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¶ We give below a list of some of this furniture and draw our customers' attention to the fact that although some of it is in sets, any single piece of furniture will be sold if requested.

Diningroom Sets. Arm Chairs.
Library Sets. Morris Chairs.
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" HALIFAX (both ways) - - - - - Every TUESDAY
" ST. JOHN'S - - - - - Every SATURDAY
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Agents Red Cross Line.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunders' clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunders
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

The Loggers Bill Debated in the Upper House

(Continued from page 4)

his remuneration promptly. I have no knowledge of any person suffering by taking a cheque from any employer during the past 30 years. In fact they take them in preference to cash. Cheques are accepted all through the trade all through the country.

HON. MR. GIBB—Except for this fact, if a fisherman has a cheque for \$70 in an outport he can't get it cashed unless he pays a premium, and if he pays for goods with a cheque he will pay more than if he had the cash. That is the position. Circumstances and conditions so operate that the men with cash can make a better bargain and get more value than if he had the cheque to present.

HON. MR. TEMPLEMAN—If we cut out cheques from that section it will have a poor effect upon the business of the whole country.

HON. MR. JOB—I think we all recognize that there is a good difference between a cheque and an order. I think if the words "or cheque" were inserted it would meet the difficulty. A man is liable to a heavy fine if he signs a cheque without funds. But he can issue orders without having the money behind him. I think as a compromise if we insert the words "or cheque" it would meet the difficulty.

The amendment was carried.

HON. MR. GIBBS—I beg to point out that this amendment to section 4 will mean that if the logger gives a week's notice of his intention to terminate his work and his employment ceases, say Saturday, he must wait till the Wednesday following to get his wages. We should not ask him to do this, and I think before adopting this section, the Committee should give some consideration to it because we have already adopted a section by which 24 hours is given, and then we make the delivery of his time to be on Tuesday instead of Saturday, as in the original bill, and that means that a man terminating his employment on Saturday must wait till the following Wednesday to get paid. No employer here in St. John's will ask a man to wait three hours, much less three days, before making payment. This will be the effect of the amendment.

HON. MR. BISHOP—It does not seem to me that that is a correct interpretation. Section 4 of the original Bill only calls upon the employer to provide a statement every second Saturday, and in the event of a man leaving, he would not be affected by these at all. It has no effect as far as interfering with a man when he is getting paid off.

HON. MR. McGRATH—A man may leave any day he likes if he gives a week's notice.

On motion the amendment was put to the Committee and carried.

HON. MR. GIBB—I cannot agree with the substance of the amendment to the camp construction section. The amendment says: "Provided that this shall not be obligatory in extreme sections or in connection with temporary camps." If a company engaged in logging business can get supplies, be they great or small, into the extreme sections of the country, surely they can get lumber to provide suitable and proper camps for the men as well. The logging industry is not temporary, it is a permanent enterprise that is here to stay. No person should be allowed by law to have camps in which men live that are not of a comfortable character, and such as the Bill contemplates. Is it because a man works at Red Indian Lake or mills on the Gander, away from the base of supplies, that he must labour under conditions, which his more fortunate fellow in the city would not tolerate. What right have we to say to men "because you work 25 or 30 miles from the base of supplies of the Company you must put up with conditions which you would not tolerate under ordinary circumstances. You must sleep in camps which are not as they should be." Surely it is not the intention of hon. member that workmen should be obliged, because they go a long distance from the base of supplies, to live under conditions dangerous to their health. Why permit any man to employ labor, and not give the person employed the opportunity of living in decency and comfort? I propose to oppose strongly any such latitude being given to employers of loggers in this respect.

HON. MR. HARVEY—I am sorry that this is a section upon which my hon. friend (Mr. Gibbs) and I cannot agree. Even he must admit that there will often be cases when a company is preparing to open up a new and distinct section, for instance or when logging roads have to be put in or when exploration of prospective new ground is going on, or when camps are shifted daily with the movement of a drive, when it is impossible and unnecessary to put up an elaborate camp such as this bill calls for, and some latitude should be

allowed. Temporary camps are no hardships necessarily. Living under canvas, even in the depth of winter can be made both healthful and delightful, as many of those in this House know from personal experience. Under the Act it becomes illegal to put a man in a tent for one night. I ask anyone whether in these larger lumbering operations such regulation can be carried out literally or whether it is common sense. This sort of hard and fast undeviating regulation involves nothing more or less than manufacturing new crimes which do not exist in actual fact. We know that the Logging Companies are anxious to make the men as comfortable as they can because if for no other reason it pays them to do so, and without any law on the statute book they have been doing it, and it is reasonable to give them some credit for good intentions, and necessary to give them some small latitude. It is morally and physically impossible to carry out the letter of this section invariably in extreme sections.

HON. MR. BISHOP—I must again point out that this bill does not relate only to big companies, which are well able to take care of themselves, although in such cases referred to by Hon. Mr. Harvey it will be very inconvenient and unnecessarily severe, though I fancy that they will be able to meet it, but what about the poor unfortunate man who cannot afford to provide such camps, that is what I am thinking about. Moreover, these people are not always employers of loggers, maybe a man and his sons are working in the woods, and you compel him to provide for himself camps that he may consider unnecessary. He is being ruined. This is the serious part of the Bill. It is unnecessarily hard upon companies employing large numbers of men but far harder on smaller men.

HON. MR. GIBBS—I do not agree with the hon. member. I have not had the experience that some hon. members have had in the logging industry, but I think I may be safe in saying that the class of men the hon. gentleman refers to are never engaged in logging at the distance, that this section contemplates from their base of supplies. When they engage in an industry of the kind they do so near settlements, and not in the interior of the country, for the reason that nearly all the timber not in the vicinity of settlements is owned by private individuals. This proviso is one by which operators on an extensive scale, will be enabled to evade the obligation imposed upon them by this bill to find suitable accommodation for loggers.

On motion the amendment was put to the vote of the Committee and carried.

HON. MR. GIBB—I beg to point out to the Committee that the amendment, as proposed by the Select Committee, makes serious alterations in the original bill. In this bill the camps are to be covered with board and then sheathed with felt or other weather proof material. It is not obligatory on the part of the employer to cover the camp or roof with board, but he may substitute other things for it. He may substitute logs instead of board for the floors of the camps. As this industry is a permanent one, and will be in existence here for a great number of years to come, why should not employers roof their camps with boards and afterwards cover them with some other material for the purpose of making them water tight. Why permit the employer to put up a camp and cover with birch rhind or paper to keep out the weather and moisture? Why not let the men living in camps have the benefit of a board roof or at least a board floor. I think it will commend itself to the Committee that a board floor in camps where men live for months, is absolutely necessary to the cleanliness of the place, because if you give a right to substitute logs for board floors, all the dirt of the camp will fill up the interstices between the logs. It is absolutely necessary that a person in charge of camps should be able to clean them thoroughly daily. They can't do it if rough hewn logs are used for the floor instead, and I submit that the section in the original bill will much better suit the requirements of the loggers than the amendment.

IT PAYS

"It pays to comfort weary hearts,
Oppressed with dull despair,
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives
One gleam of gladness there.
It pays to give a helping hand
To eager, earnest youth;
To note, with all their waywardness,
Their courage and their truth;
To strive with sympathy and love
Their confidence to win.
It pays to open wide the heart,
And let the sunshine in."
—Exchange.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, the following Rules and Regulations respecting Passports have been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

Dept. of the Colonial Secretary,
July 20th, 1915.

(1) After the date hereof an alien coming from any place outside of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies as a passenger shall not, without the permission of the Colonial Secretary, land or embark at any port in the Island of Newfoundland or its Dependencies, unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

(2) Where any such special permission of the Colonial Secretary has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such conditions, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of these Rules and Regulations.

(3) For the purposes of these Rules and Regulations the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the service of the ship.

(4) Any person found guilty of a breach of these Rules and Regulations shall be liable, upon summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.

LETTER FROM STOBBS' CAMP

Pte. Malcolm Shot Accidentally but is Not Seriously Hurt

Mrs. Rogers of Barter's Hill, had an interesting letter from her husband, Private Thos. Rogers, who is with our boys at Stobb's Camp, by last mail. Up to the time of his writing the impression in the Camp was that the regiment would be sent to Gallipoli Peninsula to take their share in the fighting against the Turks. He with Geo. Walsh, whose brother Mike is now at the front, went to Edinburgh a few days before the letter was written and renewed the friendships made while at the Castle. The people overwhelmed both with kindness, Geo. Delehaunty, Robert and Jim Hickey and E. Carew, all former residents of Barter's Hill asked to be remembered to their friends. Most of the lads, he says, are now very proficient with the rifle and go through the various drills like regulars.

The day before he wrote Mr. Rogers says an ugly accident occurred at the rifle range. One of the boys named Malcolm in some unaccountable way got out in the range of the rifles and received a bullet in the neck. It ploughed through the flesh and went out through the cheek. The men were greatly perturbed at first, as they thought he had been killed instantly, but on being examined by a doctor it was found that though the wound was a severe one it was not dangerous and the man will be all right after a few weeks. His escape, however, was a narrow one. Mr. Rogers sends kind regards to all his friends here.

HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH "STAR"

St. John's, Nfld.,
July 22nd, 1915.

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir.—In one of your articles in yesterday's issue you state that I am the writer of certain notes appearing in the "Daily Star." I have to say that I have not written or suggested a single article in that paper since it has been published.

Yours truly,
CHAS. E. HUNT.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Cabbage, Bananas, New Potatoes

Due to-morrow ex. S.S. Pomeranian and Stephano:
100 Barrels GREEN CABBAGE.
100 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
50 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
20 Bunches RIPE BANANAS.
50 Cases SWEET ORANGES.
50 Cases SMALL UNIONS.
Special due next week:
12,000 Bags P.E.I. POTATOES.

George Neal
Phone 264.

Anderson's New Modern Store In the West

IS now open to the general public—all our dry-goods, with the exception of a few odd lines, has been removed from Grace Building and is carefully arranged and placed in the various departments.

We are ready to cater to the wants of our patrons, to whom we extend a hearty invitation to call and see us.

Quite a different appearance here from Grace Building—it is bigger, brighter, and better and the stock is well displayed which should tend to make this New Building a busier store.

You know our new address—opposite the Eastern End of the General Post Office.

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

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20 Barrels NEW POTATOES.
10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.
20 Crates BANANAS.
20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
10 Large RIPE WATER MELONS.
2 Crates TOMATOES.
10 Large New CANADIAN CHESSE.
20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.
STRAWBERRY PULP, 10 Pound Tins.
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W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY
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Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

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