid a tribute to the Leader of the Opposition, referring to his ability and fitness for the important position he occupied and in conclusion expressed the hope that Mr. Lloyd would not maintain that position for long.

Mr. Jennings referred to the unfair distribution of potato seed in the outports and another instance he said of how the Government was discouraging agriculture was the providing sheep for people with fat bank accounts, but nothing for poor people.

Mr. Halfyard and Mr. LeFevre spoke in a strain that was not at all favourable to the Government's farcical agricultural policy.

The Prime Minister then got up and in making the best of a bad defence quoted figures from the census of 1911 to try and justify the report of the Agricultural Board. Some warm interjections and retorts followed between the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Dwyer and in the height of a fever heat temperature the committee rose at 6.40. The House adjourned a few minutes later until this afternoon.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DART DRUFF.**

## Annual Report.

### Permanent Marine Disasters' Fund.

During the last session of the Legislature, an Act was passed authorizing the appointment of the Permanent Marine Disasters' Committee, thus giving legal sanction and official recognition to the permanent organization initiated in April, 1914.

On June 23rd, 1915, this Committee was gazetted, its membership consisting of Hon. J. R. Bennett, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. A. W. Piccott, M.H.A., Minister of Marine and Fisheries, both ex-officio, Hons. J. Harris, R. Watson, G. Knowling, J. Alex. Robinson, Messrs. Ellis, Hepburn and J. S. Munn. The Committee was instructed by the Colonial Secretary, that under Section 5 of the Act, it had been ordered that the Committee should determine all claims under Section 3 of the 1913 Marine Disaster Act.

In accordance with this decision all applications for the \$100 grant under the provisions of the 1913 Act have since been considered by this Committee, and when satisfactory proof has been produced, if the conditions of the Act have been met, the necessary authority has been issued for the payment of the grant. Arrangements have been completed so that these payments are made through the Committee, thus enabling it to note the date of the payments and adjust matters should the recipients later solicit assistance from the Permanent Fund.

One of the first duties devolving upon the Committee was the framing of the Regulations under the new Act. These having been agreed upon were submitted to, and approved by the Governor-in-Council.

The question arose as to whether or not the Permanent Committee should consider applications for assistance from dependents of those lost prior to its appointment. It was decided after careful consideration that the Committee's work must be confined to fatalities that have occurred since 8th April, 1914, when authority was given for the formation of the Permanent Fund.

In a few cases relief has been extended to a limited degree, where it was found necessary, but no permanent allocations have been made, although it is hoped that the grants may be maintained.

The maximum scale of payments adopted, and on which temporary grants are based, whilst not so large as that of the 1914 fund, which was exceptional, is the best that it is considered the fund can stand, and is as follows:—

(1) To widows, annuities of \$40 for a period of five years; in case of re-marriage, the annuities to cease.

(2) To children to the age of 15 years, \$25 per year, provided such were dependent upon deceased and are in need, in accordance with Section 2 of the Act.

(3) The cases of other dependents to be separately considered, and the course of action decided on apart from definite scale.

The statement of the Hon. Treasurer shows the sum of \$25,034.88 as having been raised for the purpose of the Fund. This income is derived chiefly from the interest on the 1914 fund and lapses that have occurred by reason of re-marriage or death of beneficiaries of that fund.

So far no special appeal has been made as it is felt that just at present our people are called upon to contribute all possible to other and at the present time, more insistent causes.

Immediately upon the approval of the Regulations, His Excellency the Governor, forwarded a cheque for One Hundred Dollars, followed soon after by a cheque for a similar amount from the Hon. R. K. Bishop, who also enclosed promissory notes for One Hundred Dollars each, covering a period of four years.

The fund is also indebted to the Grand Orange Lodge of British America for the handsome donation of Five Hundred Dollars.

The Committee hopes later on to establish branches throughout the Island, and it is believed that our people will give the fund their heartiest support.

The Committee regrets that Section 10 of the Act of 1915 is not operative. In only very rare instances are its provisions carried out. It is, therefore, suggested that if instructions have not already been issued to the Stipendiary Magistrates, they should do so forthwith. The carrying out of this Section of the Act would prove of great assistance to the Committee.

At the Committee's first regular meeting, the officers of the Disasters' Fund, 1914, were temporarily appointed, the election of officers not taking place until October 28th, when the appointments were confirmed.

It is with profound sorrow, and with a due sense of the severity of the loss sustained, that the passing of the Committee's first President, Hon. John Harris is recorded. As temporary President he presided, on several occasions, but not since his election, which took place during his illness.

Since his death the Hon. Treasurer, Hon. R. Watson has presided.

In accordance with Section 6 of the Regulations, the Election of Officers took place at the adjourned annual meeting held on February 24th, when W. J. Ellis, Esq., was elected President, Hon. R. Watson, Hon. Treasurer,

and Mr. J. Alex. Robinson, Hon. Secretary.

George Shea, Esq. has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council as the successor on the Committee of the Hon. John Harris. The accounts for the year duly audited by the Auditor-General, are

attached.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. ALEX. ROBINSON,  
Hon. Secretary.  
St. John's, March 1st, 1916.

A very pretty style for a tailored suit is the bolero with the short skirt.

**CAPT. WESLEY MARCH.**—After a year's experience on active service including the trying ordeal at Suvla Bay, we find Capt. Wesley March thoroughly fit for the new campaign. Capt. March has the full confidence of his men and is a popular and efficient officer.

**MORE DIPHTHERIA.**—A young woman of Hayward Avenue was removed to the Fever Hospital yesterday, suffering from diphtheria.

**GOES TO HR. GRACE.**—Capt. J. Tucker, 1st officer of the Florizel, went out by last evening's train to his home in Hr. Grace.

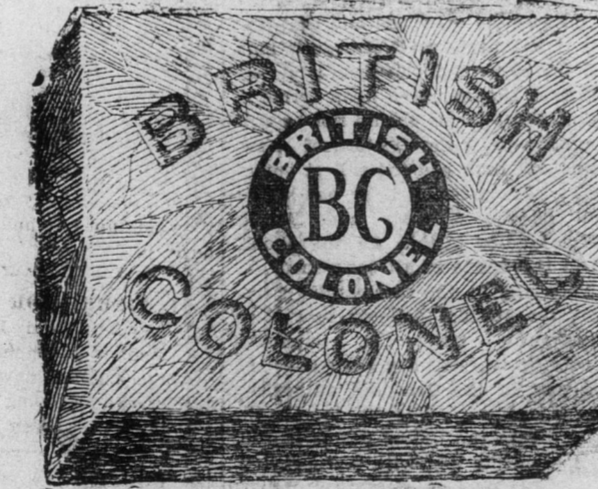
**INCREASING CATCH.**—A message received by Job Bros. yesterday stated that the S. S. Samuel Blandford had secured 500 old seals yesterday. The total catch for young and old now is 19,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

# BRITISH COLONEL



## PLUG SMOKING



# TOBACCO

The "Utmost"  
In Plug Smoking.

Bright  
and  
Dark.

Imperial Tobacco Co.  
(Newfoundland) Ltd.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

## At the Kirk

The services at the Kirk on Monday last both morning and evening were very impressive and well-kept with facts and incidents pertaining at the present time. The subject in the morning was "Upon God," taken from the 31st chap. 31st verse. The pastor, in the present day is to wait for God, lack of attendance in worship. The pastor urged the congregation to attend services when possible as the good to be obtained were lost. The appearance was in evidence that temptation has been put in the way clearly how to remove the ger and living right. These present propensities with us have not had to suffer from facts of war as other people being so we are prone to turn God, and to depend too much on ourselves. Let us remember that we have to ask Divine help. They have to come back, but we must every day willing to do what and our duty. This month promises to be a memorable connection with the war. We say the Allies will win. We see them through, we have but there are your prayers, you keeping with God, for His help.

The text at the evening was taken from John 5th chap. 40-41, condensing the words into "a fruitless. Again the rev. gentleman delivered an impressive sermon. The anthem, "Abide With Me" was rendered by the choir.

## Fogota With Disrupt Ship at Halifax

The s.s. Fogota, assisted by Lady Sybil, reached Halifax today, having in tow the steamer Farley. The Lady was up with the other ships just off Halifax Harbor. Both local and take on board a large cargo flour and some general cargo port.

## New York Man Is Jailed in London

Held on a Charge of Fraud the Belgian Government

London, March 29.—John V. Kay, of New York, was arrested at the Bow Street police court on the French government's charge for his extradition on a charge of fraud against the Belgian government. The prosecutor, speaking of the Belgian government's defendant had participated in a Frenchman named E. Schmitz, obtaining 315,000 francs by means of a purchase of arms and ammunition from Belgium. He charged De Kay was formerly the president of Victoriano Huerta, president of Mexico, for the purchase of arms and ammunition from the Mexican government. He charged 17,000 rifles and rounds of ammunition in the paid for them, but the proceeds were used for the purchase of the arms for the whole shipment was sent to Spain. De Kay then said the prosecutor continued to make a fine profit by selling the arms and ammunition, but Spain was not to let the arms and ammunition to European belligerents. De Kay, according to the prosecutor, entered into negotiations with the Belgian government which represented the arms for the Congo. The Belgian government purchased the consignment for a pay ten per cent down and the remainder on delivery. It was that in the event that delivery take place Belgium was to pay her deposit, less the expenses of De Kay and his associates, endeavoring to get the arms to Spain.

The prosecutor said the arms never been delivered and the of the 315,000 francs deposit was refunded.

On the other hand De Kay's lawyers maintained that the was entirely legitimate. De Kay said, had made every possible effort to deliver the goods, and De Kay have been glad to refund the pending balance, but his money tied up in Mexican securities. There was no present means of hearing was adjourned.

The case against De Kay was last November when De Kay rested in London. At that time charged there was no foundation for charge that there was no in the transaction.

There is no definite fact of the height of crowns and of brims in millinery.

Rather narrow sashes are the left of the front in two and two long ends.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES EVERYTHING