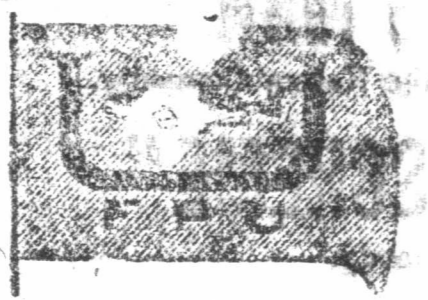


ANOTHER LOT OF 22 TUBS BEST BUTTER FROM MONTREAL On Consignment. PRICE IS RIGHT. J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Sum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MARCH 29, 1916

THE SEAL FISHERY

THE lessons learn from this year's sealing voyage, show that the old wooden steamers are as well able to procure loads to-day as they were 25 years ago.

The wooden ships on the front this season will all secure full trips, because the steel ships were withdrawn, and all concerned will reap splendid returns.

Now that the large ships have been withdrawn from the business, it would be in the very best interests of the Colony to prohibit them from engaging in the seal fishery in future.

The result of this Spring's seal fishery is indeed cause for rejoicing, for all will be glad to find conditions so changed as to permit the old famous wooden sealing ships to enter port once again with full loads.

The Sealing Bill that passed the Assembly last year, which the Upper House rejected, is now being considered by a Joint Committee of both Houses, and a clause debarbing the large steel ships from engaging in the seal fishery will be inserted.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS

The British War Office has announced that from now on all pictorial postcards addressed to neutral countries will be stopped by the censors.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

THE matter of increasing the number of old age pensioners from 1200 to 1600—to take in all over 75 years who wish to avail of the pension—was debated at the House yesterday for two hours.

Dr. Lloyd delivered a speech of three-quarters of an hour duration, dealing with the matter of Education, and showed some of the great weaknesses of the present methods of training teachers and pupils.

The reporters are doing their best to keep their work up to date, and if the papers publishing the debates were exerting themselves the public would get some good returns for the expenditure and know what was transpiring at the House.

It is absurd to have two papers here publishing the same matter. The News publishes the Assembly debates; two days after the same speeches are published by The Herald.

WHEN THE HOUR COMES

JUST twelve months ago the Premier made a statement in the House of Assembly in connection with the Carbide scandal to the effect that the local promoters of this scheme were "associated with financiers" whose name was a guarantee for the satisfactory development of the proposition.

Twelve months have gone by; and what has been done? Nothing, as far as we know; though we understand that plans of the West Coast Capital are being exhibited in certain quarters, and glibly people are rubbing their hands and exulting (in anticipation) over "the magnificent proposition" which is being displayed (on paper).

In view of all this rubbish, we quote the following article from The Ottawa Journal of date, March 17th:—"CARBIDE WILSON WAS COMPARATIVELY POOR AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH."

"Thomas Leopold Wilson, inventor, known as the 'Carbide King,' at the time of his sudden death in a New York hotel on Dec. 21st, 1915, was virtually a poor man.

He had not one cent of cash on hand or in the Bank, but had uncashed cheques to the extent of ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY EIGHT DOLLARS, and Fifty Cents—\$136.50. The total valuation of the estate is but \$102,000, of which life insurance is the chief asset, amounting for approximately \$150,000, one of the three policies of which is subject to a deduction of \$18,113.

A SERIOUS RISK

THE slump in the price of herring in the American market has fallen heavily upon some of our shippers; and it is to be feared that the unsatisfactory nature of the "Scotch" pack is going to affect our shipments in the future.

We have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government to the importance of proper supervision of the herring pack; and we have been publishing regularly articles of prime importance to the trade; but it would seem that we have not been successful in arousing the attention of the Government or its "Pickled Inspector of Fish" as a facetious gentleman dubs our paid agents who are supposed to have within the domain of their governmental bailiwick such a trifling duty as the inspector of fish intended for export.

Now there is a very serious side to this herring problem. We are running the risk of being ousted from the American markets even now. What is going to happen when the War is over, and the European countries are again able to send their tens of thousands of barrels across the Atlantic? Just what happened in the later days of the Labrador Herring Fishery, we are going to be "black-listed."

Locking the stable when the horse is gone is a very poor policy; but this seems to be what the Morris Government are doing. Instead of doing something to protect our herring industry, they have been frittering away thousands of dollars in experiments with which the "experimenters" even have no positive knowledge.

So-called inspectors are journeying around the island; and the only tangible evidence of their existence is found in the statement that they are being paid so much per by the Finance Department.

If any blame is to be attached to anybody in connection with the failure of our shipments of herring to turn out satisfactorily, it must be laid at the door of the Government.

Herring that were put up by such packers as Mr. Murphy, for example, fetched good prices; so, too, did the herring put up by the American and Canadian Companies, whilst we are suffering from the indifference of the people who are responsible to the trade for proper inspection.

The chances are that we are going to be ousted from the market; and the great bulk of our fishermen will find it difficult to sell herring when the next pack takes place. In this connection we wish to remark that the American Companies will operate more extensively than formerly. They will and can sell their herring, and thus become competitors with our own people eventually.

These Companies have large storage plants, and they can unload just such quantities as they require to hold the markets, whereas we shall be forced to face an open market; and American buyers are not by any means disposed to pay a cent more than they will be forced to do.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DUTY first put on coal in St. John's (20 cents per ton), 1864. The late Martin W. Furlong born in Odein, 1864. Michael Rawlins, law student, died, 1869.

Seals hauled through the streets of St. John's (continued three days), 1880. First steamer in Bloodhound, Capt. Ryan, 10,250 seals, 1868. Bishop Mullock died, 1869. Public funeral to Greenland's victims, 1898. Son of M. Kebos, shoemaker, killed and drowned by falling over Signal Hill, 1880.

YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 28th.

The House met at 3 p.m. last evening and proved a very interesting session.

The leading features of the evening were the close and vigilant scrutiny of the Estimates by the Opposition. The criticism of the way the Government has handled the Old Age Pension Scheme were dealt with by Messrs. Coaker, Halfyard, Jennings, Grimes Clapp and Targett.

The chief event, however, took place when Dr. Lloyd spoke on the Educational Bill, which was under consideration. The learned Leader of the Opposition delivered, perhaps, one of the greatest speeches ever delivered in the House on that important question and proved conclusively that he was at home on the subject Education.

Mr. Clift presented a couple of petitions from his District, one of which was from Indian Bight, asking for \$100.00 for a road.

Mr. Jennings and Dr. Lloyd also presented petitions from their respective Districts upon public matters.

Two Government Bills were introduced and read a first time. The following answers to questions asked by the Opposition were tabled, while others were said to be in the course of preparation.

Replies to Questions.

(Reply to Mr. Winsor) Line to Greenspond was interrupted on 29th. May, 1915 and Cable was reported broken on 1st June.

The Superintendent reported the matter to Colonial Secretary on 1st June and again on 9th June, saying the latter date, that owing to icebergs repairs would not start till July.

A messenger was employed between Badger's Quay Office and the Greenspond ferry-boat, from 1st June to 19th July, after which date an office was opened at Jackey's Cove (for Greenspond) until Cable service was resumed.

Hon. J. R. Bennett, Colonial Secretary.

I beg to enclose a message from John Gibbons, operators at Greenspond re repairing cable, see my reports June 1st.

It is usual to send Mr. Hennebury on such repairs, but I would not start him before July, as the icebergs will be playing about Greenspond runs all this month. I send you this as you will likely have complaints.

In the meantime we are giving Greenspond daily service by ferry from Badger's Quay.

DAVID STOTT, Superintendent.

(Reply to Mr. Winsor) Statement of amount of repairs to Greenspond Cable and other expenses caused by Cable being out of order, 1915.

Stephen White, 8 1/2 hrs. on line \$1.00 Herbert White, 6 hrs. on line 75 Willis White, 35 hrs. on line 4.35 Lewis Bragg, two trips to Badger's Quay 3.00 K. Oakley Motor trip to Badger's Quay 1.50 F. Wellar, motor trip to Badger's Quay 1.50 James Burton, message to Badger's Quay 1.20 Frank White and three others, labour 6.57 Chesley Hoskins, carrying business to and from Greenspond ferryboat while cable out of order, 42 days at 50c. 21.00 James White 5.00 M. Aylward and others piling cable at King's wharf 5.00 Reid Nild, Co. freight to Greenspond 2.40

E. S. Hennebury, passage to Greenspond \$2.80 Paid R. Elliott labour 70 Eleven days expenses, 22.00 Motor hire Beaverton to Chz E. 3.00 John Gibbons, motor hire, too stormy for sail 6.00 Men employed examining and repairing cable, Aug. 16 to 18th: Thomas Grant and Joseph Dewey, Cator Burton, and Charles Burton \$18.00 Robert Burton and Ciel Sparkes 6.00 Peter Carter and E. J. Crumney 12.00 Jethro King and Wm. Marshall 6.00 Lewis Burton 50c. and S. Mullett \$4.50 K. Oakley's boat, three days 3.00 E. Edgar's motor, three days 12.00 E. Edgar rope and tar 10.90 Provisions 3.66 Gilbert Crocker, three days 4.50 P. H. Hutchings, lock and hardware 57 Walter Osmond, services 50 days at \$1.00 50.00 E. S. Hennebury, 12 days August and passage 52.00 E. S. Hennebury, 14 days, Sept. and passage 3.00 E. S. Hennebury paid James Grant, landing freight 1.00 Labour per E. S. Hennebury, T. Grant, J. Dewey 25.50 Cabot Burton and P. Dyke 25.40 E. J. Crumney 8.00 K. Oakley's boat 8.00 Charles Burton 3.00 E. Edgar, provisions 14.34 Marlin, Brin and Wire 12.21 Hire motor boat eleven days 70.55 James Grant with boat 48 days 78.00 William Critchley with boat 48 days 48.00 120.00 \$358.10

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Supply. Mr. Clift and Mr. Coaker took exception to some of the pensions given, especially to that of Miss Southcott, whom Mr. Coaker thought was capable of still performing active service, besides the pension of \$600 was altogether out of proportion in a case of that kind. He believed if the Government went on like this that the ladies would be envied by the gentlemen friends of the Government, because of the high pensions they received.

Mr. Grimes who took his seat for the first time this Session, took the Government to task over the neglect of a number of the worn-out toilers, and in his well known style made quite an impression on the House.

Messrs Halfyard and Targett also spoke strongly on the matter and complained of the many poor old worn-out fishermen and laborer who is neglected, while the Government deal so generously with civil servants who have been enjoying fat salaries for a number of years. Mr. Coaker objected to the system of pensioning, by giving a man who may be appointed for only four or five years, two-thirds of his salary as a pension, in most cases merely to make room for some political friend. Mr. Coaker thought it would be better to take the grant for Tuberculosis for the purpose of giving the remaining four hundred old worn-out men, over the required age, the pension, unless the Finance Minister could see the way to make a separate grant for evident that the Premier decidedly

favoured the former. He regretted that our earnings were not greater, as then he would be able to fence a still greater revenue out of them and thought the fishermen were not so badly off as was represented.

Mr. Coaker said he could not agree with the Premier with regard to pensions to civil servants, and pointed out that a better system could be inaugurated, whereby a certain amount of the salary of those officials could be retained to provide a pension when they arrived at that age, and instanced the Clergy Pension Fund as an example, and cited many cases of injustice, through the present system, and thought that this was a poor way to make a man honest, if he was inclined otherwise, as the Premier had tried to point out.

The Minister of Finance, who seemed inclined to rush the Estimates, was halted by Dr. Lloyd and strictly questioned on certain points.

President Coaker advised the Minister to take his time and added that the Minister should be delighted to hear suggestions from the Opposition, who knew how to recommend.

At this juncture the consideration of the Estimates were deferred until to-morrow.

The Speaker then informed the House that the Governor would meet the Government on Thursday to accept the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The Educational Bill was then introduced and the Leader of the Opposition treated the House to one of the greatest speeches on this important subject that the House have ever had the pleasure of listening to.

He referred to the effect of the Bill before the House and that it only tended to make our Educational system a little clearer, but after all it was not of much importance what we want, said Dr. Lloyd's is a Bill to consolidate a better Educational system, and make Newfoundland the Scotland of the New World. We should not make it a political or party question, for it was a great national question and on whatever side of the House he sat on, he was prepared to support any measure which tended to improve our Educational system.

The learned speaker then treated the question as only a great educationalist can do, and pointed out that we should put this question on top. All other questions were of secondary importance. He spoke of the influence of education in building up a country such as ours and contrasted our present system with what we should have and showed the average teacher's knowledge was deplorably deficient, because they never had the opportunity to get a thorough training, which could only be given by men of science in the profession.

The CHIEF, said Dr. Lloyd, is doing excellent work, but just as long as our system remains as bad as it is now we can make no progress. He made a fervent appeal to the Government to place this great national question before all others, as the child is the best asset we possess, but we must give him knowledge and a properly developed brain.

Dr. Lloyd's speech was listened to by both sides of the House, as well as by some distinguished visitors, who joined in the general applause as the speaker finished. The country may look for many much-needed reforms from such a leader as Dr. Lloyd.

TO AN OLD FRIEND

ESM. in New York Life

WHEN we were Celts the Romans came. As you remember, John! Some Norsemen followed, and our name Was Anglo-Saxon for a spell. Then not without a bitter wrench, We got our useful dash of French, As you'll remember well.

Together, John, as you recall, We went to Palestine. At Crecy 'twas OUR women tall Who tinkered war's design. We fought the Pope, we fought the Don. And fought each other off and on. Together, always, John!

Together, John, a thousand years And seven hundred more; Apart, the inmost wink of time— Say, six or seven score. Together, blended, cradled, schooled. Tempered and tried and taught; Apart, by kindred methods ruled. And close in trade and thought— We're not so very separate, John! Lo, there, our northern shore! No need to guard that vast expanse. Your triple cross floats o'er! Squabble we may—a passing whim— But when the call is "Who Lines up with us and we with him?" Our choice, John, Bull, is YOU!

Reid-Newfoundland Co. COLUMBIA IGNITOR CELLS. We have just received a shipment of the world-celebrated No 6 Dry Cells. WATER STREET STORES DEPT.