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Union Trading COMPANY.

COAKER ENGINES

are THE BEST Motor Engines for Fishermen

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
President Fishermen's Union
Trading Company Limited.

Dear Sir,—

Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.

I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

Yours truly,

WALTER HILLIER.

Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

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Advertising in The Mail and Advocate means increased sales. Worth considering—Isn't it. Ask for our rates.

ASQUITH'S GOVERNMENT WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY

As Greatest Democratic Party England Has Ever Known

Maybe the Last Liberal Government England Will Know, as Effects of War Will Be Far Reaching---For a Party That Has Achieved So Much in Face of Great Odds and Bitter Opposition, it Deserved a Better Fate---Asquith and Lloyd George Will Leave Behind Them a Record Worthy of England's Best Parliamentarians

After nine and a half years of glorious, crowded life, the great Liberal Government which came into office in December 1905, has ceased to be. The end has not come in the way Liberals would have wished, writes Harry Jones in the London Chronicle. It came stealthily, silently, ingloriously. A blast of war's mephitic breath killed in a night a Government that had emerged scathless from many a furious storm.

To Liberals its extinction is a cause of deep sorrow. But they can take pride in the reflection that the Government which has just passed away has to its credit a noble record of accomplished work, and that it has left a deep and an enduring mark on the history of our time. With what bright hopes its advent was hailed in January 1906, when the electorate confirmed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Ministry in office by an unprecedented majority—a majority of 354, including the Irish Nationalists; one of 270 without them! How hopefully reformers looked forward to an era of social reconstruction—to the wiping off of privileges, and the removal of inequalities at home, and to the reign of amity and peace abroad. How little did any of us imagine that before a decade had passed and while Liberalism, with all its devotion to peace, was still in power, Britain would be engaged in a gigantic world-war, far more terrible than that which our ancestors waged against Napoleon, a war whose convulsions seem to shake the very foundations of the earth.

A Retrospect
But the great war cannot rob us of the past; and in the record of the last nine years the reformers of the future will find a great deal to encourage and inspire them. Much of what was accomplished was done in the teeth of a fierce resistance; much that was projected was defeated by the House of Lords. Never in its history had the Second Chamber made a more ruthless use of its power than when, in 1906, it killed the Education Bill and the Plural Voting Bill, for these measures had been passed by immense majorities in the House of Commons, and they emanated from a strong Government fresh from contact with the people. In 1907 the Lords would have liked to maim the free constitutions bestowed upon the Transvaal and Orange Free State; but happily this was beyond their power, for in this vital matter the Government, using the power of the crown, was supreme. The blessed fruits of that magnificent act of trust and reconciliation in 1907 we have since reaped in the formation of the Union of South Africa, and in the inspiring spectacle of General Botha, at one and the same time Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Union, taking the field in the present war against the enemy of the British empire.

The year 1907 saw the successful passage into law of the Territorial Forces Bill, the admirable measure with which Mr. Haldane began his series of momentous Army reforms. To its credit be it told, the House of Lords placed no obstacle in the way of the Territorial Forces Bill. Next year (1908) it accepted the Old Age Pensions Bill, albeit with a malediction, but it destroyed without compunction the Licensing Bill, a measure sorely needed and upon which the House of Commons had bestowed five months of valuable time.

Lloyd's George's Budget
Licensing reform, education reform, electoral reform, Irish self-government: on every road leading in these directions the House of Lords had inscribed the words, "No thoroughfare." Little wonder that the year 1909 opened with the Liberals dependent, and the Conservatives, tho' only a small minority, exultant, thanks to the exertions of their friends "in

another place." The failure of our efforts to induce Germany to agree to a reduction of the money spent on armaments compelled a large increase in our Navy Estimates in 1908 and 1909. As a result of this, and the cost of Old Age Pensions, Mr. Lloyd George was faced in his first Budget (1909) with a deficit of over £15,000,000. Instead of being deterred by this, Mr. Lloyd George contrived to pluck the flower "safety" by firmly grasping the nettle "danger." A raucous outcry arose from the vested interests against his proposals for new taxation, and in the autumn the House of Lords, disregarding the advice of some of its most distinguished members, like the late Lord James and the late Lord Peel (ex-speaker of the House of Commons), flung out the Budget. This encroachment of the Peers into the domain of finance angered the nation, but they had succeeded at last in bringing down a powerful Government and compelling it to go to the country on a Budget which, whatever its merits, did impose a heavy additional burden of taxation. "We can hardly win the election," calculated the Tory leaders, "but at any rate on a taxing Budget we are likely so far to succeed as to make the Liberals dependent on the Irish vote." The election of January, 1910, justified the latter half of this shrewd anticipation. Mr. Asquith's Government remained in power, but its majority (including the Nationalists) had shrunk to 124. In April the Lords accepted the rejected Budget, and then the Government began to make ready for the struggle for the restriction of the powers which the House of Lords had abused.

Social and Political Reforms
Another General Election took place in December of 1910, this time on the one issue of the Parliament Bill and the Government were confirmed in power by a majority of 125. The session of 1911 saw the curbing of the power of the House of Lords by the passage of the Parliament Bill into law, and also the enactment of the great Insurance Act. Thus constitutional and social reform went hand in hand. The year was early darkened by the menace of a national strike of coal-miners.

A perilous situation was handled in masterly style by the Government, and the Miners' Wage Act put on the Statute Book. A similar principle—the establishment of a minimum below which wages cannot be beaten down by competition—had been recognized in the Trade Boards Act of 1908 dealing with "sweated" labor. This same Session saw the passage of the Irish Home Rule and the Welsh Church Bill through the Commons for the first time under the Parliament Act. In 1913 and 1914 the process was repeated in the case of both Bills, to the accompaniment of increasing party bitterness.

Last year's events up to the outbreak of war in August, are fresh in recollection. We had the threat of civil war in Ulster, the Curragh incident, the very lamentable affray in Dublin in July, and the repercussion of these events on the temper of the Ministerial party in the House of Commons. These things had better now be buried in oblivion.

That the Government committed errors in its nine years of life is undeniably true. The executive power was lamentably weak in Ireland, and the handling of the women's suffrage question was anything but judicious. But, take it all in all, the Government's work, alike in administration and legislation, has been splendidly done. One of its noblest characteristics was its freedemocratic spirit, for which Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George were principally responsible. **Terms of "Greatness"**
Sir Edward Grey's conduct of foreign affairs since 1906 has been distinguished before all things by love of

peace and a desire to maintain the balance of power in Europe. At the Admiralty first Mr. McKenna and then Mr. Churchill succeeded in maintaining the strength and efficiency of the Navy so that when war came our superiority was decisive in men and ships, in guns and ammunition. Meantime, thanks to Lord Haldane, the Army had been reorganized from bottom to top on scientific modern lines.

The Government which did so well in peace adapted itself rapidly to war conditions. Mr. Lloyd George's magnificent work on the Treasury last August saved off a financial panic and a commercial calamity. Mr. Harcourt at the Colonial Office, Mr. McKenna at the Home Office, Mr. Samuel at the Local Government Board, were adequate to every situation. As for Mr. Churchill's swift, skilful and daring mobilization of the Navy in the early days of August, it was one of those master-strokes that determine the course of events.

To sum up, this country has never been governed by an abler body of men than the group of 20 Liberals over whom Mr. Asquith presided so efficiently for several eventful years. It may be the last Liberal Administration that the country will know, for what effect the war will have on the future of both the great political parties only time can tell. Whether the last or not, it is incontestably the greatest Liberal Administration in our history. One wishes its end had been worthier of its rich, fruitful and splendid life.

Everybody's doin' it now. What? Selling Elastic Cement Paint. Your dealer sells it in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins, also in barrels.—ap14.eod

Time To Stop Gambling

Are you a gambler? Perhaps you may not know the ace of spades from the knave of clubs, and yet be a gambler. You gamble when you risk more than you can afford to lose. Now, if you are an average man, to whom every dollar is of importance, you risk more than you can afford—you gamble—when you pay a high price for a pair of rubber boots of whose quality you are ignorant, and which may go to pieces after a few days' wear, leaving you to the loss of your boots and your money.

Don't gamble in Rubbers. Change uncertainty to certainty by buying Bear Brand Patent Process Rubber Boots, all the parts of which are welded together in such a manner as to make breaking or splitting almost an impossibility. But—if you happen to get a defective pair, just return them to your dealer within one month of purchase, and he will replace them with a fresh pair. If there is any defect in the manufacture, it is bound to appear within a month.

This guarantee applies to Bear Brand Patent Process and to ordinary Bear Brand Boots. We especially recommend the former. Look for the Bear under the "Patent Process" mark.

Have you seen our White and Red Rubber Boots? They are much softer than Black Rubber Boots, and possess great strength and durability. We shall be glad to give dealers full particulars.

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Smart Neckwear For Men

ON your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties. We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs.

Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive.

Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped

"Macgregor's, St. John's"

These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality.

You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety. MacGregor's regular 95c. Scarf. OUR SALE PRICE 75c. EACH.

Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

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Very Choicest Shipment now in Stock of
30 POUND TUBS
14 POUND BOXES
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