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Our Motto: "SUUM QUIQUE"



(To Every Man His Own.)

The Mail and Advocate

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OUR POINT OF VIEW

Anglo-Japanese Treaty

HE Treaty of Alliance signed in London in 1905, as quoted by the News this morning, is not the treaty under which Japan took sides against Germany, but a later one signed by Grey, July 13th, 1911.

The articles of the treaty of 1905 as quoted by the News:

- (1) The maintenance of peace in the Far East. (2) The preservation of the open door in China. (3) The independence of the Chinese Empire. (4) The maintenance of existing territorial rights.

would not give Japan any pretext for making war on Germany, in fact it explicitly forbids it—if a humble layman might be permitted to form an opinion.

We give below the several articles of the 1911 treaty:

PREAMBLE.

The Government of Great Britain and the Government of Japan, having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the 12th of August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said agreement, namely:

- (a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India. (b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China, by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities, commerce, and industry of all nations in China. (c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and India, and the defence of their special interests in the said region.

Article I.

It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of Great Britain or Japan, any rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

Article II.

If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either high contracting party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this agreement, the other high contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article IV.

Should either contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entitle upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.

Article V.

The condition under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present administration and the motions by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the high contracting parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

Article VI.

The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified the other of the expiration of the said ten years, the intention of terminating shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it, but if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actively engaged in war, the alliance shall ipso facto continue until peace is concluded.

E. GREY,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c.

TAKAOKI KATO,

Ambassador Extraordinary.

The foregoing is the latest revised text, and the one at present on operation.

Objections To New Appointment

ON Friday Mr. Coaker from his place in the House objected to the appointment of Mr. M. A. Devine to the position of Clerk of the Peace. He urged the Government to appoint a legal man to the position, in order that the clerk might be qualified to relieve Judge Knight. He further suggested that as Mr. Devine had to be provided for, that he might be transferred to the Money Order Office of the Postal Department and Mr. McCarthy, who is a lawyer and now in charge of the Money Order Office of the Postal Department, should be appointed to the position of Clerk of the Peace. This would make provision for Mr. Devine, whom the Government desired to provide a fat job for, and would not make a laughing stock of the District Court office.

The day following Mr. Coaker's remarks on this subject, Judge Knight was compelled to ask the Government for leave of absence, in order to proceed to Montreal to undergo medical treatment, and the District Court was left without an official to administer justice. Mr. Devine was not qualified to deal with legal cases, and on Monday the city beheld further acting appointments when Messrs. Frank Morris and Hubert Knight were appointed Judges to dispense justice in the District Court. To appoint Mr. Devine to the position he now occupies was nothing short of an outrage and showed utter disregard for the duties of the Court or the feelings of the citizens of St. John's. The legal fraternity received the news of the appointment of Mr. Devine with amazement and denounced it freely, but they had not the courage to protest against the insult hurled upon their profession.

The Premier must indeed be a sick man politically when he could succumb to place Mr. Devine into such a position and Mr. Devine must be hard up for something to do when he could allow himself to accept a position that he well knew he could not properly fill, the proof of which is now demonstrated by the Government having to appoint Messrs. Knight and Morris, to administer justice during Judge Knight's absence. If this arrangement is not another instance of confusion being worse confounded, it is not because those responsible cared whether it was or not.

We again protest against the arrangement and ask the Government to end it by placing a lawyer in the position of Clerk of the District Court, and thus provide a substitute for the Police Judge when that official is absent from his duties.

Forest fires cost 70 human lives and \$25,000,000 lumber loss each year in the United States.

The Governor's Serious Indiscretion

YESTERDAY Mr. Coaker protested against the illegal manner in which the Government had paid the Governor the \$2,500 voted by the House last year as travelling expenses for the Governor. He condemned the Government's attempt to 'insult the House by claiming outside that the vote was for travelling expenses and entertainment.

Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Kent and Mr. Morine showed that the House voted the money for travelling expenses, and the Auditor General was false to his duties when he permitted the Audit Act to be outraged by paying the Governor this money, which action was illegal.

Dr. Lloyd demanded that the Government ask the Governor to return the money illegally given and illegally received. All claimed that there had been no mention of entertainment last year when the vote was asked for. That the salary of the Governor had been increased from \$10,000 to \$12,500 in order to cover expenses for entertainment and the vote for travelling expenses had been increased from \$1000 to \$2500, which money could only be used to cover the actual travelling expenses of the Governor.

The Government had brazenly and unlawfully paid this \$2500 voted for travelling expenses to the Governor in monthly payments of \$208.33 and it was paid just as though it was salary. The Auditor General should not have permitted the unlawful payments and he for the first time since the Union Party had seats in the House was shown to have been remiss in his duties, apparently because of who was concerned in the illegal act. The Premier could offer no defence and it was well he did not attempt to do so.

Never before in this Colony was such a serious matter exposed against a Governor. Mr. Coaker stated that this revelation coming on the back of other complaints against the official actions of the Governor would destroy all confidence in that gentleman. He stated that the F.P.U. Convention at Catalina had resolved to petition the Home Government for the recall of the Governor, and the petition had been signed, but Mr. Coaker had not forwarded it, as he did not wish to embarrass the Home Authorities in any way during the continuance of the war, but there had been no decision not to forward it.

Mr. Coaker further stated that the Union members of the House, feeling the Governor had not lived up to his promise made the deputation of the Convention which called upon him in December 1913 re the ousting of defeated candidates from positions as Ministers of the Crown, and had on the contrary consented to the appointment last March after the House closed, of two defeated candidates to the positions of Justice and Agriculture, had therefore decided not to accept the Governor's invitation for the Official Dinner at Government House, issued during the sitting of the Legislature, and that the Union Party had decided not to do so while Governor Davidson remained at Government House.

The action of the Governor in permitting the Premier to outrage the practices of Responsible Government by the appointment of Messrs. Squires and Blandford as Ministers of the Crown and members of the Executive Government was and is deeply resented by the Northern people, for both those men had been defeated at the elections by majorities of 1000 and 1000 respectively.

That outrage was not had enough, for to it has been added the unlawful action of drawing public moneys that did not belong to the Governor and which Dr. Lloyd stated, yesterday he should be asked to return to the Treasury.

This matter will not be lightly passed over. This paper will not be a party to covering up such transactions even though the guilty one is the Governor and his abettor is the Premier. For after all the Premier should be held to be the more guilty of the two. We intend to speak plain in reference to this matter, and we trust that no time will be lost now in arranging for the transfer of the Governor to some other portion of the Empire, for his usefulness in Newfoundland is a thing of the past.

Bulgaria borrows money in Berlin and promises to attack Serbia. The money does not arrive on time, wherefore Bulgaria threatens to attack Turkey.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Misdirected Expenditure

YESTERDAY afternoon's discussion at the House over the estimates was very interesting, and the government experienced a couple of hours' worry that they did not expect. Mr. Coaker spoke strongly against the manner in which votes had been expended the past year. He reviewed the expenditure for Tuberculosis, Propagation of Lobsters, Governor's Travelling Expenses, and Agriculture, which initiated a splendid discussion on those subjects, which brought forth speeches by Mr. Morine, Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Piccott, Mr. Kent, and the Premier.

Mr. Coaker condemned the present rules respecting paying for spawny lobsters. He showed that the Agricultural Policy had not succeeded in doing away with the growing of marbles for potatoes, or in high increases in pigs or cattle.

He claimed that good value was not given for the big expenditure for the prevention of tuberculosis, and strongly supported a return to the method adopted by the association led by Mr. John Harvey.

Mr. Morine delivered a splendid address, backing up Mr. Coaker's objections and thought a commission should be appointed to advise how the sum of \$25,000 could best be spent in order to aid in suppressing this great destroyer. Mr. Coaker stated that last September when the House was convened, the Opposition had offered to forego the sessional indemnity of \$200 and \$300 each, in order to help the Treasury over a hard pinch, but while the outport Union members had made this sacrifice willingly, the Governor had been unlawfully drawing as salary monthly, the allowance made by the Legislature for Travelling Expenses, and in view of such action, it was no wonder people were crying out against the almost unbearable taxation now imposed upon the necessities of life.

It was no credit to the Governor, that while members of the House had voluntarily given over to the Treasury their sessional allowance in September, in order to encourage the people to make necessary sacrifices in the Empire's hour of need the Governor himself had been illegally drawing at the rate of \$208 per month, the vote granted by the Legislature last year, which was intended to cover actual travelling expenses incurred by the Governor, and which could not have amounted to over \$500. The Premier regretted, saying the vote was not only for travelling expenses but also for entertainment.

This statement called forth replies from Mr. Morine, Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Kent, each holding that no such vote was passed, which point the Premier subsequently admitted. The incident is probably the most amazing that was ever discussed in the House, and it is another indication of the wisdom of the fishermen in sending their own men to represent them on the floor of the Assembly. The influence of the F.P.U. members in the House is being strongly felt and the Government of today no longer feel that they can waste the people's money as they have done in the past. A moral atmosphere now exists in the House that was never there before, and all are satisfied that wrong-doing in any shape will not be passed over by the F.P.U. members. This year their efforts to improve hospital matters, Centenary matters, Logging Roads, Road Board affairs, Expenditure by all Departments, illegal expenditure by the Executive Council, illegal expenditure under the Audit Act with the Governor's consent, and other vital matters of public concern have been pressed so successfully that all parties in the House have combined to remove the objection raised and to strengthen the law, and water payment was never performed, according to the spirit of the law, and water payment was never performed, according to the spirit of the law.

Mr. Harvey's mounting notice uttered in the House about the Union when he was speaking on the Labrador Current Bill reflects but little credit upon that gentleman, and demonstrates what little foresight he possesses. Let us assure him with confidence that the F.P.U. will not be split into different parts, or cease to exist as he would hope, judging from his utterances, and that there will be an F.P.U. mighty, powerful, reasonable, just a moral uplifting power that will do more good in ten years than any ordinary political party could do in fifty, and that this great F.P.U. will exist, when the name of Harvey and Harvey's firm has passed into oblivion.

CANADIANS AT YPRES 2 TO 3 DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

London, April 29th.—The Canadians who fought so valiantly and lost so heavily in the recent fighting near Ypres, went, in most cases 48 and in some instances 72 hours without food. Most of their officers were lost. This was learned from a young Canadian, who arrived in England yesterday from the Continent.

Bad Example Set the Country

THE "News" this morning attempts to create an impression that Mr. Coaker yesterday assailed the Green Bay men for placing lobster traps taken from traps in the water near their traps in order to secure the same lobster the second time. Mr. Coaker condemned the Department for permitting Dee to pay for lobsters as he did last year. The fishermen were instructed to count the spawning lobsters they took from their traps and throw them away and Dee paid them for whar lobsters they marked down, thus tempting the men to dishonesty. The Department spent \$9200 last year on this spawning lobster business, and out of \$9200 they paid \$4500 for motor boats. Mr. Coaker wanted to know why those boats, which were hired for the whole season, were not employed collecting the lobsters and conveying them to selected localities, where they might be released and the localities protected, instead of allowing men to mark down just what lobsters they wished.

The Green Bay fishermen were paid less than the West Coast men, and the percentage spawny lobsters paid was the smallest for all districts where the industry is carried on. This proves that Green Bay men did not give way to the temptation placed in their path by the brilliant genius guiding this lobster propagation business. That some men did throw lobsters overboard where they were caught and those lobsters were trapped the second or tenth time is no reflection on the fishermen, as no one expects him to be saint enough to pull nites away to throw away spawny lobsters, when he was told to throw it overboard where he took the lobster. The men to blame are those who established such ridiculous rules, which bore upon their face an invitation to dishonesty which would not be passed over by men holding the very highest positions in the land, much less an ignorant fisherman. When fishermen see a Governor taking money illegally, amounting not to 10c for a lobster, but to \$2,000, which Members of the House demanded should be given back to the Colony, or when they see Judges of the Supreme Court taking \$1000 for sitting to hear trials that never took place, then it little believes Mr. Piccott or the "Daily News" to accuse Green Bay lobster fishermen of being dishonest because they did as instructed and captured the same spawning lobster more than once. Was Mr. Piccott or Jerry Deo expect each man to label spawny lobsters marked down for payment in order to make sure that it caught again, another we would not be asked for.

Mr. Coaker cast no reflection upon the fishermen and it is his utterances reflected upon those who paid hundreds of dollars to Thos. French for a motor boat, that was not used for the work of attending to the collection of lobsters, but permitted that boat to be used as the owner thought fit, and if fishermen did catch the same lobster ten times, no one was to blame but the Fishery Department and Jerry Deo.

We know of men who were paid for 10 spawny lobsters, who were reviled when payment was made, because their claim was not for more. Were those men not as honest as the men who would sooner have paid them for more than 10? No one claims that the official paying would have paid for 100, if only 10 were known to have been taken; but what about the temptation of men to ask for payment for more than the number taken, when this odious and ridiculous system enabled them to be paid for what they mark down as having been taken.

We assert that Judges of the highest Court in the land have been paid \$1000.00 for services, which Mr. Morine as a lawyer states were never performed, according to the spirit of the law, and water payment was never performed, according to the spirit of the law.

Can the Editor of the News or Mr. Piccott expect ignorant fishermen to be angelic-like and be proof against temptation outrageously placed in their way. When such actions as above referred to are committed by the Judges and Governor, let the News and Mr. Piccott condemn those high personages first. Before they dare impute wrongdoing to lobster fishermen anywhere.

Let them assert their authority and influence to have public money expended in a manner that will uplift and not tempt men to dishonest actions. Even if the man did the spawny lobster to his trap, that don't reflect upon any but those who established the ridiculous rule to pay for what lobsters each man stated he had taken from his trap. No one said the man had asked payment for the lobster that had been tied to a trap to test the wisdom of Jerry Deo's plans for covering the ocean with spawny lobsters. Every spawny

Another Glaring Waste

\$24,000 Spent on Tuberculosis Campaign--Dr. Rendell Gets \$3,700 R. White, 3,000--Some of the Biggest Grabs Since Morris Became Premier

Table with columns for names and amounts, including Tuberculosis Government Campaign and Public Charities.

Table with columns for names and amounts, including various individuals and organizations.

The Famous Ramea Cable Cost \$30,000, Worth \$5,000

(Editor Mail and Advocate.) Do something loose in their management of their telegraph system. I was in St. John's during the winter and was informed by a Government official that the grafting was so scandalous that the Government was afraid to touch it at all and they would likely abandon the cable altogether and try to bury the scandals attached to it in the same grave with the cable. I know nothing about wireless or telegraph work but if the Government can't operate a cable from Ramea to Bureau as well as they can across the Cabot Strait there must be something loose in their management of their telegraph system. I would not be surprised at anything the Government would do in that way, but it was the worst ridiculous of their many blunders in telegraph and cable work. Go ahead, Mr. Stone, and make them discover the grafting that has made the Ramea Cable cost nearly thirty thousand dollars. And what will the public think of this amount for work that should cost not more than five thousand dollars at most, so one of the officials of the Canadian Government steamer Tyrion told me when they were here. There was too much business done on among the men in charge of that transaction to make it a success. You will hear from us again. Yours truly, FISHERMAN, Buteau, April 26th, 1915.

Prepared to Pay

Germany is prepared to pay damages and apologize for the sinking of neutral ships by her piratical submarines. The money saved, if it covers the loss in property, may satisfy the individual owners, but it will not remove the national mistreat and scorn that such unscrupulous methods of warfare create.