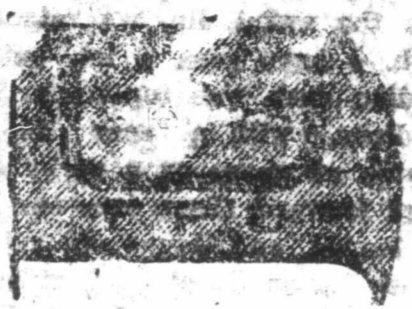


IN STORE:

Absolutely The Best FELL'S NAPHTHA SOAP. Try a few Boxes. J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Suam 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. Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., APRIL 12, 1916

MR. MORINE HONoured

AS intimated by us yesterday, His Excellency the Governor invited a party of Mr. Morine's friends to lunch with him at Government House yesterday. The party consisted of His Excellency the Governor, His Lordship Bishop Jones, Rt. Hon. the Premier, Mr. Justice Kent, Dr. Lloyd, Rev. Canon Smart, Messrs. W. F. Coaker, J. W. Withers, A. E. Moirine, R. B. Job, Hons. A. F. Goodridge and R. Watson—men who had been closely associated with Mr. Morine, some of them for many years.

THE HR. GRACE WATER CO. STOCK

YESTERDAY we stated that the Savings Bank had invested \$20,000 in the Hr. Grace Water Co. stock, which have not paid a dividend the past two years. The Government paid the Savings Bank \$800 out of contingencies this year on account of this investment. Upon enquiry we find this investment was made by the late Sir F. B. T. Carter's Government as far back as 1864—the year the Company was established—and the amount was guaranteed to the Bank by the Government. Therefore, as the Bank has a guarantee, it will be necessary for the Colony to find the dividend or interest for the Bank when the Water Co. is unable to pay a dividend.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL

THIS Bill came before the House yesterday, received a second reading and submitted to a Select Committee of both Houses. The speeches of the Premier, Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Bennett fairly expressed the feeling of the House. It will not pass in its present form. The objectionable parts will be cut out just now, and the acceptable portions passed in order to permit a new City Council to assume the duties of Councilors, as soon as possible, while the objectionable parts will be more fully considered at the next session of the Legislature. It is likely the Select Committee will be in a position to report to the House by next Monday, when it will pass the Committee stage and be sent to the Upper House. There is no time to lose in discussing objectionable clauses, and the Premier did the right thing in sending it to a Joint Select Committee.

As the price of gasoline soars, the assertion comes that for the first time in 25 years the price of horseshoes to the consumer is to be raised 25 per cent. The price of shoes for common pedestrians long ago went up. It's lucky no one can boost the price of feet?

GERMANY'S DEATH WARRANT

THE great War Council recently held in Paris was the greatest political Council which the world has ever seen; and was representative of half the population of the entire globe. In comparison with this the old amphictyonic gatherings of the Greeks were very simple affairs indeed, as they represented but some thousands of Hellenes and assembled at stated intervals at Delphi and Thermopylae. The Council which sat in Paris a few days ago represented Seven Hundred and Forty-two Million people, viz.: The British Empire, 425,000,000; The Russian Empire, 171,000,000; France, 40,000,000; Italy, 35,000,000; Japan, 53,000,000; Belgium, 7,500,000; Serbia, 4,500,000; Portugal, 6,000,000.

Whilst it is true that the Hague Conferences have included the representatives of more people, these representatives had no power to act, but simply to discuss and recommend. The Paris Council, on the contrary, was a Conference of international leaders with real power. Included amongst them were the Prime Minister of Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Serbia, the personal representative of the Czar of Russia, the Ambassador of Japan, an ex-Premier of Portugal, and the heads of most of the allied war staffs. The deliberations of this Council must have a decisive result in the war issues; but there is another view of the Council which is perhaps of greater importance,—the coming together of the leaders of half the world constitutes an unprecedented object lesson of the probability of international co-operation of not only half the world, but the whole of it. It also illustrates in a very significant manner just what the Teutonic Powers are face to face with. The importance of the Council must certainly affect their status in the eyes of the other powers.

INDIA'S LOYALTY

SYDNEY BROOKS, discussing this subject in Current History says: "If I were asked, as an Englishman, what incident in the war has given me the greatest and least checked satisfaction, I should answer unhesitatingly—India, and the part she has played in it and the spontaneous, irrepressible uprising of her people and her princes in defense of the British Raj." It is a demonstration that must have amazed and chagrined the Germans even more than it has gratified Englishmen. At the outbreak of the war—the gorgeous East seems to have summoned all its stores of chivalry and martial loyalty, of wealth and fighting prowess to lay them at the feet of its Emperor. Seven hundred rulers of the native States in India offered with one accord their private treasures, horses, camels, troops, vast sums of money for hospital ships, guns, aeroplanes, and all the accessories of modern war within the reach of their purse. From the Himalayas to Cape Cormorin messages of loyalty and offers of assistance poured in upon the Viceroy from individuals and associations of all classes. Even the Dalai Lama of Tibet at once placed 1000 troops at the disposal of the government. It is quite a mistake to suppose that England summoned the native Indian troops to fight in Flanders; it was the imperative demand of the Indian rulers that sent them there. Great Britain accepted the offer, as a refusal of it would have been an error in statesmanship that would have chilled and humiliated every Indian under British rule. We cannot disguise the fact that there was considerable unrest in India within recent years; but when war broke out it "looked as though India as a whole," says Sydney Brooks, "was reconciled to our rule and preferred us with all our faults and stupidities, to any other claimants." India, therefore was not neutral; it was passionately partisan and many a Britisher has wondered why England deserved so moving a tribute. British rule in India never rested, and never could rest upon force, and there were never more than 75,000 white troops stationed there, while the native force stood at about 1,500,000. In a country of such vast extent such a force would hardly be noticed, and the absurdity of regarding India as being overawed by "brute force" is a mere chimera. It is supposed by many that the bringing of native Indian troops

to Flanders was mistaken policy; and the supposition is based on the fact that they have been transferred to other fields of activity. These troops rendered signal service in stemming the German lunge at Calais; but it was deemed advisable by the War Council to place them in a more congenial field. Here they will render service equally as valuable as in Flanders.

The coming of the Indian troops has cemented the union between India and Britain; and a genuine sense of comradeship has sprung up between them and the British soldiers. They will carry back to India with them after the war a profound impression of the power of Britain and undying memories of English kindness to their wounded in English hospitals.

"Germany," concludes the writer whom we are quoting, "has not gained a friend, an admirer, or even an apologist in India since the war began, and the Indian Advisory Committee which is attached to the German General Staff might just as well not to have come into existence."

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

APRIL 12 FIRST term of Supreme Court under enlarged constitution opened for business. The three Judges were named under date Jan. 2nd, this year. The officers of the Court were: Sheriff, David Buchan; deputy sheriff, Aaron Hogsett; chief magistrate, John Brown; James Blake and P. W. Carter, J.P.'s; John Brown, clerk of the arraigns; John L. Chauncey, coder; James Lambert, crier; William Sheppard, high constable; constables in attendance, Lambert Martin, Sears, Garrett, Heany, Crispy, Gibbon, McLenan, Mr. William Dawe was admitted a member of the Bar, 1826. The first Grand Jury sworn in was: Thomas Holdsworth—Brookling, foreman; Thomas Anderson, J. B. Bland, Benjamin Bowring, Thomas Beck, Robert Brian, Charles Cook, James—John Dunscombe, George Gaden, Nicholas Gill, Jr., Philip Beevief, John Black, William Branscombe, John Brien, Thos. Bennett, William Bayle, James Clift, William Calver, Patrick Dovie, Nicholas Gill, 1826. The Grand Jury found true bills against William Green, Richard McGrath, George Harvey and P. Meagher for grand larceny; also against Mark Rudkin, James Shahan and George Farquhar Morice for the murder of John Philpot in a duel. (This duel was fought on Robinson's Hill, to the east of Renwick's Mill). The first Petty Jury sworn were: Patrick Brazill, foreman; Thomas Atkins, William Aylward, Lawrence Barron, Nicholas Brown, William Bearnis, Win. Ash, James Anale, Thomas Ball, Thos. Bates, Thomas Barter, John Bray, 1859. Joseph I. Little admitted to the Bar, 1859. Resolution moved in House of Assembly by Stephen March that an arch be erected over the Narrows in anticipation of arrival of the Prince of Wales, 1860. Thomas Farrell (Market House) married, 1864. Lawrence Mackassey died, 1874. First steamer in Eagle, Capt. W. Jackman, 12,436 seals, 1876. Richard Kerrivan killed at Bett's Cove, 1878. Hon. Charles R. Ayre died, 1889. James Wheeler (Torbay, Road) died, 1896. Mercury office press-room burnt, 1887. William Woodley's house, near Qui Vidi Road, burnt, 1887. Record registered, M. Suckling, proprietor, 1889. Women of Foxtrap blubbered and picked the railway surveyors and made them retreat, 1882. Assembly this day passed a bounty act for bank and mackerel fishing, four dollars per ton for the former, three dollars for the latter, the maximum for each to be \$400 and \$200, respectively, 1808. The French claim to have made 317 inventions since the war, but at inventing things about the war they haven't anything on the Turks. A distressing feature of the backward spring is that many people are compelled to buy coal with the money they really ought to spend for gasoline. Scientific experiments at Harvard show that the man who works seven days a week, thereby lowers his efficiency. Thus science again comes to the support of scripture.

YESTERDAY AT THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY, April 11th.

The House met at 3:40 p.m. yesterday. Petitions were presented as follows:

MR. HIGGINS from Torbay for a road. MR. WINSOR from St. Brendan's for a sum of money to construct a road.

MR. ABBOTT from the electors of Port Blandford on the subject roads in that locality.

MR. CLAPP from Savage Cove and Nameless Cove, asking that Sandy Cove be made a port of call. Mr. Clapp explained that there was plenty of water there for a steamer, and as the people of those settlements were obliged to walk a distance of 15 miles to connect with the steamer "Home" he hoped that arrangements would be made so that a steamer may call each alternative trip.

MR. COAKER presented a petition from Farmer's Arm asking for the removal of the post office at that place. Mr. Coaker explained the circumstances which led to the matter and supported the prayer of the petition.

DR. LLOYD presented a petition from Northern Bight asking for the erection of a better station at that place. This petition was supported strongly by Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Coaker and Mr. Stone, who pointed out the condition of the small shack which served as a freight shed with no accommodations for passengers.

The House then went into Committee on Resolutions for encouragement of shipbuilding, which was adopted in the following form with slight alteration suggested by Mr. Coaker.

RESOLUTIONS Submitted to a Committee of the Whole House on the Subject of the Encouragement of Shipbuilding

RESOLVED.—Whenever it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that a Company has been formed under the "Companies Act, 1909," for the purpose of the construction and operation in any place in this Colony of a Ship-building Yard, and in the opinion of the Governor in Council there is a reasonable ground for believing that the operations of such Company may be carried on successfully, a certificate may be issued to such Company under the hand of the Colonial Secretary entitling such Company to the benefits of these resolutions.

RESOLVED.—The Minister of Finance and Customs shall be authorized out of the funds of the Colony and subject to the provisions hereinafter mentioned, to pay to any Company, which has received the certificate mentioned, to pay to any Company which has received the certificate mentioned in the preceding resolution, for and during a term of fifteen years, any sum by which the net annual profits of the Company shall be less than seven per cent. upon so much of the capital of the Company as shall be actually paid in cash: Provided that the total amount of capital in any one such Company, upon which the said sum shall be payable, shall be the amount actually paid up in cash, and shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars, and that the total amount payable hereunder in respect of any one such Company, shall, in no case, exceed two thousand one hundred dollars in any one year. The term of fifteen years shall commence on and from the date when the yard shall be completed and ready for actual operation, and any sum provided under this resolution shall be payable yearly: Provided that any sum payable hereunder shall only be payable

able on the continuous operation of the yard.

RESOLVED.—No payment shall be made under preceding resolution except upon the certificate of the Auditor General of Newfoundland. In order to obtain such certificate, the Company shall furnish to the Minister of Finance and Customs, half-yearly, a full and correct statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Company, and shall accord all proper facilities to the Auditor General to make a complete examination of the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Company, in conjunction with an Auditor to be appointed by the Company. In the event of any dispute arising between the two Auditors, in relation to the said statement, the same shall be referred to the determination of a Public Chartered Accountant, as umpire, to be appointed by the two Auditors. The award of such umpire shall be final and conclusive.

RESOLVED.—All plant, machinery, implements, apparatus and material, necessary for the original construction and installation of the said yard shall be admitted into the Colony free of duty.

RESOLVED.—The bounties payable in respect of vessels built in accordance with Schedules A, B, C, and D respectively to the Act 8, Edw. VII, Cap. 8, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding," shall be increased from ten dollars, eight dollars, five dollars and four dollars per ton on builder's measurement, respectively, to twenty dollars, sixteen dollars, ten dollars and eight dollars per ton on builder's measurement, respectively.

RESOLVED.—All wooden pumps and blocks used in the equipment of vessels in respect of which bounty is claimed under the said Act or any Act in amendment thereof shall be manufactured within this Colony.

RESOLVED.—All materials required for the building and equipment of any vessel in respect of which bounty shall be claimed under the said Act or any Act in amendment thereof, including hardwood, plank, timber, spars in the raw state, wire, rigging, machinery for windlass, plait or canvas for making sails, chains, anchors, iron, copper for fastening, and metal sheathing for bottoms of vessels, motor engines for hoisting, and galvanized straps for blocks, when imported by blockmakers for use in their trade within this Colony, but no wooden pumps or blocks, shall be admitted free of duty.

RESOLVED.—Schedule D to the said Act shall be amended by striking out therefrom the words "Each vessel over thirty tons shall be supplied with two pumps," and substituting therefor the words "Every vessel under thirty tons shall be supplied with at least one pump, and every vessel over thirty tons with at least two pumps."

RESOLVED.—That a Bill be introduced to give effect to these Resolutions and to consolidate the law relating to the encouragement of shipbuilding; and that the short title of such Bill when enacted into law be the "Ship-building Act, 1916."

DR. LLOYD thanked the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for his readiness to comply with the proposals emanating from the Opposition. The House then went into Committee on the Resolutions in relation to day.

the establishment of a Newfoundland Herring Board.

MR. PICCOTT.—In introducing same Mr. Piccott spoke hopefully of the prospects of this fishery and thought that the fishery could be conducted off shore on the Coast of Labrador and elsewhere as it was of the coast of Scotland. The Minister gave some interesting data to the Committee re the herring fishery.

MR. COAKER advised Mr. Piccott to get the very best men available to act on the Board if he wanted to make it a success. Mr. Coaker reviewed the resolutions at some length and believed some good would result therefrom.

MR. DOWNEY also spoke at length upon the herring fishery.

MR. JENNINGS who has also vast experience in that fishery, both catching as well as marketing, gave the Committee some useful information especially in regard to the manufacturing of barrels, and expressed the belief that local enterprise could turn out sufficient packages if proper encouragement was afforded. If, said Mr. Jennings, we can furnish the Newfoundland package made by Newfoundland labour out of Newfoundland timber he thought this would be quite an ending in itself. He understood there was one establishment which could turn out 40,000 bris if the orders were forthcoming.

Mr. Jennings had heard that one Scotch packing firm in Green Bay was endeavouring to monopolize the business and he was asked to oppose any attempt in that direction, which he certainly meant to do.

DR. LLOYD in supporting all that was said in connection with the herring fishery advocated the enforcing of stringent rules in order to make our herring fishery more valuable. We should have a national board and do the same for Newfoundland as was done for Scotland, England and Ireland.

MR. COAKER agreed with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the Board should consist of men situated at different sections of the country, so that their knowledge would be more comprehensive. The resolutions were adopted.

MR. MORRIS, who is chairman of the Recruiting Committee, took strong exception to a statement made in yesterday's News by a writer styling himself Gorick, who misrepresented the work of the Committee and accused them of not taking any steps to provide the distinguishing badge for men who have offered their services but were not accepted. Mr. Morris refuted these statements by producing two of these badges which the Committee had got out as a sample showing that this important matter was engaging the attention of the Committee who were busy men. Mr. Morris stated that a very good response was being made by our young men both for the Army and Navy.

The House then went into Committee on Supplementary Supply.

DR. LLOYD asked if there was any intention of providing an increase in the police salaries. He had noticed that resignations and changes were taking place owing to the small wages being paid.

THE PREMIER stated that under the present system the salaries were always increasing and if a man lived long enough they would get better paid as the same was increasing while they slept.

MR. COAKER thought that salaries were altogether too small for such a class of men and could not agree with the Premier. Ordinary laborers on the wharfs gets at least \$1.50 per day while the policeman gets \$1.00 per day.

Mr. Targett and Mr. Higgins also supported Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker, and stated that the police were not getting sufficient pay.

MR. DWYER said there was a great many salaries increased not as deserving as the policemen's.

MR. JENNINGS spoke of the matter of buying coals, etc.

DR. LLOYD asked if the penitentiary report was forthcoming.

MR. COAKER said he would like to know if the recommendation made by the Commission was being carried out.

DR. LLOYD supported Mr. Coaker's suggestion that the Select Committee be re-appointed to visit the institution and see if regulations were carried out. The Leader of the Opposition then asked why the sum of \$90,000 had been expended in distributing Mr. John Anderson's speech.

MR. CASHEY said he did not know why it was done, and could not tell Dr. Lloyd what the speech was about.

The amendment to the Local Affairs Act was discussed and Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Coaker objected to a certain section by which the old members may be temporarily appointed until an election would be held. Also that sections which would nullify the privilege of elected system be refused money.

MR. HALFYARD spoke strongly on the matter and condemned the old practice by which money was not wisely or economically spent.

Recess was then taken for tea.

NIGHT SESSION

MR. DEVEREAUX.—On the House resuming business Mr. Devereaux strongly defended the old system and stated that the Elective System was curtailing the liberties of the people. The absurdity of this statement was very obvious.

Mr. Devereaux of course only meant the few political friends who are favoured with the control of the public monies as sops and rewards for political services.

Messrs. Lloyd and Halfyard showed how inconsistent the arguments of Mr. Devereaux were.

MR. COAKER closed the debate by expressing his surprise that the very men who passed this act last year are here to-day trying to defeat its objects. He believed that every section of the country would avail of the elective system if given the chance, but in many places no election was held because those who formerly spent money under the old system did not want to lose it. Instead of curtailing liberty the act gave the right and liberty to every man to have a say in the manner in which public money was spent.

Mr. Coaker thought there should be no division, but all should support the improved system of elected Boards because it was a democratic principle.

The Committee then reported progress and the Marriage Bill passed the Committee Stage.

The Municipal Bill was next taken up and read a second time with the reservation that all the principles of the bill were not agreed to.

THE PREMIER moved that a Joint Select Committee of both Houses be appointed to consider the bill and report on same.

The Premier reviewed the history of Municipal affairs in the city and explained many sections of the bill. He agreed with many sections while many others could not get his approval.

DR. LLOYD quite agreed with the idea of putting the bill to a Select Committee and spoke for some time on the different sections, some of which were very wise and practical, while more to his mind were extremely objectionable.

THE COLONIAL SECTY also spoke along the same lines and hoped something better would come out of this Bill than the city has had in the past.

MR. HIGGINS also referred to the bill in the same manner.

The Patents Bill then received its second reading, after which the House adjourned until this evening.

Reid-Newfoundland Co. WATER STREET STORES DEPT. The well-known Headquarters for Motor Engines Motor Boats, Motor Supplies, Gasoline and Motor Oils. Our Columbia Cells and Multiple Batteries give results unheard of before. Call or send for Quotations. Reid Newfoundland Co.

V.C. and British Colonel Dark, Mixed IS GREAT. TRY IT At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.