

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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THE FRENCH REPORT STEADY PROGRESS

French Official Via St. Pierre

Belgians Cross the Yser Canal—Germans Suffer Heavy Losses—German Columns Annihilated—French Capture Lines of Trenches—Look a Cemetery and Some Corpses—Some Dardanelles Stories

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 12.—North of Dixmude the Belgian troops, who had succeeded in throwing a bridge across the right bank of the Yser, were fiercely attacked on Monday night by three German battalions, but the Belgians repulsed the latter and inflicted on them heavy losses, capturing fifty prisoners. Another Belgian division gained ground south of Dixmude.

East of Ypres the British troops were again attacked, the enemy using asphyxiating gases. The British allowed the asphyxiating cloud to pass over, being sheltered by masks recently adopted. They then opened fire on the enemy from machine guns and rifles at close range, completely annihilating the German columns which were advancing in closely formed ranks.

Our success north of Arras was extended to-day. During extremely fierce fighting opposite Loos, and after a desperate struggle and in spite of three counterattacks, we captured a large German defence work and an entire system of trenches at Cheval on the Loos-Vermilles Road. Further south we have taken by storm the Grand Fort and the Chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette. This position, strongly defended for many months by the Germans who had converted it into a regular fortress, was overwhelmed, surrounded and captured by our troops this afternoon. Without stopping we pushed vigorously forward, throwing the enemy back between the Chapel of Notre Dame and Ablain St. Azaire. All the trenches south of the Chapel fell one after the other in our hands, and in them we found several hundred corpses.

The Germans debouching from Ablain then counter-attacked, but their counter-attack was completely smashed, and we immediately assumed the offensive and progressed in the direction of Souchez sugar refinery. At Carency the surrounding of the German positions was pushed forward, and we captured several plots of houses in the eastern part of the village, taking fifty prisoners, including an officer. We also progressed towards the woods to the east of the village. The enemy's communications between Carency and Ablain Souchez are growing gradually precarious. After a fierce struggle we captured the cemetery at Neuville St. Vaast, which was strongly fortified by the Germans. We then progressed south-east of this village, which we are overwhelming westward and eastward.

In sector Loos-Arras where on Sunday we captured three lines of German trenches, fighting is now taking place on the fourth line. Prisoners of which the number is continually increasing, declare that orders were given to hold at any cost the Chapel and Fort of Notre Dame de Lorette. On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report apart from artillery contests.

In the Dardanelles during May 8th, the Franco-British troops operating in the south of the Gallipoli Peninsula, with the help of the guns of the allied fleets, launched a general attack against the Turkish positions, which was partially destroyed on the previous day. Our troops, who are in remarkably good condition, captured at the point of the bayonet several lines of trenches in the neighbourhood of Krithia, strengthening and consolidating the same. The Turks did not counter-attack.

Evacuated-railways are a feature of Berlin. Every compartment is marked, there being a special carriage for those who have dogs, for those who have bundles, for women alone, for smokers, and for non-smokers.

Capture Four Thousand Prisoners --- Three German Attacks Halted Near Berrie au Bac

Paris, May 12.—The following official communication was issued to-night:— "Fighting north of Arras continues with violence. During last night the enemy, reinforced, delivered several counter-attacks, which were without result. In that direction against Neuville St. Vaast our opponents suffered heavy losses. We found in one cemetery alone more than 200 bodies. We took 100 prisoners. A second attack between Carency and Ablain was likewise repulsed. A third from the direction of Ablain was also checked. "This morning we made progress in the wood east of Carency, taking 125 prisoners. Progress continued this afternoon. We have taken three lines

of trenches bordering on the wood north of Carency, after which we penetrated the wood, threatening very closely the last line of communication which remains open to the defenders of that position. Finally we have taken a new part of the village, capturing three or four hundred prisoners. In the afternoon we attacked that section of Neuville St. Vaast which the enemy still holds. Fighting in the streets gave us the mastery of several groups of houses. The total number of prisoners made by us since Sunday reached this evening 4,000. On the rest of the front we brought to a sudden halt by our fire, three German attacks near Berrie au Bac, Beausejour and Marie Bagatelle.

THE UNITED STATES DEMANDS REDRESS

President Wilson Sends Note to German Government—Ex-President Taft Expresses Confidence in Wilson

Washington, May 12.—The following statement in connection with the Lusitania was made public at the White House to-day:— "After conference with the President the course of the President has been determined. It will be announced just as soon as it is proper to publish the Note now in preparation.

Washington, May 12.—The United States Government in a Note to Germany, to-day, formally demands of the German Government a strict accounting for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania, and for violation of American rights in the war zone. It also asks guarantees that there will be no repetition of such events or practices, with a plain intimation in it that the United States is prepared to meet any eventuality that may arise from non-compliance. The communication, phrased in unmistakably emphatic language, was prepared to be delivered to Berlin by nightfall.

Manitoba Cabinet Tenders Resignation

Winnipeg, May 12.—Premier Roblin with his colleagues has tendered the resignation of his Cabinet, this morning. Lieut-Governor Sir Douglas Cameron has summoned Mr. Norris, the Leader of the Opposition, to form an Administration, and he has accepted.

The Zeppelin Boo-Man Coming

London, May 12.—American residents of Berlin who had planned trips to London, have been warned by high officials, against going to Britain during the coming fortnight, as important Zeppelin raids are planned, according to a Rotterdam despatch to the Mail. German officials are said to have explained that the recent Zeppelin raids upon Britain were a mere reconnaissance to test the strength of the British aerial defences.

Paints, Wall Colors, &c. Just received per Graciana: 25 Tons English PAINT and COLORS comprising FLAG BRAND READY MIXED PAINT in 1 pound, gallon, 1/2 gallon, 1/4 gallon tins. CARSON'S PURE WHITE PAINT in gallons, halves and quarts. CARSON'S COVERINE, CARSON'S WHITE ENAMEL, KARSONITE—"The perfect White Distemper." MURALINE Wall Colors, in all tints. LONDON, Copal, Oak, Furniture and Carriage Varnish, also Cement and Whitening. G. KNOWLING

SERIOUS RIOTING IN MANY TOWNS

London, May 13.—Anti-German demonstrations have virtually ceased at Liverpool and Manchester. Last night 200 shops were damaged in Liverpool during the disturbance; rioting in Glasgow has not been serious, although feeling runs high. At Newcastle and Gateshead many German shops were attacked. A movement for ceasing to sell goods to Germans is spreading to many towns.

Expressing First Laws of Physics

Germans Fly From Italy—Italians Fly Towards Home—Hutual Interchange—Traffic Handlers Doing Good Business

London, May 12.—"The Evening News" has received a despatch from Lugano, Switzerland, not far from the Italian frontier, saying that scenes of indescribable panic are occurring on the border, several thousand Austrians are waiting for trains to take them back to Italy. At Udine, in north-eastern Italy, the Mayor of the city is providing temporary accommodations for the increased population. Italian steamers are bringing from Zara, Dalmatia, hundreds of Austro-Italians, who are fearful of reprisals at the hands of the Austrians.

General French Reports No Change

Germans Receive Minor Repulses East of Ypres, South of Menin Road

London, May 12.—An official communication, giving the report of Field Marshal French, dated May 12, was issued to-night:— "East of Ypres last night we repulsed another German attack south of Menin road. This was the third failure experienced by the Germans in this place yesterday. Elsewhere along the front there is no change in the situation."

TO ABOLISH HORSE RACING

London, May, 13th.—A movement looking to the abolition of all horse racing until the end of the war, has been started privately in the Commons.

The East Attempts Incite the West

Under Guise of Sympathy the Jap Stimulates Indignation Which he Does Not Feel—Wants to see U.S. Embroiled

Tokio, May 12.—The Japanese Government has sent Great Britain and the United States messages of sympathy upon the loss of life in the Lusitania disaster. The Press of the country is bitterly arraigning Germany for the sinking of the ship. The Asahi Shimbun characterizes it as a massacre of innocents, certain to excite the righteous indignation of the Americans. Other papers declare that the time has come to remove forever the German menace.

And also Constantinople

Geneva, May 12.—The Journal de Geneve has received a despatch from Salonika, saying that many persons were killed or injured in the course of riots at Constantinople. Mobs, numbering thousands, the newspaper says, pillaged the principal shops and hotels. The Sultan's guards have been called out.

There was a clean docket at the Magistrate's Court to-day, but quite a number of boys are summoned for the reckless use of air guns.

London Witnesses Scenes of Violence

The Crowds See Red, and Commit Assaults Upon German Residents

London, May 12.—Anti-German riots in the East End of London were renewed this morning, with even greater violence than those of yesterday. Wherever a German showed, he was attacked. The police forces, which have been so thinned by drafts sent to the Army, had a difficulty in dealing with the angry crowds. Special constables had to be called out. A number of German establishments were raided and sacked and their contents scattered over the streets. The Germans themselves were forced to go into hiding. The police in some cases were defied by the angry crowds, and some officers were injured during their endeavours to protect the Germans. The furniture and fittings of the German houses and stores were hurled through windows to the streets. When the proprietors were caught they were severely mauled, and in some cases their clothes were torn from their backs. One German was thrown into a horse trough, with the reminder that his compatriots had been spending their time drowning women and children. He was only saved from a similar fate by the intervention of the police. There were several instances of German butchers trying to escape in their carts. They went racing down the streets at mad speed, but in most cases ultimately were run down. A number of Russian Jews were flocking this morning to police stations in the East End pleading for protection, explaining that they were being mistaken for Germans. Reports are reaching the police that a private house, belonging to wealthy Germans in the fashionable West End, is liable to be burned. The troops are in readiness to assist the police, if necessary.

Allied Fleet Enters Dardanelles

Bombardment Causing Heavy Losses Among the Turks

Paris, May 13.—A Havas despatch from Athens says an Allied fleet re-entered the Dardanelles last night and bombarded the forts at Kalid Bahr, Chanala Kalesi and Nagara. The bombardment was interrupted at eight o'clock, but was resumed three hours later, and is being continued, although the Turks have been strongly reinforced.

Bombardment from the Allied warships is causing them heavy losses and they are steadily losing ground. The Turkish trenches are filled with bodies.

Details of French Successes North of Arras

Paris, May 13 (official).—Eyewitnesses with the French army sends these supplementary details of French successes at Carency and Neuville, north of Arras. More than 3,000 prisoners including 40 officers have been taken in this region since Sunday. The village of Carency is a heap of ruins, but these have been strongly fortified, rendering fighting extremely difficult. The heights above the town are commanded by the road leading from Giveney to Bethune.

Segregation and Detention Camps Recommended

Progressive Violence of Enraged Populace Impels British Cabinet to Take Measures for Protection of Foreign Born Residents

London, May 12.—Lord Charles Bessford and Mr. Wm. Hicks presented separate petitions to the Commons to-day asking the House for a decree of internment of all male alien enemies of military age, and the removal of other alien enemies to places thirty miles or more from London. The petition bore four thousand signatures. Premier Asquith stated to-day that the Cabinet was alive to the fact of the progressive violation of the rules of civilized warfare, and of humanity by the enemy, culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania, and that the feelings, thus aroused, had made it necessary to look beyond military considerations. The Government was carefully considering the practicability of the segregation and internment of alien enemies on a more comprehensive scale. The Premier added that he hoped to make a more definite statement to-morrow. It would be difficult to find a parallel for the feeling of righteous indignation aroused in all classes of this country, he said. One result of this, unhappily, is, that innocent and unoffending persons are in danger of being made to pay the penalty for the crimes of others. From a military point of view, steps already taken in the matter of internment have proved adequate for the purposes in view, namely, to provide for the safety of the country and to prevent illicit communication between alien enemies here and their governments abroad. Everything hitherto done in the way of internment has been done on the responsibility of the War Office and Admiralty. Police registration and supervision is fully enforced in the case of all alien enemies not interned.

Botha's Success In South Africa

London, May 13.—An official statement made public at Capetown and received by the Reuter Company, says that Windhoek, the capital of German South-West Africa was captured yesterday without resistance by the forces under General Botha. Botha's troops took a considerable quantity of railway rolling stock. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

Will Not Intern Alien Enemies

British Government Will Adopt No New Measures

London, May 13.—It is not exactly even now that the Government will take the bold course of interning every male alien enemy of military age says "The Times," which declares the cases will be considered on their merits. It is understood no new measures be taken against naturalized Germans and Austrians.

First She Will And Then She Went

The Very Latest From Cey Italy—The Dove of Peace Gets Hard Time Trying to Find a Roost

Udine, Italy, May 13.—Every preparation has been made for the proclamation of a state of siege in all the Austrian territory which borders Italy. It is estimated that forty thousand have left Trieste alone, while the total will aggregate 120,000. Large contingents of Austrian troops are constantly arriving at Trieste and points in Gorz and Gradisca. It is asserted in military circles here that the Austrians have been quietly gathering this arm army for possible operations against Italy.

British and French Official Reports

London, May 12 (official).—General French reports that the Germans attacked east of Ypres, after a very heavy bombardment, using poisonous gases. The attack failed, our shrapnel mowing down the enemy in massed formation. The Russian Government report further retirement in Galicia.—HARCOURT.

Telegraphic Nonsense

Geneva, May 12.—The Austrian Government has issued an order that all Austrian ships in Italian waters shall proceed at once to Trieste or Pola.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon).—Moderate winds, mild and showery to-day. Friday strong north westerly winds and showery. Cape Race (noon).—Wind north West, light, fine and clear; a three masted schooner passed in early this morning. Roper's (noon).—Bar. 29.30; ther. 56.

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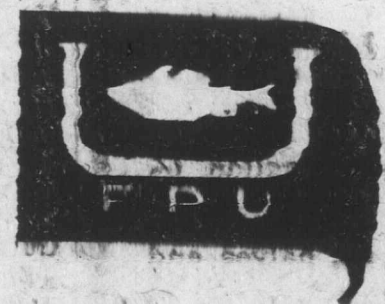
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 IRON BOILERS and KETTLES (Tinned Lined)  
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An Exciting and thrilling detective drama produced in two parts. HOWARD STANLEY, Vocalist; MISS RING, Pianist; BURNARD SPENCER, Violinist; JOSEPH ROSS, Effects, Realism.

COMING: A great feature Serial Story, in thirty Reels. One of the greatest pictures made.

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BIG VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME—MR. BALLARD BROWN and MISS MADGE LOCKE.

Songs, Dances, Jokes and Costumes, all new.

### Great Fun Contest, Friday Night.

Lots of names, lots of novelties. Singers, Dancers, Comedians and Acrobats. 1st prize \$5.00, 2nd prize \$3.00, 3rd prize \$2.00. Great Vitagraph feature in 2 reels—"A MODERN PRODIGAL"; "THE BLIND BASKET WEAVER," (Kalem); and 4 others, all good.

NOTE—In active preparation, POTTED PANTOMIME, "There was an old woman who lived in a shoe," with the Rossleys, Jack, Marie and Bonnie, Mr. Ballard Brown, Miss Madge Locke, and Mrs. Rossley's clever pantomime children. Magnificent costumes and specially prepared scenery. Everything new.

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

THIS IS BUNNY DAY AT THE CRESCENT.

### "BUNNY IN DISGUISE"

A comedy film with John Bunny and Flora Finch.

"MARIA'S SACRIFICE"—A Vitagraph story written by Arthur C. Train, featuring William Humphrey and Eulalie Jensen. "A DARING YOUNG PERSON"—An Essanay photo-play adapted from the Munsey Magazine. "FOR A WOMAN A MAN WILL DO ANYTHING," "THE EPIDEMIC" or The Tango Burglers. "PINCHED"—A crazy comedy drama. "RUBE THE INTERLOPER"—A laughable Kalem comedy, with Marshall Neilman and Ruth Roland. "IN OLD ENGLAND"—A film of English scenes.

DELMONICO—the man with the double voice—sings "BACK TO THE CAROLINA YOU LOVE" in double voice.

### A DISCOURSE ON TEMPERANCE

Delivered at the Adventist Church by the Rev. Wm. C. Young, Supt. S. D. A. Mission of Newfoundland.

Our text this evening is found in Hab. 2: 15 and reads "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken."

It seems so strange that in these days of christian (christlike) profession, with churches on every hand when mankind, with few exceptions claim affiliation with some one or other of the Christian denominations. Yet the prohibition measure of our text, wide as it is, authoritative as its author is, yet for the protection of society from the drink evil, it becomes necessary to petition our government for a plebiscite upon the question as to whether we want to continue "putting the bottle to our neighbor's lips" or not.

In our text the penalty is fixed, for any transgression of its measure, and without question, quibbling or technicalities cannot in any wise disannul

or excuse the offence. Time of duration of punishment is not mentioned so far as time, it is eternal in its consequences.

Does this Anathema apply only to those who are directly engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks? May it not with equal force apply to those who gave the license to the vendor, to sell damnation to his fellow-creatures, the traffic to protect it and give to the saloon an air of respectability, in trading upon the manhood of our Island and the souls of its victims.

Each voter, who by the stroke of his pen does his full share towards endorsement of the saloon business (when he votes for it) may like Prelate of old, seek to wash his hands clear of the nefarious traffic, and be no more successful than Prelate in accomplishing his object; tis true his

abulion, yet the outward appearance is of little worth, for He judges the heart (1-Sam-16: 17).

Of course even the dealer in alcoholic drinks will deny the thought or purpose of making drunkards; nevertheless that is the inevitable outcome of such a business. Now let us take a square look at it and see what it means to be engaged in that kind of trading. In 1-cor-6: 10 we are told "no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God," then we must face the fact that every drunkard, manufactured by those who either licensed or sold; has had the bars and bolts of Heaven's door drawn against them and the work of Christ in trying to save, has been made abortive by human agents of destruction.

The plain clear statements should be sufficient to point out the duty of both government, but as "thus saith the Lord" does not appeal to all minds, it may be well to view it from other standpoints as well.

First then let us consider the logic of prohibitive enactment. Wherever and whenever a government decides that a thing is an evil, and deleterious to the community for whose well-being it is responsible, prohibition measures is at once placed on its statute books against the spread of that evil

so as to protect the people from its effects. For instance, one affected with some contagious disease is immediately quarantined, even though it is against the desires of the afflicted, and if necessary force is used to sequester the individual. Why? because the evil results cannot be kept within bounds unless such measures are adopted.

So it is also with the thief or murderer—they are in the eyes of the law and evil, hence are prohibited the free exercise of their own evil mind, by duress. Then if Prohibition is the one remedy used to abate all the evils of society, where is the logic in using any less restrictive measure, to abate the greatest of all evils, the curse of intemperance. In the debate over this question in the House of Assembly (upon April 21st last) admitted that it was a serious evil, acknowledging that it blights our manhood, makes a blithering idiot out of an otherwise sane man, turns a kind husband into a demon and blasts the character of our womanhood. Can anything short of total prohibition be logical?

The government, the church, or the man that is willing to allow of the harmful effect of intoxicants and free

ly admits that alcoholic or spirituous liquors are a curse to the nation, and will then vote against prohibiting their use, or even giving a plebiscite to the people in the fullest sense of the term, does by his or their profession of Christianity "Kiss the Son of man" and then like their prototype of old, sell him for thirty pieces of silver, showing that the jingle of coin is sweeter music to their ears, and has a warmer place in their bosom than the one they kissed. If I read my text aright and urigh will the woe pronounced, the music of that coin will end in the heavy thud at last, like the sound of Judas' bag when he threw it at the feet of the High Priest.

It is a fixed principle in law, "that he who aids and abets a crime is partner to that crime," hence all who vote for the continuance of the drink business, or hinder the people from assuming the responsibility of their own act by a plebiscite, cannot lay blame for the output of intoxicants, at the door of the saloon above.

I rejoice to see the Christian churches awaking to a sense of their duty in this respect whilst we (Seventh Day Adventists) are perhaps the most pronounced upon the use of stimu-

lants, for from one end of the earth to another, we give no church fellow-ship to any one who uses strong drink, and in the Lord's supper occasions; only the unferrimented juice of the grapes is used, in fact we follow the wise counsel of Sir Watford Lawson, and close absolutely tight "at least one saloon, the one directly under our nose."

Our Methodist brethren have taken a bold and becoming stand, and long shall I remember the able address of the Rev. N. M. Grey at College Hall last month.

Our Salvation Army brethren with wonted zeal put forth a splendid showing as to how their hearts felt about Prohibition in torchlight procession, accompanied with the bands and lots of earnestness.

Our Congregational brothers have decided not to keep us guessing—but flat minds voted resolutions—that are broad and fair and to the point, so that we desire to place these same resolutions verbatim before you to night for your action.

We gather from the press rumors that there have been several meetings amongst the Episcopalian upon this question and we know that when that body decides to move that "there will be something doing."

Last but not least we gather a few excerpts from the writings of our Roman Catholic friends that in this question of prohibition is plain as language can make it, and gathering that in this matter "she will not change," we'ret assured of success.

Pope Leo XII "Let pastors do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ—that so many calamities with which this vice threatens both church and state, may by their strenuous endeavour be averted." (letter to Archbishop Ireland, March 27th, 1887.)

Archbishop Ireland—"Would God place in my hand a wand with which I would strike the door of every saloon, every distillery, of every brewery, until the accursed traffic should be wiped from the face of the earth."

Before closing my remarks this evening I wish to ask the Government a few questions.

Why prohibit cruelty to dumb animals and then license a business that makes a man viciously cruel not only to animals, but to his own wife and children? Why exclude pestilence, the plague cholera, obscene paintings, etc. and yet allow vessels to enter our port and allow the very stuff that creates those things. Surely we do not desire to brand all those evils "home made."

Now let us ask the other side of the question: Why do you want Prohibition?

Because the liquor traffic is a curse, God Himself having pronounced a woe upon it.

Because no drunkard can enter heaven, and the saloon makes drunkards.

Because the liquor traffic is one of the greatest promoters of crime.

Because the sighs and sorrows of broken-hearted wives and neglected children, caused through drink, appeal to us for help.

Because where Prohibition has been tried and allowed to prohibit, it has lessened crime, relieved suffering, dried tears, brightened homes, emptied jails, increased prosperity, promoted peace and been a blessing in every respect.

Assembly, who will in the face of the results of drink and in the face of the cause of God upon the whole business, can you endorse it by your vote?

Now let me further appeal to you this very evening to take some definite action here now.

Mr. C. H. Morgan then moved the following expression, seconded by Mr. R. E. Noble:

(1) We the membership and congregation of the Seventh Day Adventist Church of St. John's assembled do hereby desire to express our gratification at the action of Members of the House of Assembly in initiating discussion with a view to dealing more effectively with the evils arising out of the Drink Traffic, and our appreciation of the promise made on behalf of the Government that a Bill will be introduced during this session to provide machinery for ascertaining the wishes of the electors of the whole Island, relative to the prohibiting of the importation, manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors into and within its borders;

(2) Respectively urge, that such legislation should take the form of a full Prohibition Bill, which shall automatically bring Prohibition into operation, provided a majority of the votes polled at a plebiscite prove to be in its favor, such vote to be not less than one-third of the duly qualified electors of the Island.

W.M. C. YOUNG,  
Supt. S.D.A. Mission of Nfld.

## J.J. St. John

When Prices are Right stock goes out the door

—OUR WAY—

We have a large stock of FEEDS purchased when prices were easy.

White Cattle Feed,  
Bran, Yellow Meal,  
Whole Corn,  
Mixed Oats  
—and—  
Calf Meal,  
in 25lb. Bags, 5c. lb.  
Boneless Jowls,  
Pork Loins  
Ribbed Pork,  
New York Beef,  
Sinclair's  
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The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., MAY 13, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The President And the War

There is a disposition on the part of the local press to be rather sarcastic at the expense of President Wilson and the United States respecting the attitude he and his country have taken in the Lusitania incident.

We believe that President Wilson has acted throughout with the most commendable rationality by refusing to have the Western World embroiled in the European mess.

In our present bellicose condition when sanity scarcely may be said to rule our passion, we are perhaps not in a position to duly appreciate the calm and dignified utterances and altogether sane attitude of President Wilson.

It is better by far to dream or be a dreamer than to have one's hands dripping with human gore and one's eyes bloodshot with the insane lust of slaughter.

Dreamers are the men who keep sanity from flying the earth. They are the thinkers who refuse to permit the madness of the crowd to disturb their peaceful reflections.

Their message to the distracted ones of earth must be heard. They are like the self possessed ones at a fire in a theatre or some other calamity who maintain their presence of mind, and avert disaster by their coolness.

Time will prove that Pres. Wilson has acted wisely and the world when it shall have regained its lost balance, will accord him a well merited meed of praise.

Is there not enough, eye to much of this distracted world already ready in the bloody work of destruction. Well is it for the Western World that we have President Wilson occupying the responsible position as head of the greatest nation on earth.

It is well for the whole world that this Western hemisphere be kept out of the world devouring madness. Let them destroy themselves that will, but as for the Western World let us keep out of the maelstrom of utter barbarity.

Let the Western World nourish the germ from which a better civilization is to spring.

President Wilson is a hero, and a clear sighted man, and well for us, we say again that we have one sane nation to preserve the seed of civilization.

What would be the effect of a whole world at arms, which would be sure to follow the entry of the United States into the reeking and bloody arena.

Have the mad men who wish to see the United States at war enough reason left in them to enable them to weigh logically the situation. Let them pause and consider.

The New Reid Deal

This afternoon Messrs. W. R. Howley and W. E. Wood will probably appear before the Bar of the House of Assembly and appeal on behalf of certain companies against any infringement of their rights under the Reid Resolutions now before the House.

Those companies represented by Mr. Howley have invested large sums of money in the timber areas of the Humber, and fear their rights will be sacrificed to the new company under the conditions of the New Reid Deal. Mr. Wood represents the A.N.D. Co., who claims that the provisions of the resolutions of the new deal, infringe the A.N.D. Co's rights on Red Indian Lake.

One clause of the contract provides that within 50 miles of the Company's operations, they have the right to expropriate private land. If the new company placed a power house on the Grand Lake that would be considered as part of their operations and within 50 miles from that power house they could expropriate private lands which clause would allow them to take what A.N.D. Co's lands they may desire, as it would bring their areas within the scope of the concessions granted the new octopus.

The Opposition will propose several amendments in order to make the agreement clearer and to protect the interests of all concerned. One of the most important will be a clause to fix the minimum price of adult male labor at 20c. per hour.

In view of the big talk about the vast amount of labor this concern will give and the benefits to be given to the people from labor with which the speeches of every Government speaker who has so far addressed the House regarding this deal has been stuffed here is no reason why the Premier should not accept this amendment and thus show that the Government sincerely intend to see that this industry will prove beneficial to our common workmen.

Unless they can secure 20c. per hour as wages for common work the concern will be of very little benefit to the Colony in the way of giving labor. What our people want is labor with a wage that will enable them to live and exist, and any poor man who must work for 13 1/2c. per hour, even if constant employment is afforded cannot enjoy any of the good things of life. He may exist but he doesn't live.

If the members for Mr. Mainfr. Grace and Placentia, who represent districts which might be expected to be closely interested in the labor question, wish to benefit their constituents who would be seeking such employment, then it behooves them to seriously consider the welfare of their constituents and back up the Opposition's demand for 20c. per hour, or they will rue their negligence and indifference when they again appeal to their districts for political support.

Every amendment that will be proposed by the Opposition is entirely in the best interests of the country and people and any body of reasonable men seeking conditions of such magnitude from the Colony ought to be ready to accept them, for unless accepted the Colony will some day curse the Government that tamely permitted such a rope to be placed around the Colony's neck after being warned of the evils and rectifying the proposed remedies.

New Cold Storage Bill

The House yesterday considered a New Cold Storage Bill which grants considerable concessions and a guarantee of 5 per cent. for 15 years on a capital of \$500,000 to some American speculators, who hope in the sweat by and bye to be able to raise the capital and erect three cold storage plants in the Colony.

The debate on those resolutions brought Messrs. Cashin and Piccott to their feet, not in support of the contents of the agreement, but in support of bait depot contentions warmly advocated last year by the Union members. What they advocated is not mentioned in the agreement submitted by the Premier.

The present agreement covers three cold storage plants and do not mention bait, except that it states the new Company must not export bait.

This cold storage agreement will likely cause a lively and interesting debate on the bait problem, which is daily becoming more acute, and in which the Union members of the House are closely interested as representatives of the fishermen.

Proceedings at the House of Assembly

Municipal Bill Passes House With Some Amendments Cold Storage Bill Before Committee of the Whole House

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915. THE SPEAKER took the chair at 3.15 p.m.

MR. STONE presented a petition from Elliott's Cove asking for the sum of fifty dollars for wharf building at that place.

MR. JENNINGS presented a petition from Moreton's Harbor on the question of Prohibition, and petitions on the same subject were presented by Mr. Winsor from Wesleyville and Mr. Clift from Cuckhold's Cove, in Twillingate district.

MR. STONE gave notice of several questions, and COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of Methodist Board.

Questions on the Order Paper were then considered; then came the Order of the Day.

Marine Disasters Bill was read a third time and sent to the Upper House.

Supply was deferred and House went into "Committee of the Whole" on the Amended Municipal Bill—Mr. Parsons, chairman.

THE PREMIER in introducing the subject that there seemed to be some misunderstanding as to the effect of the measure now before them in connection with the present commission. He had some experience and knew a good deal about the Commissioners and what they had done. He quoted from the report of the Commissioners that had been tabled, citing some things that the Commissioners were likely to cut out and also amendments they might suggest, but at the same time it would be found that the present Municipal Act was about as good as it could be made.

The Premier referred to the rise and fall of Municipal Councils of the past, leading up to the appointment of the present Board, which he said had been appointed, on the request of some 3000 voters, last year to enquire into Municipal matters generally and report to the Government as to Municipal Reform.

This Board had not been able to complete their work in the time allotted them and it was now proposed to give them an extension of time so as to finalize. With regard to the point raised by the Opposition yesterday as to the effect it would have on their framing a new charter, the Premier said—what do you want a charter for. The only charter wanted he thought was to get six good men to carry out the Municipal Act as it stood, and in this connection the Premier gave a glowing description of the ancient kind of receptacles for rubbish of every description that he had seen lying round the streets on all Monday—all of which could be cleared by a mere order, and you don't want a charter for that said the Premier. Referring to the election of a new council to be held in December

next, according to this Amended Act, the Leader of the Government didn't think it possible that the seven men who would be elected would prove to be high way men, who would not obey the law, as they would have to carry out the proposals of the commission in their final report that were accepted by the Government.

The Premier, however, didn't make it quite clear as to how a new Council going into power in January would know anything about these proposals, as the Legislature could not have these in effect through not having met—and he finished up a rather lame attempt at the justification of the measure by stating that he had no hesitation in saying that the present Amended Act was all that was wanted to give us improved Municipal Reform.

DR. LLOYD had an amendment to propose and in so doing he said that it was desirable to keep the present commission in power till their work is finished. Every voice raised in this house should be in favor of "no election" being held until a final report is presented. Referring to Highwaymen, Dr. Lloyd said the only highwayman he knew in the matter was the Right Hon. the Leader of the Government, who in his speech just delivered had damned the Report and the Commissioners.

It was very clear that the present Commissioners thought that a new charter was necessary, and it was also clear from the start that the forming of such was to be the work of that commission, and yet the Premier had taken up quite a lot of time in trying to prove that the work of the Commission was futile. Dr. Lloyd contended that the main work of the commission was the drafting of a charter, and now the Government ask us to have an election take place before that charter is perfected, and put men in power who would have no sympathy whatever with the new charter, through not knowing anything about it. The learned member for Trinity finished a logical address, by moving as an amendment that in sub-section 1 of 1st section, the words "December 1915 and January 1916" should read June 1915 and July 1916, and that in sub-section 2, January 1916 should read July 1916—an amendment which if adopted, would give the Commission another 12 months to complete their work of Municipal Reform.

MR. CLAPP agreed with Dr. Lloyd and paid a tribute to Mr. Gosling and his colleagues on the Commission, who had done excellent work. He had seen lying round the streets on all Monday—all of which could be cleared by a mere order, and you don't want a charter for that said the Premier. Referring to the election of a new council to be held in December

Some further discussion ensued in which Messrs Dwyer and Woodford took part, and the amendment was put and lost.

Committee rose and reported the Bill passed with slight amendments, which was adopted, and House again resolved into Committee on the Cold Storage Bill.

DR. LLOYD objected to the Government guarantee for 15 years as contained in the schedule of agreement—a guarantee of five per cent. on the capital invested by the Company that to his mind was too vague and seemed to mean that although 500,000 dollars was cited as the amount to be invested by the Company, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars would be the amount the Government would be responsible for, no matter what the invested capital was. Dr. Lloyd referred to previous contracts that had been made by the Government along the same lines and dwelt for a considerable time on the guarantee question and its utility, and suggested various amendments.

MR. MORINE didn't intend to support the measure in any way what-

ever. Looking at the guarantee question from a commercial standpoint, he thought that if there was any future for a concern of this sort in this country, there was no occasion for a guarantee at all. In connection with taxable goods, he (Mr. Morine) couldn't agree with the tying ourselves up for fifteen years with objectionable features in that respect.

THE PREMIER concurred with Mr. Morine on general principle, but said that unusual circumstances called for unusual measures. He said that every other country had Cold Storage, but ourselves, and without these facilities we couldn't utilize our products. The Premier contended that we can't get anybody to come here unless you give concessions, and if this company did come here and spent \$500,000, and we had to give them \$25,000 or five per cent, it would be doing some good at all events. In the course of his remarks the Premier referred to the contract before the House as being on similar lines to one made in 1898 by a government of which Mr. Morine was a member showing that as far back as that governments were looking for Cold Storage measures, and it was altogether a different proposition to have to turn down. Measures of the same kind were all assisted by the Government of Canada, and they had proved successful.

In connection with certain articles admitted duty free, the Premier intimated the effect of such exemption by citing the great success attained by the Rope Walk.

MR. MORINE referring to the 1898 measure that had been passed, said that was only an argument against the present measure, and as far as he was concerned personally, he knew now that it wasn't feasible. The trouble was not that we hadn't cold storage, but that we had not the goods to make cold storage to pay. The difference in the price of fish in Canada and here was not sufficient to make it a paying concern.

Mr. Morine contended that whenever our merchants here saw that cold storage would pay, then they would go in for it. He (Mr. Morine) also pointed out that the liking for cold storage at the present time was much less, and taken altogether he didn't consider it wise that we should give such concessions as asked for.

Messrs Cashin and Piccott spoke at length on the question, confining themselves principally to the Bait question of Cold Storage, and its application. Then the Committee rose reported some progress, and asked leave to sit again on the morrow. House adjourned at 6.30 p.m. till the morrow at 3 p.m.

A Desert Lighthouse

Amid the great arid wastes of Arizona stands a lighthouse, which marks the position of a well—the only spot where water can be found for fifty miles to the eastward and thirty miles in any other direction.

The old Ehrenberg road, once the great highway through Arizona passes close by and at the same spot another important road branches off to a mining district further west. Many a wayfarer in this vast waterless region has perished practically within sight of the well the whereabouts of which he was ignorant.

It was a tragedy of this sort that led to the erection of the beacon. A German lad, dying from thirst lay down in the last stages of exhaustion. When night fell he noticed a light burning in the distance. It came from the wellkeeper's cabin, which, with a fast grim effort, the lad managed to reach. This gave the wellkeeper an idea, and now every night a light flashes out of the only desert lighthouse in the world.

Servia's Fight With Fever

Servia, whose resources have been severely strained by many wars, looks to England for help in the fight with typhus. Thousands have been stricken with the disease at Valjevo, and clothing and medical stores or funds to buy them are urgently needed.

Parcels should be addressed to Miss Christitch, c/o Mrs. Carrington, Wilde, 5, Cromwell-road, S.W. Cheques and postal orders, marked "Valjevo" to ensure their acknowledgment by the "Daily Express" Valjevo Fund, should be sent to Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., 22, Berners-street, W.

The Legislative Council Continues the Discussion Labrador Fisheries Bill

Following the Order of the Day, the Labrador Fishery Bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

HON. MR. BLANDFORD, who was the first speaker of the evening, dealt very fairly with the Bill. He did not agree to the amendment on Section 2 of the Bill as moved by Hon. Mr. Robinson. He did not see where that amendment applied with any mutual benefit to either the seller or the buyer. He (Mr. Blandford) would like to see justice done to all, and if measures were carried by that House, they should be such as would be fair and just to both fishermen and exporters.

He was in accord with the Bill as it now stood, and did not favor any measure of amendment.

HON. MR. GIBBS spoke along the lines of his previous argument and reasoning in favoring the progress of the Bill.

He did not see the wisdom of handing over a settlement of the current price of fish to the Minister of Marine & Fisheries. He (Mr. G.) had already pointed out the political inclinations which any holder of a Departmental Office under any Government, must have. He saw further objections. The bulk of the Labrador exporters are seldom in the city to interview the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and are hardly expected to come up from the Labrador to see that Minister.

What objections were there—or can here be to the President of the F.P.U. being empowered to act on the proposed board. He (Mr. G.) would not question the honest views of that house, but surely the objections raised could not be fair or honest.

HON. MR. ROBINSON called for the amendment.

HON. MR. McGRATH—Before the amendment has been put, he would like to say a few words. Following his suggestion that the outpost members select one man and the fish exporters another, to act on the Board, he would suggest what to him appeared a much more simple method. Place the duty of appointing members of the Board on Judges of Supreme Court. If this is to be an Arbitration Tribunal, it is better to leave the naming of such a Board to the three judges of the Supreme Court.

HON. MR. GIBBS thought Mr. McGrath's proposal an unique one. He perceived that the principle of arbitration was always apparent. Mr. McGrath's idea would only hold good as a last resort and certainly it had to precede. He (Mr. G.) knew that there were hundreds of fishermen, here, who could sit upon a board of arbitration.

MR. BISHOP did not favor the proposition of his honorable friend, Mr. McGrath. He (Mr. Bishop) did not think it the proper thing to place the burden of the matter upon the shoulders of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The question as it stood, did not come within the province of the Judges of the Supreme Court. At the present mode of progress that House would be in session a long while afterwards.

British Government's Great Wheat Deal

Created Great Interest and Some Surprise on the Baltic Exchange

The announcement made exclusively in the "Daily Express" recently that the British Government have purchased Argentine wheat to the value of £25,000,000, created great interest and some surprise on the Baltic Exchange.

The magnitude of the Government's purchase is emphasized by a communication received by the London Corn Trade Association from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, stating that, in view of the representations made on behalf of the corn trade, that the action of the Government has prevented the resumption of normal trading, it has been decided not to make any further purchase of wheat.

The Government have only arrived at this decision," the letter continues, "because they hope and believe that they can rely on the trade to supply the further requirements of the country, which are very considerable, for the remainder of the cereal year."

The announcement is cordially welcomed by City grain merchants in view of the recent restricting effect of the Government's operations on normal trade.

time, he (Mr. Bishop) would imagine 'till about August. Would suggest that the Minister of Marine & Fisheries be empowered to select two men, one to represent the interests of sellers, and the other nominee to represent the buyers.

HON. MR. BLANDFORD—There is a grievance on the Labrador re shipments of fish and payments. There is a principal at stake and that principal strikes at the whole kernel of the matter. He saw the justice of protecting the fishermen. He (Mr. Blandford) believed that the F. P. U. as a body possessed full and adequate knowledge to deal with the Labrador fishery matters on a board of arbitration. He honestly believed that Mr. Coaker (the Pres. of the F.P.U.) was a right and proper man to handle the matter.

Mr. Blandford advocated giving the Bill a trial—a year's trial—Let it be tested.

HON. MR. HARRIS did not intend to speak to any length on the question, but was decidedly in favor of the principles of the Bill. Mr. Harris perceived that the man who catches this fish,—and who is really the one concerned—never appeared to have any voice in the matter of the price of his labor. It always had looked as if the fishermen were not fairly dealt with. He (Mr. Harris) would prefer to vote for the Bill as it is.

He had heard with regret certain objections voiced by Mr. Robinson against the F.P.U., but it must be apparent to every individual in that House, that the President of the F. P. U. (Mr. Coaker) had the confidence of the fishermen of the country, and for that reason—a very sufficient one—should act on any arbitrary board appointed. There had always been something wrong about the exporting of our fish abroad. For instance last year there were ten cargoes of our fish—unsold—in the port of a foreign market one day. There were many such errors which a well appointed board could very much eliminate.

He (Mr. Harris) would favor the Bill. Messrs. Knowling, Bishop, Templeman, McGrath and Harvey followed in debate, and as previously did not—or would not—see the good of the Bill.

MR. TEMPLEMAN was particularly "funny" and declared that there were no rich merchants. There were rich lawyers, and rich judges and rich citizens, but no rich merchants. On the other hand (declared the contented Templeman) all the fishermen were rich, owned the banks and had thousands placed away, whilst he, (poor man) was indeed, indeed, very far from being rich. (At this rally there was a general laugh. Messrs. Goodridge, Job, Robinson, Bishop and Harvey being promoters of the joke.)

HON. MR. MILLEY favored the Bill, saw its promised efficacy, and thought it excellent.

The next stage of the proceeding is the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill. The Bill will again be discussed this afternoon.

Furious Fight For a Trench

German "Rush" Which Ended in Disaster—Enemy's New Shell

(By Edwin Cleary, "Express" Correspondent)

Northern France, April 14.—That the Germans are making an effort to maintain at least a semblance of activity was clearly shown at sundown on Friday last. After the cleaning up of the day the grounds many dead horses were seen floating past a point where the Belgian and English trenches join. Whether twenty-five or thirty Germans were screened behind the carcasses, or whether they waded across the Yser is not known, but they surprised and charged the Belgians' trench in a most fearless manner. No sooner had this covering manoeuvre begun than certainly 500 Germans left their trenches between the river and the Yser Canal and rushed through the water, three feet deep, to the attack, which might have resulted in their taking the Belgian trenches had it not been for the timely appearance of British and French troops.

Several Russian soldiers who were taken prisoners in the eastern campaign have been carried across Germany and are now being employed by the Germans on the work of trench construction on the River Oise.

# Able Criticism of the New Reid Deal In Which a Piratical Attempt on the Resources of Newfoundland is Fully Exposed

## Mr. Morine Denounces the Outrageous Resolutions As "A MOST INIQUITOUS MEASURE"

Monday, May 10, 1915.

**MR. MORINE**—Mr. Chairman, I take the opportunity of replying to some remarks made by the Premier a week ago, when, through indisposition, I was unable to answer; and at the same time to make some comment upon the amended resolutions before the chair.

Before doing so, I wish to refer to certain bad motives which have been attributed to me in connection with my opposition to these resolutions by certain "lewd fellows of the baser sort" outside this House. I am not in the habit of explaining my conduct; I prefer to let time explain it for me; but I think I may be excused for referring very briefly to two insinuations which have been made, namely, that I have been moved in my opposition (a) by hatred of the Reid Newfoundland Company and (b) by the money of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., which has retained me.

Now, sir, I want to emphatically deny that either of these has played any part in my opposition. I have given no evidence at any time of any hatred of the Reid Newfoundland Company, and I deny the existence of it on my part. To a large extent I hold myself responsible for that Company, although it was incorporated by my successors in office, because I feel that, fathering the contract of 1898, I am to some extent the creator of the enterprise which goes under the name of the Reid Newfoundland Co. Therefore, there is no person outside of the Company itself that could have a greater desire for its success than I have, because its success in carrying out its great enterprises will reflect credit upon me, and justify the boast which I made at the time the Contract was passed and which was quoted by the Premier a few days ago. Certainly, I have never allowed my personal relationships with that Company to affect my conduct in this House, whether at the time when I was solicitor for the Company, or since my return to this Colony; and I challenge anybody to point to anything in my conduct at any time or anywhere which gives any support whatever to that insinuation, which must have found root in the heart of somebody who felt himself animated by motives of that kind, or capable of them, and attributed his own bad heart to me.

With regard to the Harmsworth Company, I may frankly say that I have, since I came to the Colony, been in receipt of an annual retainer from that Company, which retainer does not increase or decrease because of anything which I do in this House. The legal work of the Company is done by Mr. Wood K.C., who is not a politician, and who represents the Company in this connection. The matter was incidentally mentioned to me, but after I had taken my stand here, I think I may say that the Harmsworth Company are not opposing this Bill as a whole. Their opposition to it is entirely in so far as it might affect their interests; and as the section referring to the East Coast has been stricken from the Bill, any ground which they might have had for opposing it has been very largely removed; but this does not affect my opposition.

Reference was made the other day to the fact that in 1905, when the Harmsworth Contract was going through the House, I moved 22 amendments to it. Probably it will throw some light upon this unfair charge of interested motives actuating me in this House if I say that at the time I fought so strenuously in the House against the Harmsworth Contract, I was solicitor for the Reid Newfoundland Company, which was selling a very large amount of property to the Harmsworth Company, very much favored the contract, and very much resented my opposition to the House; but I felt that in this House I represented the people and not the Company, and I took my stand here in opposition to the personal interests of

the people by whom I was employed, as I think every member is bound to do, and I hope always to be able to do.

Now the Premier, with malice aforethought, I think, dragged the Railway Contract of '98 into his discussion the other night, because many of the members on this side of the House have all along disagreed with the views which I take upon that contract. I am not now going to deal with the remarks which he made concerning it except in so far as they apply to this matter, because I do not think it proper that anything should turn our attention from the subject before the Chair. At another time I will justify anything which I did in connection with the contract of '98, and in the meantime I do not intend to throw my hat into the ring merely to oblige gentlemen on the other side of the House.

There were two or three remarks, however, which the Premier made by way of argument based upon that contract which he thought justified what has been done in the contract now before us, and these I propose to deal with briefly. In the first place, upon the question of freedom from taxation, which it is proposed to extend to this new company, he pointed out that freedom from taxation on the railway, the telegraphs, and the dry dock, were provided for in the Contract of '98, and he said that that formed a good precedent for this. But if any person will think for a moment he will discover that it is no precedent whatever. To exempt the railway from taxation for the fifty years during which the Reid Company undertook to operate it was not giving anything to the Reids, because if it had been liable to taxation presumably they would have required a greater price for the operation. That freedom from taxation was as much one of the considerations paid them for operating the railway as the land which we gave them. To have left the railway subject to taxation would only have increased the price which we had to pay, and consequently we gave them nothing when we exempted them from taxation. With regard to the telegraphs which they were to operate for thirty years and the dry dock which they purchased from us, the same remarks hold good. To have left the telegraphs liable to taxation would have created the necessity perhaps of a subsidy from us to them. It would simply be taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another; and the same is true of the dry dock. The question will immediately clear itself up if you remember that in the case of the Reid Newfoundland Co. we were direct purchasers from us, or contractors with us, and any freedom which we gave on the one side had compensation upon the other. But we are now dealing with a Company which in the main is not going to get its property from us, it is not purchasing from us, and we are getting nothing from it in the way of consideration; therefore, in dealing with them, we are entitled to act as we would act with any outside party who came in and proposed to carry on business in this country. The position is entirely different from the Reid Newfoundland Co.'s, which was directly contracting with us for the performance of certain public services. These men are proposing to carry on an enterprise for their own profit and advantage. None of it comes to us.

Another remark made by the Premier based upon the Reid Contract, can easily be disposed of. Referring to my observation that this contract should have been in the form of three contracts dealing with three different subjects, the Premier said in his exaggerated way that the Reid Contract dealt with thirty-three subjects.

**RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER**—No, I did not say that.

**MR. MORINE**—That was the phrase you used.

**RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER**—No, I gave the number of subjects, and named them.

**MR. MORINE**—Well, my answer to that is simply this: In the first place I am not responsible for the contract of '98. It was drafted by the late Sir James Winter—a master of clear expression. I have never heard, from 1898 down to the present moment, anybody expressing any doubt as to the meaning of any section of that contract. It is as clear as water. There were persons who doubted the expediency of making such a contract, but nobody ever expressed any doubt as to the meaning of the bargain, or as to any phrase or section of the Contract. And that is the difference between that contract and this one. The Reid contract dealt with a variety of subjects in a codified form. It first dealt with the railway, and it dealt with it completely; then with the telegraphs; then with the dry dock; then with the steam-bowl service. For instance: We find in the portion of it dealing with the railway a provision that the railway should be free from taxation. We find another section under the telegraph part of it that the telegraphs should be free from taxation. It is all perfectly clear. There is no attempt by one clause to mix up and mystify and muddle the meaning of the Contract. Now, that is the difference between the two, and that is what I am striking at. I do not mean that we should have three separate contracts introduced at three different times, but that the contract should deal with the three main subjects in codified form, and in such a way that by looking at it one could see at once what was proposed. The best proof of the correctness of my objection has been the very proper conduct of the Government in coming here with wide amendments and narrow amendments. The wide amendments, striking out the East Coast, and the narrow amendments dealing with various public rights. Why was that? Because when the members supporting the Government came to consider the arguments made by myself and others, which we were making as to the mixed and muddled condition of this contract.

Now, as we pass by, I would like to also refer to the statement (made outside the House, not in) that I made an attack upon the Law Clerk of the Legislature, Mr. Furlong. Everybody who heard me here knows that I made an attack upon the Government, not upon Mr. Furlong; that I spoke of him in the most complimentary manner; in fact, that I based my objection to the conduct of the Government upon the ground of his ability, and said that there ought to have been somebody else of equal ability, if he could be found, to advise the Government upon this matter. I am not in the habit of attacking anybody in a cowardly manner. On the other hand I am in the habit of saying exactly what I think, and I would just like to add here that I think that the fact that the Law Clerk of the Legislature was a Director of the contracting company should have influenced the Government to invite competent legal men to assist in the preparation of this document.

**RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER**—There has been no consultation since the contract was taken.

**MR. MORINE**—I did not say there was. I would not assume that there would be. Now, with reference to that remark of mine in connection with the failure of the Government to engage competent men to assist in the preparation of this document. I may say that I am not anxious to attack the Government. I only desire to be fair. I think I am right in saying that the original draft agreement was prepared by Mr. Furlong. The Premier said that it was before the Council on many occasions; that they discussed it over and over, and made various amendments to it; but I think I

am correct when I say that he told us that they did not consult any legal men outside the Council, but attempted to put the original draft into shape by making amendments which occurred to them from the discussions of the Council. Now, my original objection, if not clearly expressed before, is this, that after all that was done, a lawyer or lawyers whether in gaiters or otherwise, should have been asked to take this ill-digested mass, and lick it into shape, so that it would express accurately, cleanly, and properly what was the intention. That that was not done, and has not been done up to the present time, has been the cause of great delay in the House, and will be the cause of greater delay before this becomes law, because this is now a discreditable document—I am now speaking merely from the stand-point of draftsmanship and nothing else.

One other remark made by the Premier in connection with that original contract deserves attention, and that was with reference to my objection to the fact that so many men may be taken out of the fisheries. The Premier referred to my advocacy of the contract of '98 on the ground that it would give greater employment, and said I now argued the other way. Now, that sort of argument might deceive a casual observer, but it will not deceive anybody who will regard the conditions of the country as they were in 1897 and as they are to-day. At the end of 1897 we were in this position—We had had the worst fishery the country had known for a great many years; there was more poverty and more unemployment than at any previous time; the railway had just been completed across the country, but it was not in operation; the Harmsworth Co. was not in operation, nor was it thought of at that time, and there was very little, if anything, being done at Bell Island; there was therefore every reason why something should be done to employ the people much more largely. But the position to-day is entirely different. Now, it is not that we have too many men in the fishery, but not enough. Now, men can get employment at Bell Island, or with the Harmsworth Co., or the Albert E. Reed Co., or they can cross easily to the adjoining province and get employment. We have good fisheries and good prices; and one of the strongest arguments advanced here by the Government on the opening day was that the prospects for the fishery the present year were better than ever before, and that the price of fish and the demand for it abroad would make it remunerative for our people to engage in the fisheries more largely than before. That is entirely the opposite condition of affairs to that which existed in '98, when the Reid Railway Contract was put through, and, therefore, the circumstances which justified my argument at that time do not justify a similar argument at the present time.

The Premier said that in connection with the Harmsworth deal I had moved some twenty odd amendments. I am very proud to say that I did. Every one of them was voted down in this House. I think there were only four of us on the Opposition side, and no regard was paid to any of the amendments which we proposed. The most of them, however, found their way into the contract when it came before the Legislative Council, and I was justified in the position which I took. The Government on this occasion has acted very much more wisely, and very much more creditably, than did the Government on that occasion, when they simply put themselves in deadly opposition to the amendments because they were moved from this side of the House, while the present Government, and I congratulate them upon it, has listened to some extent to the voice of reason. Now, when I look over those amendments I like to draw attention to the services which I performed for the country on that occasion. I find that one of them limited the property of the Company

which was to be free to taxation, to mill-yards, mill facilities, and water power under their mills; that another one provided that it should be lawful for the people to pass and rec-pass by stream over the demised premises. As the Company were taking the whole middle part of the country out of it, that was a very wise provision. Another one provided that the people in that country should have the right to travel over it in any way pending the construction of roads. Another one was that all the preservation of game should apply to the demised premises. Another one was to the effect that rights over certain water-powers on the Exploits River should not be exercised after four years; and another one looked to the fight of persons to enter on the demised premises for the purpose of carrying on trade in the way of shops and stores, so as to prevent the Company from obtaining a monopoly in this direction. Another one looked to the conditions under which the agreement would cease unless the Company commenced operations within a certain time. Any person who cares to look over the Journal of 1906, I am satisfied will agree with the principle of every amendment that I moved on that occasion, and will admit that they were not moved for factious purposes.

Now, let us glance for a few moments at the remarks made by the Premier (and I will take them up as they were mentioned casually). In reference to the objection that this contract gives freedom for ever from customs duty upon all machinery and material used in the operation, the Premier said that every machine means labour and that, therefore, it ought to be admitted free and there ought to be no objection to that provision. In the present condition of the country that may be true, but we have to look forward, we have to take a long, long look, we hope that this country will not always be in the condition in which it is to-day in that respect. The Premier said that if by and by those things were manufactured here that the Company would buy them here because they could get them here as cheaply as anywhere else, but he forgot the middle state, which exists in this and every new country, when small industries are being started, and when without the imposition of a customs duty it would be impossible to protect them from outside competition. He forgot that it may be the privilege and duty of this Legislature by and by to protect industries which may grow up auxiliary to this big one, if it becomes a fact, for the manufacture of the things which this company will want, and we shall not be able to give that protection to any extent whatever, because under this contract this Company is free from customs duties for ever.

In my opinion twenty years is quite enough to give them exemption from any form of taxation. The Legislature of that time may continue pursuing the policy to bring in their materials duty free, which we now pursue in allowing them. But they may not, and I claim the right for the Legislature of the future to do as they please in this matter. We have no right to take away from them this right, and to mortgage the future of this Colony. We have to leave to them the same liberty that we found when we came here. We have to leave to future Legislatures the privilege of protecting the future business of this Colony as they see fit. And the same remarks apply with equal force to municipal taxation. At present, with very few exceptions, we have no municipal taxation in this Colony, and we may not have it for years to come. When we do have it, it will bear equally upon all alike, and I see no reason why an industry of this kind, an industry that is destined to be a great one, an industry

that is to be a most profitable one, I do not see why it should even seek to be freed from the ordinary municipal taxation placed upon every other business and every other Company. What would the enterprise be worth if it cannot afford to pay a small amount of municipal taxation which everyone else pays? There is some excuse for freeing them for five, ten, or twenty years, while they are building their dams and factories, and getting their business, and while they are contributing to the employment of labour in the country. Up to that time there may be some argument put forward for allowing them freedom from taxation. It may be said that it is desirable to get in here big investors from outside. Suppose we grant all that, why should we grant them freedom from all taxation for ever? If the legislature of the future sees that they are not doing well, they will see that it is not wise to impose taxation upon them and they will not impose it. But why should we take away from that legislature the right to do as they see fit at that time? Why should we say to this company "You shall receive the pauper's dole" by relieving them from taxation, as you do the very poorest of the poor? They cannot be unfairly taxed, exceptional-ly. Their neighbours at the fishery are taxed. Men who have to work and struggle for a living will have to pay municipal taxation. Why should not this great company pay it? I lay this down as an unanswerable argument, that if at the end of twenty years this company cannot pay municipal taxation without injury to its business, then we do not want it at all, because it will not be worth having. To put it another way, if it is worth having, if it has anything like the future before it that has been painted here, then we ought not to go beyond a reasonable period of years, mortgaging the future of the Country and mortgaging the future Government of the Colony. There has been no argument advanced in favour of it. There is nothing before the House to show why it should be given. There is no advantage to us in granting it. Is the promoter to get everything he asks for simply because he asks? Because he will never stop asking as long as you are soft enough to give to him. But why should we in this House blindly, without any argument before us, without anything before us, except the word of a hungry promoter (I am not speaking of the gentleman personally) why should we grant everything that he asks, mortgage the future of our country, bind the hands of future legislatures, all because the horse leech calls "More, more!" My answer to the Premier on the question of duties is that now the absence of duty may not do any harm. In the future it may not do any harm, but it may be that it will be the saving and the hope of manufacturers that may spring up in the country, and then these manufacturers ought to be protected by a customs duty.

Now, another superficial remark of the Premier's, one to which the attention of the House ought to be drawn, is that we have been talking about our natural resources ad nauseam. We have been talking about our natural resources, but nothing ever came of them. We have been talking about our prospects in natural resources and we are still talking about them. That we want to change all that. Let me remind the House that the discovery of electricity is a matter as of yesterday, that the water-powers of the continent have been running to waste from time immemorial. No one ever found any value in them until the discovery of electricity, and to-day outside of Newfoundland you would find it impossible to buy a water power at all. In the great province of Ontario, in which this matter has been gone more fully into than anywhere else, you cannot get more than a lease of a water power for twenty years. They are buying back the water powers which Govern-

ments in the past have given away. And the fact that our water powers have been running away for such a time is no reason why we should make haste to throw away the few that we have left. On the contrary, it is our duty to find out exactly what we have and protect them in the public interest. How much would the city of St. John's give to-day if it could get back the water powers of Petty Harbor for the city. And yet at the time when we were passing it into the control of the Reids, when we were giving them the right to develop the power there, not a voice was raised in the Legislature against it. No one dreamt of its supplying the city with light, heat and power. It was thought impossible to bring it ten or twelve miles. And we all gave it to them without a thought. What a splendid thing it would be for the city if that power were free to-day! We cannot get a water power near the city now and so we will never be free from this monopoly. As the years go on it may be possible to convey this power many times further than it was possible a few years ago. A day or two ago I heard the promoter say that it was not the intention of the Company to carry on the manufacture of their products at Hamilton Inlet, but just to create power at Hamilton, and transmit it to somewhere in the neighborhood of the Straits of Belle Isle, a distance of 250 miles, and the promoter says that they can do this with a loss of only 25 per cent. We could not have done anything like that ten years ago, and if in the next ten years we can make such an advance in electricity, what may the next ten years bring forth? If anyone had told us some years ago when we were hearing of the experiments in wireless that we would have sent messages round the world in that way, messages right across the continent, we would have laughed at them, and yet I venture to predict that in not too many years we will be able to transmit electric power by wireless. It seemed almost absurd and impossible to us when we sat round this table some years ago and heard the tick of a machine that was worked by wireless, and we thought that there must have been some wires under the table somewhere connected with it. And here we are to-day, actually stumbling over ourselves in an effort to throw away one of the best water powers in British North America, because we do not see what good we can get out of having it there, because of our own gross ignorance.

The Premier referred to the Reid Newfoundland Company as one of the things that this country had to deal with in the past. It was only a small thing compared with what we are giving now. But even in that case it was found in after years to be a burden. What happened as soon as the monopoly expired? Why we had numbers of companies here, and now we have a large number of cables landed in the Island that could have been landed years before it past governments had not granted a monopoly to the Anglo Company.

To the Premier's remarks regarding the East Coast area it is not necessary now to reply, because he intimated that this section had been dropped and it would only be wearying to go over the arguments that I used against that at the time.

In speaking of the Contract section by section he said that the first section gave nothing but the water power on the Humber, and that that was already in the possession of other people. One of the things of which I complain is the absence of information under which we are laboring. It is a shame; it is indecent, that we should be dealing with this great area, and that the Department of Crown Lands is not able to give us anything like accurate information. Surely it is not unfair to say that before the Government went into this question they should have had a report from some competent

(Continued on page 6)

**Able Criticism of the New Reid Deal--(cont. from p. 5)**

person to lay before the legislature information showing that section One only gives what already is in the hands of someone else. Personally, I do not believe that it is true. What about the people that had lands at the bottom of Deer Lake who were given powers under the Act of 1912, but which act has since ceased to go into effect, because the money that was to have been spent has not been put up? Under the resolutions now before us this company may create a power and erect dams at the foot of the lake. Then what about the powers of the streams that may or may not flow into Grand Lake. Who knows the Humber drainage area accurately? Can anyone in the Department of Crown Lands tell me what is the Humber Drainage area? Here we are thirty-six members of Parliament, asked to vote away great rights and powers over at least one-third of the Island, and I do not believe that there is a single member of the Legislature that knows any more than I know, what the Humber drainage area is, and what we are giving away, what the nature of it is and what prospects it has. I think I am right in saying that this is a serious matter, and that it is impossible for us to comprehend what we are doing without information as to just what we are giving away, and where the powers are extending to, and whom we are injuring. I say that it is creditable to this Legislature.

There should be placed before us the most definite and accurate information as to whether we are not injuring others. There is no excuse for our blindly giving away anything without knowing exactly what it is we are giving. When the Premier says that section One gives nothing more than the water powers of the Humber, he errs inexcusably. He is giving, without the slightest justice to those that are there, the right of expropriation which goes with section One. He gives the power to dam the lake and streams, the right to divert them, and make them flow where they never flowed before. He gives them the absolute right over all the water powers of Corner Brook area, and the Humber area, and by another section over the Hamilton Inlet, and so far as the Humber area is concerned, the right to destroy the property of other people. In giving them the power of expropriation you are violating a

great principle of British Justice, the right of property. You are violating the sacredness of ownership. If there is one thing more than another upon which the prosperity of the Colonies has been based, it is upon that principle, that an investment once made is a sacred thing. Every British Colony follows the Mother Country in preserving the rights of the investor. They all go on the principle that every dollar spent in a British Colony is as safe as if it were in a British Bank. That is the reason why from all the world over investments flow into the British colonies.

From this Continent and from foreign countries money will go out more freely to a British Colony than to any other part of the world because they know the British Colonies follow the Mother Country in their regard of this first right. And yet what are we doing here? We step in and destroy every first right in the areas which we convey, and the mere fact that we provide for arbitration, is no justification whatever. You have no right to take my property that lies alongside of yours, merely because you pay me for it. I have a right to keep it. I have a right to do what I like with it. I have a right to lose it if I am foolish enough to do so. But the bottom of my right is that I can do as I like with what is my own. And when you step in and say to these people who were there before this Company, that they must be violently dispossessed, that their property may be confiscated, you are guilty of a crime. Because by the violence and force of this Legislature you are taking away the rights in property of others against their will. You have no right to say to a man 'I want your property for someone else.' You are using the power of the Legislature to steal, to steal away the right of a man to do as he likes with his own property, and let me tell you that you will rue the day that this bill becomes law, because once you pass this contract, you say to the outside world in no uncertain tone that it is unsafe to invest a dollar in Newfoundland.

Now I heard some language used in this matter that was inexcusable. The Premier referred to "land-grabbers," as if the people in possession of the lands justified that name. 'Speculators, Land-grabbers,' he called them.

The land-grabbers are in this country and they are the preps and supporters of the Government. The land-grabbers grabbed the land and sold it, and the Government stood by and allowed them to go on in face of the advancing value of lands in this country, they allowed these lands to be marketed in the wildest and most discreditable speculations, and the promoters in this country were men who went into the markets with their pockets full of recommendations from Government members. The grabbers are the men who sold the lands, not the men who put their solid cash into them. On a rough estimate there is in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000 invested in cold cash in the Humber area by men who are of high standing in the cities of the United States and Canada, men of substance, men of standing, men of influence. The Vendors realized \$300,000 from the Company that was to have operated at Deer Lake, and that Company has today spent nearly \$400,000 in cold cash in this country upon the strength of the laws of the colony. Are they land grabbers? The land grabbers are in this city, and the same land grabbers are supporting the Government in this iniquitous deal, and helping to take away the property that they sold. The Penn Company, which has a water power can be destroyed by this company, because this company can divert this stream, lower the water power and do as they like. This Penn Company is composed of reputable men in Philadelphia, men of responsibility, and all you give them is a one sided arbitration. And it is not at all clear even then that they can get more than the value of the water power which is being destroyed.

What about the timber lands which are of no use, only in so far as they can be used with a water power close by? These men are forced by this resolution to scuttle out of the country, and take my words for it, when they get out they will curse the name of this country, that allowed them to be trapped by land-grabbers into making investments that were afterwards stolen from them by the Legislature, supported by men who sold them the lands.

There is no man to-day, so far as I am aware, connected with the holding of lands in the Humber area to whom it is fair to apply the stigma of 'land grabber.' I think the St. George's Company has \$350,000 invested in its lands in this area. They are responsible men, men who intended to carry on an industry. They are not land grabbers. The land grabbers were allowed to carry on the nefarious work under the very eye of a compliant government, and they have carried on that work in the name of Newfoundland all over the continent. And now when their work is done, when there are no more geese to be plucked, their victims are stigmatized and insulted. "They are land grabbers. Away with them! We are going to take away their rights and give them to a franchise grabber." That sort of argument ought not to be used.

I am not in a position at the present moment to say exactly how much money is invested in that area, but I know that it is at least \$2,000,000. And one of the indecencies of this whole transaction is that we do not know how much is invested there, who are the men that have invested it, and the fact that these men have not been notified of the bill. They ought to have been notified and they ought to have been permitted to come before this legislature and put up their argument, put forward any request, they may have for their own protection.

It is an inexcusable thing that we should go on with this Bill without giving proper notice to these people and an opportunity to come here and protect themselves, if they can. In all reason what can you expect if you do this? Wherever one of these men exists in the United States, and there are some of them in pretty nearly every big city in the United States and Canada, the name of this Island will stink, if you allow this Products Corporation contract to go through in its present form—dispossessing these people of their rights without their permission and without giving them an opportunity to defend themselves.

There has never been a contract of this kind brought before the Legislature that we have not heard some claptrap appeal to Demossome claptrap appeal to popular sentiment, some attempt to stampede the crowd through self-interest, and that manifested itself in the speech of the Premier when he talked about the number of men who would be employed—the great number upon the Labrador who would be able to maintain themselves, and then the hungry thousands who are coming back from Boston, Toronto, Montreal and Chicago, and everywhere else to which they have gone, in order that they might work at Bay of Islands. It is an argument that it is always easy to make, and I suppose it continues to be effective, although it has backed up every bad venture that was introduced into this country since our memory runs. It is an argument which you can make as easily as you can in support of a good one. All you have got to do is to talk in millions, employ men in thousands, and rush the thing through—to be regretted afterwards. The number of promising things that were going to be done in this country during the past few years is greater than the number of members in this House, and they have failed so badly that it would be offensive even to enumerate them. How many men are coming back here from the cities of Canada or the United States to work in any industry that may be started in this country? The most of our people who are away are employed as mechanics; I know a great many of them in the city of Toronto, where they are working as "handy men"—carpenters, or masons, or something of that sort; and every one of them gets more now that he would be liable to get in an industry of this sort. Probably the same is true of the people in Boston and Chicago and the other large American cities. The most of them, in any case, have been there long enough to get settled down, and they do not desire to return again.

They are not at all likely to come back here and go into the class of work which they could get from an industry of this kind, because this sort of industry will employ probably only two kinds of labor—the common laborer, and he will be the commonest of laborers, and then there will be a few specialists, trained men, who at the outset will be brought from abroad, and afterwards will probably be young men of our own who grow up with the Company, such as we have today in the Anglo Newfoundland Development Company. There will be no place for the most of our people who are abroad; and for those for whose there is a place there will be no better wages than they are now getting in the places where they are. At present there is no wage scale in the Bill, and it is not proposed, I understand, to put one in. The price of labor in Bay of Islands will be precisely the price of labor in Sydney at the most; and there will be no reason whatever why a man at Sydney

should come to Bay of Islands, much less why a man at Boston, or Toronto or Chicago should come back here.

The rate at Sydney is the rate at which they can hire foreign labor. A Newfoundlander going from here tomorrow to Sydney has to compete with the foreign element coming from the continent of Europe, and the average price is all that is paid. That same foreigner can come to Bay of Islands and work there, so that the average price at Bay of Islands will be based upon the average price at Sydney or any other mining locality. And I say here now to-day, that with fish at the price at which it now is, it is a mistake to the country at large, a mistake to the trade of the country, and a mistake to the fisherman, to take him out of the fisheries at the present time, where he is a specialist, and try to turn him into a day-laborer on an industry like this. The demand for fresh fish as a food will increase, and the price will increase, I am very glad to say, so that we can with confidence look into the future, and say that our fishermen will never be worse paid than they are at the present moment; and surely I am merely echoing the sentiment of this House when I repeat what I heard the Minister of Fisheries say across the floor of the House a few days ago, that the fisherman of this country is as well paid as any man of his kind in any part of the world. Therefore, I say that if you do create an industry at Bay of Islands, in the main it will employ foreign labor, and in so far as it takes our men away from the fisheries it will do them no good; and consequently the most of this talk about the men who are to be employed here is claptrap. So far as the talk about employing men on the Labrador is concerned, that is even worse. The Premier spoke of it as though there were going to be an industry created at Hamilton Inlet, or somewhere else where all the 'livers' along the Labrador could get employment when they liked. Now, that is a pretty extensive coast, and to travel to wherever this industry may be will be a pretty difficult undertaking for the people on the Coast. The idea that a very great number of fishermen who are now resident on Labrador are going to work in this industry on Hamilton Inlet is a very fantastic notion. We understand that if a water power is availed of at Hamilton Inlet, a wire is to bring the power to the Straits of Belle Isle, and that somewhere near the boundary line with Canada, one side or the other, the real industry is to be started. That is not likely to prove much of a boon to the people who live in Northern Labrador; and therefore the only object of talk of this kind can be to obscure our intellects to the real question which we have before us.

Now, Mr. Chairman, thus far with reference to the remarks made by the Premier. Now I want for a few moments to outline some of the reasons why I oppose this contract, even in its present form, and with this I shall be very brief indeed.

In the first place there are the provisions which I will gather together under the name of the Taxing Clauses, including Customs duties. My objection to them has already been outlined.

It is that they ought to be limited to twenty years in every case, for the reasons which I have already given; and by and by when we come to deal with this, I shall move amendments in that direction.

Then I object altogether to the clauses in connection with expropriation in its present form, because they do not appear to me to meet the needs of the case. I shall presently refer to that at length.

Then there are a number of the existing clauses which require verbal alterations and sharper definition. I will be prepared to deal with those as we take up the different clauses in committee.

There are a number of new things which I think ought to be included, and I would just refer to them to indicate my line of thought. In the first place I think that a provision ought to be put into this contract to the effect that within a limited time the Government must be satisfied as regards the capital subscribed and paid up in this Company. At the present moment it is what I might call a sign of the imagination. It is a paper company with, I presume, three shares, each of \$100, not paid up. It has no shareholders. It has no capital. I do not think it is right for the Government to be dealing with a company of that sort, and therefore we ought to provide that within a time to be fixed they shall have a certain subscribed and paid-up capital. That is necessary for this reason. You are providing here that within two years they shall "begin" work, and that they shall complete within five years, and during the whole of that time you are tying up these regions from everybody else; you are stopping development at once; not a dollar will be spent in the Humber region by anybody there after we pass this Act. The people who are there—The Penn Company at Junction Brook

for instance—and who have money with which to proceed, will stop immediately—they have probably stopped now, because as long as that blanket hangs over them for five years it will be perfectly useless for anybody to start anything at all. Therefore I think that not more than twelve or eighteen months should be given the Company in which to raise a certain amount of capital in cash, and prove that they have it to the Government, and unless they are able to do that within that time, this whole agreement should become null and void without its being necessary to take any further step, and thus remove a wet blanket from the industries of this country.

Then, Sir, I think that this company ought to be made do what you provided in this House three years ago should be done by the Deer Lake Company. You stipulated that the Deer Lake Co. should put up \$250,000 as security for the compensation of people whose property was injured. In view of the fact that this Company is going to be a very much bigger concern than the Deer Lake Co., and that many more people will be interfered with and injured, I think it would not be unfair that this Company should be asked to put up \$1,000,000, as a trust fund in the hands of the Government, as security for the claims of persons who may be injured by this Corporation. And I am presently going to move something to that effect.

Then, Sir, I do not think that the arbitration clause has been handled properly. You provide that one arbitrator should be named by each of the contesting parties, but you let the Department of Agriculture & Mines name the other. Now this Company is necessarily going to have a big influence, backed up as it is by the Reid Newfoundland Co., over any Government here, and to a large extent they will own the Department of Mines; and to allow that Department to name the umpire in these arbitrations is practically to confiscate the property of other people unfairly. I think, therefore, that the third arbitrator should be appointed by the Supreme Court Judges and not the Government—and not by one Judge of the Supreme Court, but by the three Judges,—so that there will be at least a fair deal between the people whose property is being taken and the people who are taking it.

There are a whole lot of amendments that require to be made along the lines of the Harmsworth contract concerning public rights, which are not protected at the present time by anything which I can find in these resolutions.

Now, I want to sum up very briefly why I object to the resolutions in their present form. First, because there is not sufficient information before the Committee as to boundaries to justify it in adopting these resolutions. We don't know where the Corner Brook or Humber drainage area extend to, and we ought to know. Second, as to water power, we don't know. There is the widest possible scope and the greatest conceivable value at stake, and we know nothing. Third, as to the effect which these resolutions will have upon other people, with vested rights we know nothing, and we have not sought to know anything. We are carelessly and shamefully proceeding with a measure which may affect other people without even knowing the names of these people or whereabouts of their property. Fourth, as to the value of the franchises which we are giving away we have not even an opinion by a competent person. We have no report from any Government Department or from the Government Engineer. We are proceeding in the sheerest of ignorance. Then, as to the value of the industry which we are invited to assist, what do we know except what a promoter has told us—one of a race that has become a pest, one of a class, that as a rule is not believed. I repeat that all that we have before us to-day as to the value of this industry is upon the unsupported statement of a promoter, who has not a cent in this matter, and won't put a cent into it unless it pleases him; and upon that statement we are giving him franchises of great value in order that he may hawk them around to the investors of a continent. As to the Labrador scheme, why it is tacked on to this in the most casual manner, as though it were not worth ten cents, it is a mere attachment to the Humber area—a mere endeavor to get a Legislative franchise which can be held on to and made use of if it is of any value and dropped if it is not, and this Legislature, without consideration of any conceivable kind, is running pell-mell, tumbling over itself, as it were, to give a right over that great water power down on the Hamilton Inlet without even knowing whether those men are seriously going on or not. Why, it is only a few months ago since we had another gentleman here, a man of high standing, from Montreal, representing foreign capitalists, who had a proposition concerning that water power which might or might not have been of great advantage

to this country; and there is no doubt but that we could have many applications for this power in a very short time if we held it to ourselves instead of giving it away; and yet here we are, as I have said, tumbling over ourselves to give it away to a promoter who won't even tell us what he intends to do with it—who, in a manner which shames our common sense, tells us that he has not a cent in the proposition, that he does not know just what he is going to do, but asks us to give him this power in order that he may hawk it around to see what is in it. If it is worth anything to him it is worth something to the country. Why not keep it until we get something for it?

My next objection is that our manner of proceeding in connection with vested rights will destroy the credit of the country with investors abroad; that we are violating all British principles by not giving fair notice to investors who, whatever we may think and whatever their interests may be, have at least the right which we claim even a German submarine should give to one of our ships. We are proceeding with all the wanton carelessness of rights that the Germans are showing in sinking our vessels without notice, with no opportunity to defend themselves; and our proceeding cannot fail to bring discredit on the whole colony.

We are granting franchises that will crush out all projected industries, and we are handing over the west coast of this country and the Labrador, as far as Hamilton Inlet is concerned, to speculators, bound hand and foot for years to come. I object to the scheme of these resolutions—not to the industry but to the scheme, because it is badly conceived, badly framed and without safeguards. The resolutions in every line bear proof of the carelessness with which the scheme has been worked up. I object to it because it creates a monopoly of the whole manufacturing possibilities of one quarter of the country. The whole west coast is tied up and handed over to the Reids and their associate industries by this Bill. All the industries over there will be handed over to one concern, which I am not now attacking, because it is the concern which it is, but because it is not desirable that its monopoly should be greater than it is. I object to the freedom from taxation which you are proposing to give, first, because it is unfair to the competitors who are not also made free; second, because it interferes with future local development; third because it unconstitutionally interferes with our successors; fourth, because it is unnecessary to any growing enterprise; fifth, because it is an unfair discrimination in favor of the enterprise if it is successful; and sixth, because it is a useless discrimination if it is not successful. The men who claim to be establishing a great industry are asking to be relieved from burdens which are common to all. The promoter says that this particular industry in the United States has had its capital increased by watering it twenty times. From one million it has grown to twenty millions, not by increase of cash paid by subscribers, but by accumulating the profits they have paid their shareholders 10 per cent and increased their capital twenty times over; until to-day the shareholders in the United States in this industry, he says, who put a million dollars into the concern, are drawing 10 per cent per year on twenty millions. He says that a similar industry in Canada is paying even better than is the one in the United States and that this industry is expected to pay better than either of them. They never expect to pay more than 10 per cent, because they will double and treble and quadruple their capital, and keep on paying 10 per cent on the watered stock. And the man who says that in public here in St. John's is the promoter of a company which is down upon its knees asking us to give them freedom for ever from every form of taxation. While they make millions out of the natural resources of this country, the people of the country will have to pay taxation which will be imposed upon them to keep up the public services consequent upon this very industry. A more fantastic, a more absurd, a more unbelievable proposition was never put before a sober minded Legislature. If they need this freedom from taxation they are paupers and ought not to be dealt with by the country at all; if they are going to make a great industry, the ought not need it.

We are rushing on like prodigals, giving away everything we have—taking the substance which the Creator has given us and throwing it at the feet of these men.

Sir, to content myself with merely criticizing has never been my attitude in this House. I have always desired to be constructive, and I can see the basis of an industry which we might help to create in this country, in the Humber area, to which I could give my support, I believe that there are great natural advantages there for an industry of this kind which are

(Continued on page 7)

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**Ladies' Hats**

Just to hand  
In the latest and up-to-date London Fashions.  
HATS TRIMMED AT SHORTEST NOTICE

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We have just opened our stock of  
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Of very finest material and choicest patterns  
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Our price are right as they were bought  
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**Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe**  
Limited.

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,  
Halifax, N.S.

## Able Criticism New Reid Deal (cont. from p. 6)

enough in themselves, and more than enough, to give. We can give them the power, the waterside facilities, and the market. They have to go to Cape Breton for their coal, but they could not get a water power there; they have to go to Spain for their pyrites, and to the United States for their phosphate, but they could get neither water power nor coal in either of their places. They can bring their coal and their pyrites, and their phosphate to Bay of Islands at the cheapest conceivable rate, and with the power and the limestone which we can give them, without any of the extraordinary privileges which is contained in this Bill, they would have a franchise which would be big enough for any reputable company, and all that we ought to give. For that purpose would be prepared to support resolutions to assemble, if I may use the term, all the water powers which the Humber is capable of into one great power, but I should want first that the area over which the Company would have control should be strictly, and, if I may use the word, satisfactorily, defined; I should want the capital subscribed partially and paid up in part, so that we might know that we were dealing with a company worth dealing with; I should want to see that the vested rights of other persons were purchased by private arrangements with those persons, if possible, within a limited time; and I would be prepared to go even further and make some arrangement whereby vested rights which could not be purchased within a reasonable time should be arbitrated upon fairly; then I should like to see the fourth great principle, that after they had created their water power there should be adequate provision for the use of all surplus power by other persons who may wish to purchase it. There is no provision of this kind whatever in this contract in relation to the Humber area, although it finds a place there with regard to the Hamilton River. There ought to be a provision in this contract that the city of Bay of Islands, or whatever it may be called, and all the industries which may grow up there, shall have the right to acquire any surplus power which this Company may have from its work, at a price to be fixed by a fair board or commission. If those fundamental things were provided for, I, for one, would give my assistance to put a fair contract through this House.

I would give the Company unlimited water powers; I would give them freedom from Customs Duties and all forms of taxation for twenty years; I would provide for a fair arbitration of all rights not acquired within a limited time by private sale; I would give them until the 1st January, 1917, to get their capital subscribed and the necessary portion of it paid up; and then I would provide, what you have not provided for in this bill—a lapse of that water power to this colony in case the Company did not carry on its industries after it had started. All that you are providing for here is that they shall begin in two years and finish the expenditure of five millions in five, and then they get a 99-year lease, renewable for ever. They can stop their industries when they please, sit down on their benches, and say to you: If you want the water power of the Humber for any other purpose, you will have to pay for it through the nose. You are putting this company in the position, if they fall by and by to carry on their industry through some new fertilizer being discovered or something of that sort, to hold up the water power of the Humber River and the development of the whole West Coast for ever, or until you buy them out, because you have got no clause providing for a lapse. If you look at what is happening in Ontario, what do you find there? In every case provision is made in their contracts that if the contracting Company ceases to operate satisfactorily within a given time, the property lapses to the Crown, and not only that, but all the permanent improvement which may be made in waterways also lapse, without payment, because they have become part and parcel of the waterways. The locks and the dams and all the other things that have created the power, lapse to the Crown in that country, without compensation, because the company has had its time, and if it fails it is not permitted to saddle the country either with non-development, non-continuance of its work, or with a big bill to buy them out. If there are any buildings or things of that sort which can be used, they are bought by the Government at a fair price. Such a clause as that ought to be the basis of any sensible scheme.

Now, I am satisfied that a little reflection will show us that some such scheme as I have outlined is possible, and is the proper one, and all that any reasonable man ought to ask. If Mr. Wilson's carbide industry is one-half as great as he says it is, all the capital that he needs can be got. If we give him any more than I have outlined, we are wasting the valuable

assets of this country, we are simply throwing pearls before these people. We will be going very far if we give them all the franchises which I have outlined, and even some of these would only be justifiable because of the importance of unifying the powers of that Coast and creating one power; otherwise one could not justify even as much as I have suggested here; but there can be no justification whatever for this contract as we have it before us to-day.

I can realize and sympathize with the desire of the Government to promote the prosperity of the country. The Premier has always been an optimist in this matter, and he has at ways, I believe, been sincere in the delusions under which he has labored. I don't believe that the Premier ever came down to this House and purposefully promoted anything which was fraudulent, but he has promoted some things that were so indefensible that if it were not for my abundant charity I would not say that, because the things themselves have failed by their own weight. And with this optimistic frame of mind which is so natural to him, and which to such a large extent has helped him to his success as a politician—because he has had the power to make other people dream the rosy dreams of his own overnight experience—he has fallen once more into the error of giving an ear to these propositions, which are ill-conceived, ill-digested, and indefensible in their present form; and nobody can probably feel it so keenly as he does when he thinks of it. The Government, probably for the first time in the history of the country, has had the courage of its own convictions in coming down here and accepting to a large extent the objections which were made upon this side of the House. Governments in the past have been too weak to listen to the voice of reason if it came from the other side. They have carried things through with what they thought was strength, but what was really only an exhibition of intellectual weakness. In this case I congratulate the Government upon having listened to the voice of protest and in many respects agreeing to desirable amendments. Now, I want to ask them still further, for the love of the country which we all acclaim, and which, I think, we all desire to serve, to take time, think the matter over, defer it, take some months, if you like, to properly consider every provision there is in it, and all the provisions that ought to be added to it; and even if it is necessary to come back in a special session of the House to adopt a finished measure, I for one am prepared to come back and serve without pay at any time, for I was never more firmly convinced of anything than I am at the present time that if we pass this bill in its present shape we will be participants of a tragedy in the development of this country.

## How the Weather Helps the Armies Of Britain

The weather has often served Britain well in times of war. We all know how the weather finished the destruction of the Armada, and served us when the French invaded Ireland, and there have been other times when a foe, anxious to raid these shores, found his work rendered difficult by bad weather.

A heavy thunderstorm at Crecy slackened the bow strings of the Genoese archers of the French, whereas the English kept their bows cased, and suffered nothing; and, to come to modern times, the Devons made their famous charge at Waggon Hill, Ladysmith, with a thunderstorm at their back.

It is only fitting that fog should have aided us at times. It was a heavy mist that allowed Marlborough to get his army across the Scheldt, although the enemy had gathered to dispute the passage. Anso was once well served by a fog, which enabled him to slip through a French fleet unobserved.

Snow and frost have always hindered rather than helped, though the terrible winter in the Crimean War showed that we could rise superior even to snow handicaps; and Colonel Kelly's march across the snow-covered mountains to the relief of Chitral showed the same.

Berlin abounds with picturesque parks, where the inhabitants ride, walk, and play games. Every seat is marked, some for children, other for invalids, and private chairs can be hired for a season.

A monthly season-ticket can be obtained for the Berlin tram-cars, which has to bear the owner's portrait. With this pass a citizen can ride all day long on all the different street-cars for a month for about 5s.

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Passenger Tickets issued to New York, Halifax and Boston.

FARES INCLUDING MEALS & BERTH ON RED CROSS STEAMERS:

	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS	Single	Return
To New York	\$40.00	\$70.00	\$15.00	
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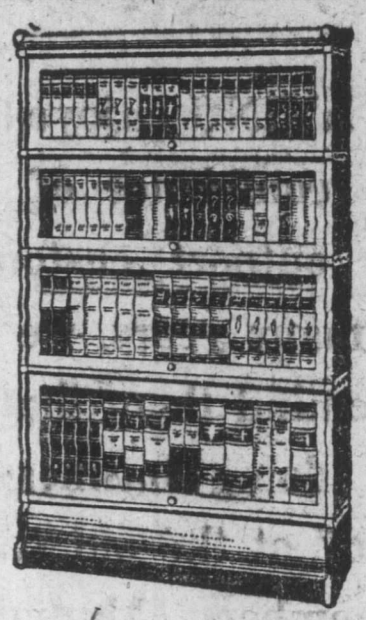
Very handsome is the fine Old English Famed and Mission Oak Furniture we are exhibiting in our first floor showrooms. Upholstered in genuine Leather in Green, Brown and Crimson, and showing in its severely handsome design the acme of furniture-craft, these fine examples are "fit for a king."

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.

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|------------------|------------------|
| Diningroom Sets. | Arm Chairs.      |
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| Lounges.         | Rockers.         |
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time is again the fashion and with it the nuisance of moving heavy pieces. Our patient wives should never be burdened with the labor of dusting and moving our books while

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dust-proof book-case sections are so cheaply obtainable. The cost of a section is less than that of many of your books. Why not ask prices?  
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Illuminating and Heating Devices of all Kinds.  
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**C. M. HALL,**  
Genuine Tailor and Renovator.  
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If your property is worth keeping it is worth insuring.  
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Manufacturers, at right prices, of Bolts and Nuts, Horse Shoes, Railway Spikes, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire and Staples, Mild Steel, Galva. Telegraph Wire, Galva. Bar Iron, Pig Iron, Lead and Waste Pipe, Iron Pipe, Fence Wire, Tacks of all kinds, Shot and Putty.

**CARD**  
If your Piano or Organ is worth any it is worth **EXPERT TUNING** any other kind will ruin it  
**ALL MY WORK GUARANTEED**  
**W. J. RYALL**  
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Order a Case To-day  
**"EVERY DAY" BRAND**  
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Built at Shelbourne, N.S.  
Sails and Rigging in good condition.  
Well found, in Anchors, Chains, etc.  
Apply to  
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**Ham Butt Pork**  
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**Granulated Sugar**  
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**John Maunder**  
Tailor and Clothier  
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**A BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS**

To-day, April 21st.  
"PREMIUM" BACON, the Bacon of quality.  
Try a pound or two sliced our way.  
BANANAS, CELERY, TOMATOES.  
NEW YORK CHICKEN.  
NEW YORK SAUSAGES.  
NEW YORK CANNED BEEFS,  
LONG ISLAND DUCKS.

**Fry's Cocoa**

CUCUMBERS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS.  
IRISH BUTTER, one pound blocks.  
IRISH BUTTER, 28 & 56lb. boxes.  
"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 2lb. slabs.  
"SUSSEX" BUTTER, 56lb. boxes.  
Also, 200 1/2 bags ISLAND WHITE POTATOES.  
40 crates GREEN CABBAGES.  
20 cases NAVAL ORANGES.

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**Remnants of Tweed**

By the Pound at Removal Sale Prices

COME in to-day and look through our tweeds by the pound—you'll pick up a bargain here in an excellent quality—better than are usually sold by the pound.

We are showing some high-class pure-woollen tweeds that we have priced to make a complete clearance before removing to our New, Modern Store, in the West and are offering them now at a third less than the original price.

Come and see the patterns—we are sure the qualities will give entire satisfaction—you can select a piece here to make a man's coat, a pants, or a pants and vest and it is just possible that the piece you'll select will give you from two to five years constant wear—you know how a well-woven piece of pure-woollen tweed wears, better than we can tell you.

When you call take your time and look through the lot of eight hundred pounds, because the very pattern you are needing may be at the bottom of the pile—we'll wade through them and help you to be suited—a piece large enough for a man's pants may weigh 2 pounds and perhaps much less.

Removal Sale Price a pound \$1.00.

Splendid pieces amongst this lot suitable for making garments for sturdy school boys.

We also have a special lot of Union tweeds, in Men's Suit Lengths, in a variety of neat dark patterns. Regular a pound 90c.

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

**Published by Authority**

The following telegrams received by His Excellency the Governor or from the Secretary of State are published for general information.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary. Dept. of Colonial Secretary, 8th May, 1915.

[No. 374, 17th April.]  
"It is His Majesty's wish that, on the occasion of H.M. Birthday this year, flags should be flown but no Dinners, Reviews, Salutes or other Celebration should take place."

[No. 397, 4th May.]  
"It is His Majesty's wish on the occasion of the Anniversary of His Accession and other Royal Anniversaries this year no salutes should be fired."

Note—His Excellency the Governor will hold the levee as usual on the occasion of the King's Birthday.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Most Rev. E. P. Roche, D.D. (Archbishop-Elect of St. John's), and Hon. Robert Watson, to be members of the Nomenclature Board, appointed under the provisions of 2 Edward VII., Chapter 23, Section 1, in place of Most Rev. M. F. Howley, D.D., and D. W. Prowse, Esq., C.M.G., deceased; Mr. Leonard Martin, to be a member of the Road Board for Burnt Head, District of Port de Grave, in place of Mr. James John Morgan, deceased.

Dept. of Colonial Secretary, May 11th, 1915.

The "London Gazette" of the 8th instant announces the appointment of Mr. John Cliff, of the Newfoundland Regiment, as Lieutenant in the Cameron Highlanders.

**Rossley's Theatres**

The names for the contest at our East End Theatre are pouring in, and singers, dancers and acrobats, as well as reciters and comedians intend trying for the prizes on Friday night. Be in time. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard Brown in entire new act. These talented artists have delighted thousands and the very best in the business. There is in active preparation what is known in England as Potted Pantomime when Mr. Jack Rossley, his talented wife and charming daughter Bonnie, Miss Madge Locke and Mrs. Rossley's trained pantomime girls will appear. All new costumes, and Miss Locke is now busy rehearsing the girls. The Crinoline Girls in early Victorian costumes, and orchestra accompaniments under the leadership of Mr. A. Crocker will also be special features.

"Ours" in the West End  
Crowded to the doors was the favorite place of amusement last night. The pictures are always of the best and the two little singers were loudly applauded. Tonight they will be heard in new song, "I am on my way to Dublin Bay." Don't miss this show, always good at the clean, cosy, well managed little house in the West End.

**At the Nickel**

"His First Case" to be produced at the Nickel to-day—in the mid-week bill—is a most thrilling two part detective story, and is delightfully portrayed. The music at the Nickel is very pleasing, and adds to the superior attractions of the place for, after all, a high class orchestra promotes a nickel show to a high standard.



**A SUDDEN REMINDER**

of your negligence in securing a fire insurance policy may come in the shape of a fire at any time.

**THE SOONER YOU INSURE**  
the better for you. You know it, and this is only to remind you that the knowledge will do you no good unless you act upon it. Let us write you a policy to-day and have it over. You'll feel better and sleep easier.

PERCIE JOHNSON, Insurance Agent

**Enlisted**

The latter part of last week's recruiting was not vigorous but since Monday a decided improvement has been expressed. The following have enlisted:—Leighton Bugden, Harris Pearce, Leo Cleary, Thos. Cullen, Stephen Manning, Boyd Crocker, St. John's; Douglas F. Brown, Bar Haven, P.R.; Jno. Pennell, Jas. Fred. Allen, Curling; Jno. Chas. Piercy, Norman's Cove, T.B.; Levi Hollett, Thos. B. Helfford, New Hr., T.B.; Arch. H. Porter, Change Islands; Albert Hollett, Pouch Cove; Matthew Rossiter, Cape Broyle; Jno. Sargent, Badger. The roll now numbers 1769.

**The Eagle Arrives With 10,000 Seals**

Bowling's sealing steamer Eagle, Capt. E. Bishop, arrived from the northern seal fishery at 10 o'clock last night, hauling for 10,000 prime harp seals. As has been already reported, the steamer was among the seals for days, but unable to work them on account of ice conditions. When she got clear, the crew killed about 15,000 seals, but about one-third were not recovered. While hunting for old seals a wireless from the Bloodhound asked for assistance, and the day following she was taken in tow and brought to land. Ever since then the Eagle has been trying to get home and had to abandon towing the Bloodhound, taking the latter's crew to Cambro where she reached on Sunday last. On Tuesday afternoon the Eagle left Wesleyville and steamed through very heavy ice on the way in. Capt. Bishop and crew are all well after their long trip.

**At the Crescent**

The Crescent was the great attraction last afternoon and night hundreds of people visiting the show to hear Delmonico—the man with the "double voice"—sing that excellent song "Back to the Carolina you love" and which was loudly applauded. Why not visit the Crescent and judge for your self if the show is not really up to any praise bestowed.

**Shipments**

Total Shipments Sent To London From Nov. 2nd, Up To Date.

Socks (all hand knit)	21,083
Flannel day shirts	3,163
MITS	1,840
Pillow slips	1,339
Numbers	1,133
Handkerchiefs	1,614
Nightshirts	982
Cholera Belts	749
Pillows	682
Pyjamas	367
Balaclava Helmets	130
Bed Jackets	64
Surgical Socks	56
White Shirts	30
Bed Socks	34
Shirts	8
Soap	2
Totalling	34,290 Garments.

Also Housewives supplied to the Newfoundland Regiment—1,360.  
MARGARET DAVIDSON.  
St. John's, May 11th, 1915.

**The Curse of Greed**

A most magnificent production, perfection itself even to the smallest and most minute detail entitled, "The Curse of Greed" will be shown at the Casino Theatre commencing to-night and remaining for the balance of the week. This is one of the finest works yet turned out by the famous Melles Company. The leading role is played by a youth "Little Adrian" and he is undoubtedly a past-master in his art. The other parts are in thoroughly capable hands. Excitement is intense from the beginning and it is kept up throughout.

The story is that of a spendthrift nobleman with little principle and less conscience, who is in league with a grasping money-lender who schemes to relieve Adrian's mother of her vast fortune. They ship the boy away to sea in order to get rid of him, but an old sailor on hearing the boy's troubles, rescues him and brings him home safely in time to rescue his mother who is being tied for his own murder. This is a very thrilling story.

The Bruce, which arrived at Fort aux Basques at noon yesterday, across the following passengers, but owing to the lines being in bad condition, the list did not reach the R. N. Co. until this morning:—  
M. G. Matheson, I. McLean, J. McLean, J. A. McKenzie, Mrs. A. S. March, L. B. Crammond, Rev. F. B. Darby, H. B. Gillis, A. S. Martin, R. J. Lennox, C. L. James, R. L. Stephens.

Diphtheria which has been very prevalent at Petty Hr. of late is being stamped out of the place, there being only one case there at present.

**LOCAL ITEMS**

Venus Drawing pencils are perfect.—ap12,tf

A Bruce express arrived at noon bringing a large mail.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

The B.I.S. billiard dinner takes place next Wednesday night.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

The weather along the railway to-day is calm and fine, with temperature from 40 to 50.

Elastic Cement Roofing Paint will save you dollars and trouble.—ap14,ead

The local train via Briggs and with a large freight special attached reached the city at 12.15 p.m.

Last evening and to-day a number of schooners came into port and others which had been held up here, got away.

A case of diphtheria—a girl of 3 years of age—was removed yesterday from Pleasant Street to hospital.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

The mails arriving into the city of late are extremely large, and another big mail from the Kyle arrived by the local express last night.

Several trouters left by this morning's train for Mahars and Placentia Junction, and no doubt some excellent fish stories will result.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets.—ap12,tf

The dance given by the T.A. band in their armoury last night was most successful and very largely attended, over 200 persons being present. Refreshments were served during the night and the music which was given by the Society's band was very much enjoyed by all.

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

Capt. Alphonse Darbour and the mate of the Bloodhound are still on board the ship at Pool's Island, but most of her crew were landed at Gumbo by the Eagle. The St. John's men who were aboard her arrived by the latter ship last night.

Ask your dealer for Wallace's Souvenir box chocolates. Three pictures of 1st Nfld. Contingent on cover—quality "Most excellent."—ap12,tf

Two corpses brought to Port aux Basques by the Bruce early yesterday morning, came into the city by the express which arrived at noon. The remains are of the late Violet Harvey of Clarke's Beach, and Mrs. Elias Clarke of Briggs. Both will be sent to those places by the shore train.

**SHIPPING**

Durango sailed from Halifax yesterday afternoon for here.

Tabasco sails from Liverpool, June 10, 1915.

S.S. Progress is now on the floating dock.

S.S. Glencoe left Louisburg at 5 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. Kyle was due at Port aux Basques this a.m.

S.S. Argyle left Burin at 5.20 p.m. yesterday, going west.

S.S. Bruce left Port aux Basques at 5.20 a.m. to-day for North Sydney.

S.S. Meigle is leaving here to-night for service on the Humbermouth route.

S.S. Portia left Birch Cove at 5.30 a.m., coming this way.

S.S. Prospero left Bay de Verde at 6 a.m., going north.

S.S. Durango left Halifax at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The R. Fabricius is now loading codfish from Geo. M. Barr, for Oporto.

**Roll of Honor**

The name of Gordon V. Boone, has now to be added to the Roll of Honor who have fallen at the post of duty in defence of King and Empire.

An official telegram to his brother Alexander at Millertown tells the story of Gordon's falling in the desperate fighting of last Saturday.

Gordon Boone was the son of the late Samuel J. Boone of Queen's Rd. and had a distinguished career at Bishop Field College, being Captain of the school when he left, foremost in college work and popular in athletic circles. He will be remembered as representing the "Feldians" in all their athletic pursuits, being invariably selected to represent the city in cricket and football.

He was one of Newfoundland's first sons to respond to the call, having enlisted at Peterboro, Ontario, last August, sailing with the Artillery Corps of the first Canadian Contingent, and serving in that corps dutifully to the end, his devotion to the Empire by the voluntary sacrifice of a bright young life that others might live. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lays down his life for his friend.

**Appreciation of W. P. A. Work**

St. John's Warehouse, 55 St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, E. C., 23rd April, 1915

To Lady Davidson, Government House St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dear Lady Davidson:—Our ladies have just finished unpacking and listing your last (4th) consignment of garments for the sick and wounded, and I feel I must send you a personal letter to tell you how very grateful we are and how much we appreciate your most valuable gifts.

Will you kindly convey the sincere thanks of this Committee to all the workers and ask them if they will accept this as a personal letter to each one of them.

Your consignments are being mentioned in notices shortly to appear in the daily paper, and when published I shall have much pleasure in sending you copies.

Believe me, Your sincerely,

HELEN S. SLOGGETT, Chairman of Warehouse Committee.

**Lord Provost's Kindly Words**

City Chambers Edinburgh, 23rd April, 1915.

His Excellency, Sir W. E. Davidson, K. C. M. G., Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dear Sir Walter:—I have received your valued letter of the 6th instant with much pleasure, and appreciate very highly your kind words. I have communicated its terms to the Press for the information of the citizens. I considered it my duty to welcome the Newfoundland Contingent who are now quartered in the Castle, and when other Contingents arrive I shall also endeavor to be present at the Station to greet them.

I have asked the Officer in command to make known to me, any wants that the officers or men may have which I can supply, and the fathers and mothers of the brave lads who have answered the call on the Mother-country, can rest assured that everything will be done for the comfort of their sons during their stay in the capital of Scotland.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) ROBERT K. INCHES, Lord Provost.

**PERSONAL**

Mr. J. A. McKenzie arrived back to town by to-day's express.

Rev'd. Mr. Darby came by the express to-day.

Mr. J. W. Hiscock went to Briggs by this morning's train.

Mr. L. Mallowney of Witless Bay is in the city and staying at the Crossie.

Capt. L. Stevenson leaves to-day in charge of the Meigle for Bay of Islands, where Captain Gobbie now of the Sagona will take command.

Mr. A. Williams of this city who is interested in the transportation of pit props left for Placentia by train this morning, there being a large shipment of the timber leaving that place in a day or two.

Many friends and acquaintances in the city will be glad to hear that Mr. Henry Baker and son of Inspector Baker of the Municipal Council, is doing well at Roxbury, Mass. Harry who worked for a number of years with the Nfld. Boat & Shoe Co., is now employed in a similar concern in Roxbury.

**Last Night's Meeting Patriotic Association**

At last night's meeting of the Patriotic Association of Newfoundland, which was presided over by His Excellency the Governor and very largely attended, the following recommendations by the Finance Committee were adopted.

In the case of total disablement the rates are, below commission rank, \$1.00 a day; Lieutenants \$1.50 a day; Captains \$2.00 a day; Majors \$2.50 a day.

In case of death the ratings are—below commission rank, widow \$25.00 per month, children \$5.00 per month; Lieut. Widow \$40.00 per month, children \$6.00 per month; Captain, widow, \$50.00 per month; children \$7.00 per month, children \$8.00 per month. Widowed mothers of unmarried men rank for widow's pension.

Children male, qualify for the allowance up to 18 years, and females up to 17 years.

Cautious in all cases cease after marriage. In regard to partial disablement, the Committee asks the authority of the Legislature to agree \$10,000 if necessary, and promise to report definitely laying down a schedule, at the next sitting of the Legislature.

The foregoing deals only with officers and men of the First Newfoundland Regiment and their dependants. With regard to the Naval Reserve, the Committee recommends that pensions or allowances made by the Admiralty to officers and members of the Newfoundland Naval Reserve, or their dependants should be supplemented by the colony, so as to put them on the same footing as officers and men of the Newfoundland Regiment.

In opening the meeting His Excellency referred to the advancement of Capt. Franklin and Macpherson and their work in connection with the local regiment; also to Capt. Ayre who had given splendid service, and to the fact that 177 men were now under drill and fully capable of upholding the splendid record of our men, established at Edinburgh and Fort George.

The reports of the Reserve Force Committee, submitted by J. A. Cliff, K.C., and in which he referred to the good work of the Regiment at Edinburgh; of the Rifle Committee by Capt. Kennie, dealing with the excellent progress of the volunteers in marksmanship; of the Recruiting Committee by Hon. W. C. Job in which he mentioned the number of Naval Reservists was still 97 short of the desired number, of the Finance Committee, by Hon. M. C. Cusack and of the Patriotic Fund Committee by E. A. Bowling were presented and discussed.

Hon. J. Harvey and Mr. Piccott, Minister of Marine spoke in favour of the resolutions and Hon. P. T. McGrath dealt with the amount of waiting at a system to employ both services, naval and land, before the next session of the Legislature. In his report Hon. M. P. Cashin stated that up to March 31st the total amount requisitioned from the Treasury, in connection with the Volunteer movement was \$506,117.50 and on account of the Reserve Force \$127,474.92 a total of \$633,592.42. This leaves a balance of \$16,207.10.

Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris stated the recommendations would be brought before the Legislature at an early date, a motion of Mr. Cliff that the Fund now known as the Patriotic Fund be incorporated, was passed; and the matter of giving badges to all volunteering discussed, after which the meeting adjourned.

You can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,ead

A patient for the General Hospital named Petipas came along from Whitbourne by last night's train. Some few days ago the man whilst chopping wood got a splinter in his arm from which blood poisoning has developed.

Several of the unemployed in the city are leaving by this evening's express for Glace Bay and Sydney Mines, where there is said to be labor offering.

Information to hand intimates that numerous applicants are seeking entrance into the General Hospital and some are suffering demanding immediate attendance. The Institution is filled up at the present time, every bed being occupied, yet some scheme should be devised whereby those whose cases look for immediate aid should be treated.

The boys of the class which meets on Sunday mornings in Gower St. Sunday School are forwarding five dollars to the London Times Fund towards the purchase of an aeroplane for the Army. The first closes on Empire Day and contributions will be acknowledged in the Weekly Times.