

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

THE FATE OF WARSAW HANGS IN THE BALANCE

Terrific Battles Being Fought North, West and South of the Polish Capital--Germans Confident of Success--Emperor William Plans State Entry Into City--Big Battle Along the Borders of Bessarabia

London, July 21.—A series of great battles, the result of which will seal the fate of Warsaw, are now being fought north, west and south of that city.

Apparently the Austro-Germans feel pretty certain of the outcome, for it is said that Emperor William, who is at Posen, has sent for the Empress in order to make a state entry into the Polish capital when it falls.

Things are moving a little more quickly at Courland where the Germans claim to have met with successes all along the line, bringing them within striking distance of Riga and roads which supply that town from the south.

There is another battle in progress along the borders of Bessarabia, but how this is going the official communications do not say.

Great Activity Among Aviators Of French Army

Paris, via St. Pierre, July 21.—Tuesday night one of our dirigibles dropped 23 bombs on the military station and in the munition depot at Vigneulles, and then returned to our lines.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, July 21.—General French reports about 150 yards of enemy trenches, west of Chateau Hooge, and east of Ypres, captured with 15 prisoners and 2 machine guns.

Sedition Spreads In Turkish Garrison

Milan, July 21.—A despatch from Saloniki paints in sombre pictures, the conditions in Turkey, particularly in Constantinople.

Great Britain's Big Air Fleet Being Constructed

London, July 21.—Zeppelin raids on her coast, together with the remarkable exploits of airmen at the front, have aroused Britain to enthusiasm on the subject of aerial warfare.

Italians Assault Austrian Positions Isonzo Region

Udine, July 21.—Wounded soldiers and prisoners arriving from the Italian front report that the battle which has been in progress in the Isonzo region, is continuing to be waged from east of Gradisca to west of Tolmino.

Turkey Seeking Separate Peace

Geneva, July 21.—Medjemkden Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, accompanied by Fasan Effendi, are expected here to-morrow, from Vienna for the purpose, it is reported, of opening separate peace negotiations with the Triple Entente.

German Cruiser Sunk by Horton Of Ems Fame

London, July 21.—To Commander Max Horton falls the credit of having sunk the German battleship which was torpedoed in the Baltic on July 2nd by a British submarine.

Free Fighting At Socialist Meeting Held in London

London, July 22.—A Socialist meeting to support the war, ended in a free fight to eject disturbers, who, although small in numbers, made a lot of noise.

Russian Soldiers Confident of Victory

Moscow, July 21.—Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, received a deputation representing the municipality here, to-day.

Separation Allowances Wives and Children Married Soldiers

London, July 21.—Speaking for the Government in the Lords to-day, Lord Newton said that married men at present in the British Army approximated 843,000.

German Socialists Embarrass Govt.

New York, July 21.—A cable from Zurich, dated July 20th, to the Tribune, says: "The ever-increasing volume of the discussion of peace conditions in the Socialist press is embarrassing the German Government, which is taking vigorous measures to stifle it."

Ship Unmolested Crossed North Sea

New York, July 21.—The Scandinavian-American Line steamship Oscar 11 arrived to-day from Copenhagen with 514 passengers and cargo.

Strike Settled By Big Majority

London, July 21.—The South Wales coal miners have accepted the terms agreed upon yesterday, and the strike, therefore, is definitely at an end.

Coming Events In Balkan States Cast Deep Shadows

Premier Asquith Gives Broad Hint as Future Action

STATES NOW NEUTRAL

Venezelos Return Has Great Influence Trend of Balkan Thought

London, July 21.—There was one very significant phrase, says the Daily News, in Asquith's speech, referring to the fact that the country's war expenditure was about fifteen millions daily.

Greek Paper Urge Energetic Action Against the Turks

Paris, July 22.—A Havas despatch from Athens says, Turkish military authorities, according to advices from Curia, a port in Smyrna, on the Gulf of Smyrna, have ordered all Christian women and children to leave the town and go into the interior.

The Evolution of A World's Empire

London, July 21.—In the Commons to-day, Arthur H. Steel-Maitland, Under Secretary for the Colonies, said it was the intention to take responsible Ministers of Overseas States into the confidence of the Government, as to every matter that might arise, not only during the war, but also as to the question of the settlement of peace.

German Envoy Remains in Europe

Washington, July 22.—Dr. Aston Meyer Gerhardt, who went to Berlin as the personal envoy of the German Ambassador here, before the last German Note to the United States regarding submarine warfare was written, will remain in Europe, Britain having waived the provision for Dr. Gerhardt's safe conduct requiring his return to America.

Suspected Cargo Discharged at Malta

London, July 21.—The British steamer Eretria, from New York for Piraeus, Greece, is discharging her cargo of wire and tin plate at Malta.

German Paper Denies the Rumour

Berlin, July 21.—The statement attributed to Emperor William, which has appeared in foreign newspapers, that the war would end in October, is stamped by the Tageblatt as a plain invention.

Firm Attitude Premier Asquith On War Situation

London, July 21.—The request by Sir William Byles that Premier Asquith would restate more definitely the essential objects for which the nation was fighting, in the hope that peaceful influence might result, these objects being attained by other means than warfare, evoked the following response: "I stated these objects with as much definiteness as I am capable of at the beginning of the war and at the Guildhall. I am unable to add anything to these statements."

Isonzo Struggle Develops Intensity

Rome, July 22.—An official communication issued today says, while the Italian offensive continues to develop energetically in Cadore and artillery is effectively working in Carnia, the struggle in the Isonzo zone continues with increasing intensity.

German Press Attacks the "States"

London, July 22.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Milan says:—Along the entire Isonzo front a general action is being carried on vigorously, although at some points there are more violent engagements than at others.

UNITED STATES WILL REGARD ANY SACRIFICE

Of American Life By German Submarine as "Unfriendly Act"—New Note to Germany Firm and Dignified in Tone--Leaves No Room for Quibble

Washington, July 21.—The United States has decided to inform Germany that further loss of American lives as a result of the German submarine contravention of the principles of international law, will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Officials generally are secretive concerning the treatment of the Lusitania case in the new Note, but it was believed that the request for reparation would be renewed, and this issue kept before the two Governments, as a subject of first importance to their future relations.

THE ANGEL'S WHISPER

A baby was sleeping, its mother was weeping, For her husband was far on the wild raging sea; And the tempest was swelling, round the fisherman's dwelling, And she cried, "Dermot, darling, Oh! come back to me."

Austrian Lines Giving Way Before Italians

New York, July 22.—A cable to Tribune from Lugano says:—"Violent attacks on the United States in the Government inspired German Press, which had died down, have broken out with renewed violence."

Russians Fire Town of Windau

Berlin, July 22.—Before evacuating Windau, the Russians applied the torch to the city and Harbor works according to advices received at Li-bau. The greater part of the city is said to have been destroyed.

American Ship Forced to Obey

Liverpool, Tuesday July 15.—How an American ship is alleged to have been used as a shield by a German submarine for the sinking of another vessel is the story related by members of the crew of the American barque Normandy, which has arrived here from Gulfport, Mass.

Songs & Music G. KNOWLING'S STATIONERY DEPT. There Never was a Coward Where the Shamrock Grows... 12c. March on to Berlin... 12c. Be a Soldier, Be a Man... 12c. Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers... 12c. Tubal Cain... 12c. We have a full assortment of New Music just opened at prices from 2c. to 60c. per sheet. Come soon and get your choice. Other high-class pieces such as Land of Hope and Glory... 60c. (Sung by Madame Clara Butt.) We're all Plain Civilians... 60c. I'll Make a Man of You... 60c. (Sung by Miss Gwendoline Brogden.) Our Saxon Fathers... 5c. (Part song for 4 voices.) The Battle Prayer... 5c. (Part song for 4 voices.) There's a Land... 60c. (Sung by Madame Clara Butt.) Come Along, Can't You Hear... 35c 2 cents extra for postage. G. KNOWLING. jly8.11w.th

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



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### Best Cadiz Salt

—ON HAND—

Choice Canada Butter,  
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### MOTOR BOAT

ALMOST NEW.

Decked, good accommodation and fitted with Sails—18 h.p. Engine—Will be sold a Bargain. Can be inspected at the F.P.U. Wharf. For further particulars apply to Storekeeper

**Union Trading**  
COMPANY.

## EIGHT MORE VICTORIA CROSSES

Thrilling Stories of Imperishable Bravery

### 3 CANADIAN HEROES

London Territorial's Stand With Handful of Men

Imperishable stories of heroism are told in a supplement to the "London Gazette" announcing the grant of eight more Victoria Crosses. This list contains the first military Dardanelles V.C.'s, the first Canadian V.C.'s, and the second Territorial V.C.—Lance-Sergt. Belcher, London Rifle Brigade. The number of V.C.'s granted in this war, starting with Captain F. O. Grenfell and ending with Lieut. Wagnford, is sixty. This brings the total to date up to sixty-eight. The eight new recipients are:—

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Montagu Doughty-Wylie, Headquarters Staff, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

Capt. G. N. Walford, Brigade Major, R.A., Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

On April 26, after a landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula, during which both brigadier-general and brigade-major had been killed, Lieut.-Col. Doughty-Wylie, and Capt. Walford organized and led an attack through and on both sides of the village of Seddul-Bahr. The attack was a complete success. Both were killed in the moment of victory.

Capt. F. A. Caron Scrimger, Canadian A.M.S., Medical Officer, 14th Batt. Montreal Regiment.

On April 25, near Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station which was being heavily shelled, he directed under heavy fire the removal of the wounded and carried a wounded officer out of a stable in search of greater safety. When unable alone to carry this officer, he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained. During the very heavy fighting between April 22 and 25, Capt. Scrimger displayed continuously day and night the greatest devotion to his duty among the wounded at the front.

Lieut. G. R. P. Rouppel, 1st Batt. E. Surrey Regt.

On April 20, when commanding a company in a front trench on "Hill 60," he remained at his post though wounded and led his company in repelling a strong German assault. During a lull he had his wounds hurriedly dressed and then insisted on returning to his trench. Towards evening, his company being dangerously weakened, he went back to his commanding officer and brought up reinforcements, passing backwards and forwards over ground swept by heavy fire. With reinforcements he held his position throughout the night. This young officer showed a magnificent example of courage, devotion, and tenacity, which undoubtedly inspired his men to hold out till the end.

No. 1,539 Col-Sergt. F. W. Hall, 8th Canadian Batt.

On April 24, near Ypres, a wounded man lying fifteen yards from the trench called for help. Col-Sergt. Major Hall endeavored to reach him in the face of a heavy enfilade fire. The first attempt failed, and a non-commissioned officer and private soldier, attempting to give assistance, were both wounded. Col-Sergt. Major Hall then made a second most gallant attempt, and was in the act of lifting up the wounded man when he fell mortally wounded in the head.

No. 9,539 Lance-Sergt. D. W. Belcher, 15th (City of London) Batt. London Regt. (London Rifle Brigade).

On May 13, when in charge of a portion of an advanced breastwork, south of the Wietje-St. Julien Road during a fierce bombardment, which frequently blew in the breastwork, Lieut.-Sergt. Belcher with a mere handful of men remained and endeavored to hold his position after the troops near him had been withdrawn. By skill and gallantry he maintained his position during the day, opening fire on the enemy, who were only 150 to 200 yards distant. The hold front shown by Lieut.-Sergt. Belcher prevented the enemy breaking through on the Wietje Road, and averted an attack on the flank of one of our divisions.

No. 24,066 Lance-Corp. F. Fisher, 13th Canadian Batt.

On April 23, near St. Julien, he went forward with a machine gun under heavy fire and assisted in covering the retreat of a battery, losing four men of his gun team. Later, after obtaining four more men, he went forward again to the firing line and was himself killed while bringing his gun into action to cover the advance of supports.

No. 2,052 Pte. W. Mariner, 2nd Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps.

During a violent thunderstorm on the night of May 22 he left his trench near Cambrai and crept out through

the German wire entanglements till he reached the emplacement of a German machine gun which had been damaging our parapets and hindering our working parties. He threw a bomb in under roof of the gun emplacement and heard some groaning and the enemy running away. After a quarter of an hour he heard them coming back, and climbed on the other side of the emplacement and threw another bomb left-handed. He then lay still while the Germans opened fire on the wire entanglements behind him. Rifleman Mariner was out alone for one and a half hours carrying out this gallant work.

## NINE BOMBS FOUND IN BAGS OF SUGAR

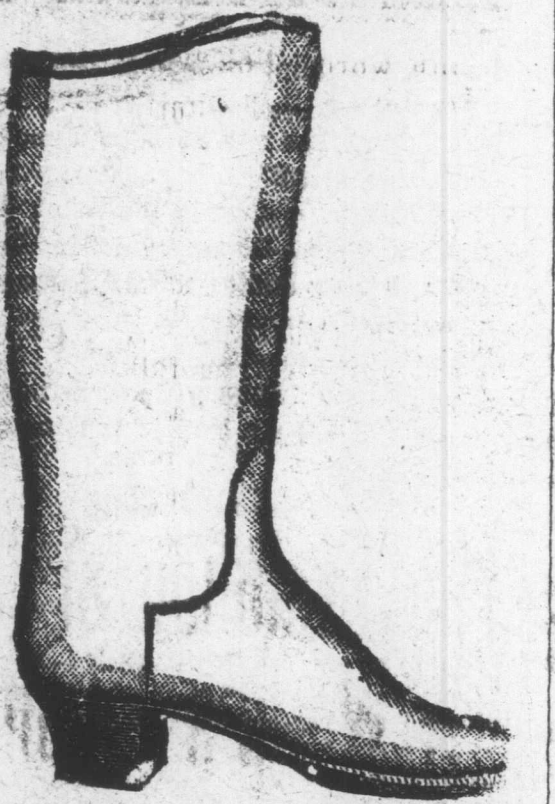
New York, July 15—Nine small bombs in bags of sugar were loaded on the British tramp steamer Kirkoswald before she left this port for Marseilles on May 2. The Kirkoswald arrived in New York again Saturday, and Capt. Williamson told the story at Quarantine. When the sugar was being unloaded, he said, one of the bombs rolled out of a bag. Six bombs were found in this bag and three in another. None of them exploded.

At the offices of J. W. Etwell and Company, agents for the Fabre Line it was said that the officials of the line had known that the bombs had been found since the latter part of May, when the Kirkoswald reached Marseilles. These officials did not make the discovery public, but employed detectives and notified Government officials. So far, it was admitted the investigation has come to naught.

Bombs were also discovered in the cargo of the Lord Erne, which sailed from New York for Havre on April 29, and on the Bankdale, which sailed for Havre from New York on May 1.

And many a girl who thought she was marrying a home has discovered later that she is tied to a man who can't even pay the rent.

## Fishermen!



Get Smallwood's Hand-made Tongue Boots, Wellington's High and Low Three Quarter Boots. These Boots have been tested and proved to be waterproof. By who? By the Fishermen who have worn them.

P.S.—All our Hand-made Boots have the name Fred Smallwood on the Heel plate. Beware of imitations!

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## THE VALUE OF FARMYARD MANURE

According to recent statistics, there are in Canada in round numbers, 3,000,000 horses, 6,000,000 cattle, 3,500,000 hogs, and 2,000,000 sheep. Experiments indicate that the approximate value of the fertilizing constituents of the manure, both solid and liquid, produced by each horse would be \$27, by each head of cattle \$20, by each hog \$8, and by each sheep \$2. This would make the total value of the manure produced in one year by the different classes of farm animals in Canada amount to \$233,000,000.

The importance of this by-product of the farm may be better realized if we compare it with some of the other principal products of Canadian industries. The following table shows the value of some of the leading products:

Total wheat crop, 1914	\$196,000,000
Total oats crop, 1914	151,000,000
Total forest products, 1911	180,000,000
Total mineral products, 1913	145,000,000
Farmyard manure, average 5 years	233,000,000

The figures given in the above table are for the years in which the value of each product mentioned reached the highest point on record, while the figures for the manure represent the average annual production for the past years.

Assuming that one-third of the value of manure is annually lost by present methods of management, and this is undoubtedly a conservative estimate, the loss from this source in Canada would be about \$78,000,000.

Surely the farmer can not afford to throw away a sum of money that would more than pay his taxes. But that is just what many are doing.

Recent investigations by the Commission of Conservation show that 90 per cent of the two hundred Ontario farmers personally visited by representatives of the Commission in 1914, exercise no special care to prevent waste.

The natural manure is a part of the raw material for farm crops and, as such should receive the same attention and care to prevent loss and waste as is given the raw material in any manufacturing plant.

A fact worth knowing and remembering by the farmer is that the losses caused by leaching or super-heating represent the most readily available portion of the nitrogen and potash in the manure heap.

It is hard to persuade the farmer to abandon time-honoured customs, such as piling the manure under the eaves or on the hillside, but surely in this day of wider knowledge and of more intelligent farming we should refrain from waste.—F.C.N. in "Conservation."

## LIBERTY BELL'S LONGEST JOURNEY

Philadelphia, July 14—The bell which on July 4, 1776, just 139 years ago to-day, rang for more than two hours from the steeple of the old State House here in joyful announcement of the fact that the representatives of the thirteen colonies had proclaimed the independence of the United States from tyrannical England, is ready for the longest trip it has ever taken. By special train it will start from Philadelphia at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on its first journey across the continent, to be exhibited at the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, and for a brief time at more than sixty cities and towns enroute.

The itinerary of the Liberty Bell trip has been possible exhibition at all places where the train will stop, and it is expected that great things of persons will catch a glimpse of it before it reaches the Exposition.

The average man thinks he knows a woman when he asks her to face the parson with him, but a few weeks later he may discover his mistake.

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Only \$1.20 and \$1.40 each.

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- 1's COOKED CORNED BEEF.
- 2's COOKED CORNED BEEF.
- 1's ROAST BEEF.
- 2's ROAST BEEF.
- 1/2's VIENNA SAUSAGE.
- 1/4's POTTED MEATS.



GET OUR PRICES.

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## LUSTRE COATS!

Sample Lot of

LADIES' LUSTRE COATS.

Regular Prices, \$4.00 to \$6.00.

Now going at one price.

**\$2.90**

## --GLOVES--

LADIES' WHITE LISLE THREAD GLOVES, Elbow Length.

LADIES' WHITE SILK GLOVES, 4 Button Length.

LADIES' WHITE SILK GLOVES, 6 to 10 Button Length.

LADIES' BLK. LISLE THREAD & SILK GLOVES.

CHILDS' & MISSES' WHITE & CREAM LISLE THREAD & SILK GLOVES.

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**Ham Butt Pork**  
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—and—  
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**Published by Authority**

**AN ACT TO REGULATE THE EMPLOYMENT OF MEN ENGAGED IN LOGGING.**

Be it enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, as follows:—

1. In this Act the Employer shall be held to mean the individual or company which engages or pays the workmen concerned.

Loggers shall be held to mean men engaged in the physical work of cutting, hauling, driving, piling and handling of trees and their conveyance to a mill or factory, or to a shipping port, and cooks and helpers engaged in maintaining the camps and the logging operations in the woods.

2. The Minister of Agriculture and Mines shall appoint one or more inspectors, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this Act are observed and enforced.

3. In the absence of any special agreement no logger shall, during the logging season, terminate his contract of employment, unless he shall give to his employer, or his employer's agent, at least one week's previous notice of his intention to do so.

Any logger leaving his employment without giving such notice shall forfeit to his employer one week's wages.

4. The employer shall pay in cash or cheque to the logger the amount of wages due under his contract of employment, within twenty-four hours of time when his time-slip and ticket as provided in Section 5 is presented at the usual place of payment of such wages. If the employer shall fail to pay such wages on that day, he shall pay to such logger, in addition to the wages so due, a sum of one dollar for every day during which such default shall continue, to be recovered as part of such wages in an action against the employer at the suit of such logger.

5. Within two weeks after loggers are engaged they shall each be supplied with tickets, signed by or on behalf of the employer, stating the rate of wages to be paid.

6. Not later than every alternate Tuesday the employer or his agent shall give to each logger a written statement of the time during the previous two weeks, up to and including the previous Saturday, for which he is entitled to be paid.

7. Each logging camp shall contain a sleeping compartment and an eating compartment, and the sleeping compartment shall be comfortably heated, and the sleeping berths shall be fitted, subject to the approval of the Government Inspector.

8. The Government Inspector shall in each year prescribe the manner in which sleeping berths shall be fitted, as required by Section 5, and shall

**AT THE NICKEL**

notify the employer thereof not later than the First day of July in each year, and publication thereof in the "Royal Gazette" shall be conclusive evidence of such notice.

9. After making proper enquiry a schedule of food to be supplied to loggers while engaged in logging operations shall be prepared by the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, and published in the "Royal Gazette" not later than the First day of April in each year, and the food so prescribed shall be supplied by employers to the loggers working for them, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred (\$500) for each offence: Provided that not more than one penalty shall be payable for breach of this section upon any one day in any one camp.

10. The employer shall, upon request of a logger, supply him with all necessary bed-clothes at actual cost and expense.

11. Employers shall supply loggers with axes and axe-handles free of cost. If an axe be lost, the value thereof shall be deducted from the wages of the loser. A logger breaking more than one axe-handle during a week shall pay the cost of handle or handles supplied to him in place thereof.

12. Logging camps erected hereafter shall be lined or ceiled with paper or board in the inside of the walls and roof, or covered with board and tarred felt on the outside, or maintained in a water-tight condition. The floors of camp shall be constructed of boards or logs flattened on three sides. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to report immediately to the Minister of Agriculture and Mines upon any unsuitable camps inspected by him, and the said Minister shall call the attention of the person or company responsible, who shall forthwith cause the said camps to conform with this section.

13. Employers shall cause a physician to visit each logging camp at least once in each month when loggers are occupying the same, except in case of employers with less than one hundred employees. No charge shall be made the loggers for medical services of the doctor so supplied unless a doctor visits the camp each month, in which case forty cents per month shall be paid as a doctor's fee by each logger.

14. Board and lodging in the camp shall be afforded by the employers to the Government Inspectors when such accommodation is requested, the same to be paid for by the parties accommodated. Provided the person so accommodated shall in all respects conform to and observe the rules and discipline for the time being in force in such camp.

15. Upon complaint of neglect of duty, signed by not less than fifty loggers, Inspectors complained of shall be dismissed by the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, unless the Minister after enquiry is satisfied that the complaint is unfounded. No complaints shall be acted upon until the signatures thereto have been proved by the affidavit of some person.

16. Once each month Inspectors shall report to the Minister of Agriculture and Mines upon the following, in writing:—

- (a) The number of camps visited;
  - (b) The condition thereof;
  - (c) The number of men occupying the same, and wages paid them per month;
  - (d) The quality of food supplied;
  - (e) Particulars of all breaches or complaints under this Act, and the action taken in connection therewith;
  - (f) All further information bearing upon camp life and its operation.
17. Except where otherwise provided herein, the penalty for a breach hereof shall, for each offence, be a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or in default of payment, imprisonment, or not more than three months. This fine shall be paid to the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, for the use of the Colony.

18. Every breach of the provisions of this Act shall be reported in writing to the employer by the said inspector, and in the event of such not being remedied, within ten days after the report thereof shall have been served on the employer, proceedings shall be instituted to recover the fines and penalties created by this Act, and in the name of the said inspector in a summary manner before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

**An Act To Amend 4 George V., Chapter 17**

Entitled "An Act Respecting the Operation of Saw Mills"—Passed June 5th, 1915

Be it enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, as follows:—

1. Section 1 of the Act 4 George V., cap. 17, entitled "An Act respecting the Operation of Saw Mills," is hereby amended by the addition of the following Sub-section:

(h) The quantity of timber which a licensee under this section shall be permitted to manufacture in staves or heading for making barrels for fishery requirements or for the making of shingles, lobster laths, or lobster boxes, shall not exceed a total of 50,000 feet board measure in any one year.

But any person actually engaged in the construction of any boat or vessel may be permitted to have such quantity of lumber as may be bona fide required for such actual construction sawn or manufactured in a saw mill and such sawing or manufacture shall not be a violation of the provisions of this Act.

2. Section 2 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out from the said section the following words: "on what is known as the three-mile limit."

3. Section 3 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out from the said section the following words: "two thousand herring barrel staves shall equal 1,000 feet board measure," and substituting therefor the following words: "two thousand barrel staves shall equal 1,000 feet board measure."

4. The words "milling purposes" in section 6 of the Act 4 George V., Cap. 17, shall be held to mean sawing or otherwise manufacturing at a mill. The penalty for cutting timber on any lands reserved under the provisions of said section shall not be less than twice the value of such timber when sawn or manufactured, and shall be recovered in a summary manner from the owner of such mill by any person who shall sue for the same.

5. No person shall have any right of property in any timber cut on any Crown lands except under the provisions of a license, duly issued, unless he shall, within eighteen months from the date of cutting, remove such timber to a place of safety under his control.

**Progress of Prohibition**

A review of the work of the various legislatures which met this year shows that prohibition was among the foremost subjects dealt with. Florida and Alabama passed direct prohibition laws. The legislatures of Idaho, Iowa, Montana, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and the territory of Alaska voted to submit the question to the people. Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia strengthened prohibition laws already on their books. State-wide prohibition was proposed in the assemblies of Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, New York and Wyoming, and was defeated. Connecticut, however, went so far as to increase the cost of liquor licenses, 66 2-3 per cent., and for the first time placed social and fraternal organizations serving liquor to members under excise regulation.—Toledo: Blade.

The candidate who gets the vote of the fair sex ought to receive a handsome majority.

**Presentation of Colours to The Newfoundland Regiment**

These Pictures will be shown three times at night and twice at the Matinee performances.

**The Million Dollar Mystery**

EPISODE 9.

THE LEAP FROM AN OCEAN LINER! WONDERFUL! THRILLING! SENSATIONAL!

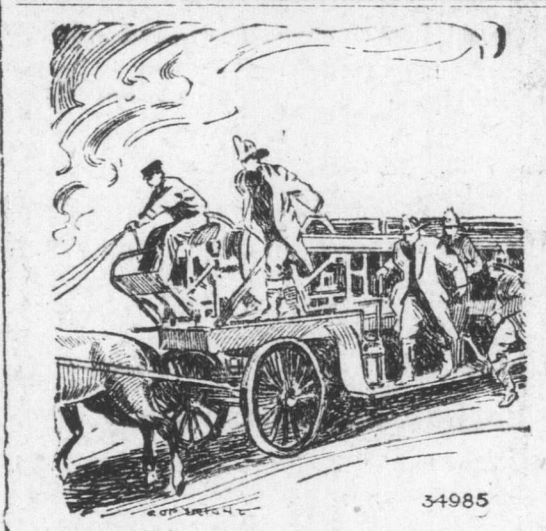
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**SUNDAY BALL IS ATTACKED**

Lord's Day Alliance Takes Action Against Ottawa Team For Hull Games

Action has been taken the Hull courts, by Mr. J. E. Caldwell, acting for the Ottawa Lord's Day Alliance, to put a stop to the Sunday baseball which is played during the summer months at Dupuis Park, by the Canadian League teams.

Summonses were taken out this morning before Magistrate Goyette against Manager Frank Shaughnessy and the officers of the Ottawa Baseball Club, who are to appear in court on Tuesday next to answer to a charge of committing a breach of the Lord's Day Act, by conducting a game of baseball at Dupuis Park, at which admission was charged, on Sunday, May 23rd.

Cosy Dolan, Artie Lago, Petie Powers and Louis Paterson are also charged with taking part in the game in question.

There are four counts against Shaughnessy and the officers, viz., advertising the game, employing persons on Sunday, engaging in a performance for which a fee of 25 cents was charged, providing a performance in any place other than a church.

The Lord's Day Alliance took similar action last summer, but the case never came to court, as the prosecutions were not authorized by the attorney-general of the province of Quebec, as laid down in the statutes concerning the Lord's Day Act. This time, such authorization has been given by Sir Lomer Gouin, and the Lord's Day Alliance intends to make a test case to ascertain whether Sunday baseball can be legally stopped.

The outcome of the proceedings will be watched with much interest by Hull residents, as it is felt that the Lord's Day Alliance should prove successful in the closing of the theatres, ice cream parlors, etc., in the city will follow.

The skeleton in the wife's closet is apt to be another female of the species.

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The Mail and Advocate

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ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JULY 22nd., 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Fishery

THE catch of codfish with traps this week continues fair in Fogo district. Other northern bays are doing very little, while hook and line men have not caught one quintal each the past week. The reports of the banking fleet show that the Bank fishery on caplin bait is not up to the usual average; while the fishery in the district of Placentia, St. Mary's, Ferryland, and part of Fortune has been fair, yet the catch is below an average. Burn district shore fishery is very poor, about as bad as Twillingate district.

Another ten days will see the end of this season's trap fishery.

If bait is plentiful during the latter part of August and September a fair fall's catch may be hoped for, and unless a fair fall's catch is forthcoming three-fourths of the fishermen will be placed in hard circumstances, as apparently they will have to secure their winter's supplies entirely from what fish is taken on squid bait.

The lobster fishery will not amount to 1000 cases. Cod-liver oil holders should refuse anything less than \$1.00 per gallon for their holdings. Cod oil has fallen \$20 per ton.

Fish buyers are offering \$6.50 for new fish delivered at St. John's, talqual cure; outports \$6. No one should sell for less than those prices. Labrador soft off the Labrador shore will be worth at least \$4.50 per qtl., as Judge Emerson's decision re current price of Labrador fish makes the current price what a majority of buyers wish to fix it.

There must be no more selling of fish on the Labrador for current price. Each fisherman must insist on having the price in plain figures placed on his receipt. The lowest figure this season must be \$4.50 per qtl., for there will be a very great demand for Labrador soft fish. Labrador soft fish is worth just as much or more off the Labrador shore as it is at St. John's.

The expenses in handling it at St. John's far exceed those incurred in shipping it on the Labrador. If the Graballs succeeded in robbing a 40 cents off Labrador soft fish shipped off the coast last year, they won't do so again.

The man who sells at current price this season, or any season in the future, will be held to be a black traitor to his class and should be shunned by every honest fisherman.

The current price is the prevail-

ing price, says Judge Emerson; and the prevailing price is the price the buyers fix it at a combine meeting held at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Therefore, combinations in trade to fix the price of fish, at least, is legal and is not a breach of the laws dealing with restraint in trade.

Mark well Judge Emerson's decision, fishermen.

Your only trust in future must be in yourselves, and not in the buyer who says he will give as much as another, or give the highest price, or the current price, or the prevailing price.

You must sell no fish unless the price is marked in plain figures on your receipts.

Shun the words "current price" as you would the devil, or a German, while it is held by the Courts to mean just what the majority of buyers wish to fix it. "I will give you as much for your fish as anyone" will not in future hold water.

Thanks to the F.P.U.'s action in this current price case; the fishermen will now demand a square deal in respect to what fish they sell on the Labrador.

No judgment could go further in encouraging strikes for prices on the Labrador than that just delivered by Judge Emerson. It plainly means demand your price in plain figures in future and don't trust to the honesty or fairness of buyers who take fish at the highest price paid or the current price and then get together after the fish is in Europe to fix the value—and that value must be what they are willing to give voluntarily.

Every fisherman knows fish buyers are no body of saints and usually buy fish to grab all possible as profits. Note it well, boys. The current price is the price fixed by a majority of the buyers at St. John's, after they have your fish in their possession, and can give you just what they please for it.

And this is justice! This is law! This is what the Courts have to mete out to producers—to fishermen in the twentieth century! Thank God for having shown this monstrous outrage up through Coaker's exertions. The decks are cleared now and every man must be a man when dealing with buyers, who could be guilty of such robbery as practiced last year in buying Labrador fish off the coast.

Dementia Politica

EVIDENTLY the scribe from "around the corner" who fills so much of the Adelaide sheet with twaddle needs professional attention, and it should be rendered immediately. He has propounded some very extraordinary theories of late; but the coterie of which he is the literary agent must have been dissatisfied with his lucubrations; and they must have ordered another brand of goods, as the last "red herring" were not popular pabulum for the Rubes who compose its largest clientele. Hence

"Straight they changed their minds, Flew off, and into strange vagaries fell."

The "Home Rule in Newfoundland" screed is one of the most lamentable exhibitions of dementia politica we have seen since a former city editor abandoned the profession for a more lucrative job. We have read this article of shreds and patches; but we must confess that we have been unable to sound the depths of its profundity?

The concluding paragraphs seem to indicate mentality similar to that of the "unspeakable Turk," and suggests that the scribe "around the corner" must have fallen over the Koran, or that he has been delving into the philosophic realms of ancient days, and discovered the cardinal doctrines of Manichaeism!

We really would feel grateful

to some educated person for enlightenment as to the precise meaning of his allusion to the dual principle of Good and Evil! We give it up.

We wonder what brand of hallucinosis is now besetting the erratic upper story of the scribe!

What dark deeds and diabolical is he striving to visualize? What nefarious plot is being hatched by the gentry on the Government benches? Are not some of the known backers of the Adelaide Street flimsy sheet members of this combination?

Yet they have not let him into the inner recesses and "made him wise" as to what is being hatched. Fie! Fie! Gentlemen, please let down the barriers which keep this learned scribe beyond the pale. You really should be more considerate; has he not been the fanfaron of your little clique, and blazoned forth your virtues right loudly for many weeks?

You certainly are a wretched crew; and the disgruntled scribe is right when he tells you: "A select number of gentlemen who have hitherto passed in this community for men of uprightness? No judgment could go further in encouraging strikes for prices on the Labrador than that just delivered by Judge Emerson. It plainly means demand your price in plain figures in future and don't trust to the honesty or fairness of buyers who take fish at the highest price paid or the current price and then get together after the fish is in Europe to fix the value—and that value must be what they are willing to give voluntarily."

Now we have never written such a dreadful indictment of the gentry as this. Honestly, we feel sorry for them; but they deserve this, richly. Why do they treat this man "around the corner" with such obloquy?

Salt

THE Nascopie arrived on Monday night with salt. Up to hour of going to press not one hogshhead of salt has gone North from the Nascopie. One of the biggest pieces of bungling we have seen for some time, is that in connection with the disposal of the Nascopie's salt.

The "Can't Lose" was refused salt by Job Bros. yesterday, consequently a delay of probably 48 hours was entailed thereby, for had the "Can't Lose" been accommodated the fishermen in Fogo district would have a supply tomorrow morning, but owing to the bungling in delivering the salt, a supply of salt will not reach Fogo district until Saturday which cannot be used until Monday.

Every place in Fogo district has been without salt since Tuesday. Hundreds of quintals of fish have been awaiting salt since Tuesday. This bungle will cost the Colony \$20,000 in loss of fish.

Job's second salt steamer arrived this morning with 20,000 hogs. A steamer to Messrs. Baine Johnston's is due to-night and one to Morey & Co. on Saturday. These arrivals will be sufficient to meet all requirements, and had there been no bungling in connection with disposing of the Nascopie's cargo the salt shortage would not have had any ill effect.

THE WORLD'S PRESS

The British Memorandum New York Herald.—Efforts to make it appear that American shippers, more particularly shippers of cotton, have been seriously hampered by delays on the part of British prize courts are met in the British memorandum by array of testimony that will be greatly accepted as pretty convincing. The principal representatives of American cotton interests are quoted as testifying to the satisfactory nature of the present arrangements for the handling of cotton cases, and also that such cases have been dealt "with the utmost promptitude." So far more than \$2,000,000 has been paid for cotton seized, and incidental attention is called to the fact that this is more than the cargo brought in the British market.

THE LOGGERS BILL DEBATED IN THE UPPER HOUSE

Mr. Gibbs Sees Several Objectionable Features Introduced as Amendments by Select Committee

Tuesday, May 25th.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Gibbs the House went into Committee on this Bill, Hon. Mr. Milley in the chair.

HON. MR. GIBBS—I beg to point out to the House that to my mind there is a defect in the 1st section of the Bill reported by the Select Committee. The 1st section reads that in the Bill—"the employer shall be held to mean the individual of workmen of a concern." Now it is possible and is of frequent occurrence that the man who hires the workmen may have nothing whatever to do with paying him. He may be employed for the purpose of hiring a certain number of workmen under an agreement, and when he performs the work for which he was engaged his employment ceases. There is evidently some mistake, and I think that the Select Committee should reconsider this section, because hundreds of cases may arise where a man may hire, but not have anything to do with the paying of the men. We are not legislating for today, but for the future, and many cases may arise where the man who engages the workman has nothing to do with the compensation he is to receive. Consequently this Bill would be inoperative so far as the employment of loggers are concerned, were such contingencies as that would happen. I take it that it is not the intention of the Select Committee that difficulties of that kind should arise in future with regard to any action of theirs in the drafting of the bill. In the next section, I do not think the definition of the word "logger" is correct. The Bill referred by the Select Committee defines logger as a man engaged in the "physical work of cutting, hauling, driving, etc., of logs." There is no such thing as physical work, there is physical force, as for instance the army or navy of a country represents its physical force. Man does not work, he labors. When speaking of rights, you would not say the right of work; a horse may work, but it cannot labor. If an elaborate definition be necessary, and it is desirable to have the word "physical" retained in it, then the Committee should insert "men engaged in the physical exercise for the sake of gain or reward of cutting, hauling, driving etc., of logs." I cannot accept the amendments made by the Select Committee to the Bill.

HON. MR. HARVEY—I cannot quite follow the hon. gentleman as to his argument upon the 1st section. Can he suggest any other word, for to have a clear definition is most essential. HON. MR. McGRATH—It might be as well if Hon. Mr. Harvey, the convenor of the Select Committee, would give us an explanation as to why they have changed the Bill, so that we may have a clear understanding as to where we are. HON. MR. HARVEY—The reason why the first clause was inserted, was because there was no definition of the word "employer" and the definition of the word "logger" was altogether too vague in the opinion of the Select Committee. The reason why the word "physical" was introduced was to differentiate the actual work of cutting logs from work incidental to the working of pulp and paper, for instance the clerical staff. Personally I will not make much point of this but as the original Act defined loggers it appears to us that it might conceivably be held to apply to clerks, people in lumber companies offices and others not engaged in the actual work of cutting logs, so that the Committee thought that this amendment should be clearly confined to the physical work necessitated by the handling of logs. In going through the Act I shall suggest another slight alteration to the committee because it is doubtful whether the section as it stands covers the work of cutting pit props. The Select Committee interviewed Messrs. Harris and Horwood and also considered the protest put in by the two companies, the Anglo-Nfld. Development Co. and the Albert Reed Co., and the principal alterations—except minor ones which do not affect the Bill but do away with ambiguities and unnecessarily harsh obligations which are now put in a less harsh way—the main alterations are the intended elimination of the so-called logger's agent. The Government has got to appoint an Inspector whose duty it is to visit the camps, etc., and see that the Act is carried out. Every man in the camp has free access to him, and the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, and why we should put on an outside representative of the loggers, who is only "the fifth wheel to a

coach," and a personage who may make a great deal of unfair trouble to these companies, we could not see, or any good from his presence or the least necessity for it, and he main alteration of the bill is as regards to the so-called agent of the loggers. In any case here would be great difficulty in getting an agent of the loggers. The Bill does not provide for his selection. It would be impossible to get an agent properly selected by the men to begin with and these companies nearly all replace their men three times in a season. Mr. Harris has shown us that. Now how can you get a representative of the loggers themselves under these circumstances? The Government appointee himself is really the representative of the loggers, so after discussion the Committee were of opinion that a second inspector was superfluous and in fact no reason for appointing him has appeared. There are some minor alterations. I may say, and particularly to the hon. gentleman in charge of the Bill, that there has been no intention to change the principle of the Bill.

HON. MR. GIBBS—With regard to the explanation of the hon. gentleman I think with all due deference to the Committee they should not have conducted their investigations to one side only. They have heard the owner of the mill, or the employer of the men, but have not heard the representative of the loggers in order that he might lay before them certain grievances which they think should be remedied. While I have no doubt that there was no desire on their part to do anything unfair, still I contend that in order to give their proceedings that show of fairness so essential in matters of this kind, they should have heard the representative of the loggers in order that they might learn from him why a representative of the men should be appointed; and I have no doubt that if they had heard the reasons given for independent representation their demands would have been conceded on that point. The reason alleged for the elimination of the logger's representative is that the men have access to the Minister of Agriculture and Mines. My experience is that workmen will put up with wrongs and injustice for fear of losing their employment. I have known this to happen from actual knowledge of the men who give of their toll and sweat in the work of cutting logs, and have no person of their choice that they can make a confidant of. Rather than complain to the employer they will endure it, and it is for this reason that the loggers ask that they be given the right to nominate a representative. Independent representation of that character has been productive of good results in other parts of the world. In the United States and in Britain where persons have taken it upon themselves to go into shops, mines and factories to see the actual conditions that exist, the result of that inspection has been to have laws placed on the Statute Book remedying abuses and causing necessary reforms in connection with factory and other industrial life. There should be no reason why loggers should not have a representative of their own going about amongst them for a similar purpose. The hon. member refers to the fact that there is no organization or union of the loggers and advances that as an argument against the power being given of appointing a delegate or representative. It is strange how inconsistent a person can be at times. When we were discussing the Labrador Fishery Bill I argued strongly against the Labrador Fish Exporters being given the right to nominate a member of the Board upon the ground that they were not an organized body and were unknown to the law, but my contention proved of no avail. At the present juncture it suits the exigencies of the occasion to perform mental gymnastics. But in this case there is a society. They are represented by the Fishermen's Protective Union, and a large number of them are members of that organization. For this reason I would urge that the loggers be given the right to nominate one of their number.

HON. MR. HARVEY—The hon. gentleman rather scores the committee because they only examined the representatives of the Companies. These gentlemen requested to be examined. How we could get at the loggers I do not know. But I would point out that the censure administered in this House is equally applicable to the Committee that sat in the other House. That Committee examined the same witnesses we examined and practical-

ly no others. As regards the F.P.U. I do not know why we should assume that they represent these particular loggers because they say so. I do not know where they will be by and bye, there may be several Unions. I do not know to-day whether twenty or fifty or seventy-five per cent. of the loggers are members of the Fishermen's Protective Union. But whether they are or are not I do not think the appointment of an Inspector over the head of the Government Inspector or side by side with him is necessary, and it is certain to make trouble.

HON. MR. GIBBS—With regard to the remark of the hon. gentleman that the Committee pursued the same course as the Lower House, I quite agree it did, but the hon. member forgets the fact that the select committee of the Lower House was composed of men who represented the loggers because he must know the section of the Lower House from which this bill emanated. Consequently as the representatives of the loggers they knew what was wanted. This bill, I take it, is a bill to protect the logger and if you give the employer the right under the bill to put himself outside the provisions of it by taking advantage of the lack of knowledge on the part of an outport man the good intentions of the framers will be frustrated. I do not think we should be a party to anything like that. The members of the Committee, I feel assured, never had any such intention in view; and I say this with all sincerity, but with all due deference to them, the effect of the amendment is to place an employer of labor with hundreds, possibly thousands under him, in a position to take advantage of the workman by contracting himself out of the provisions of the bill. Now I think that would be a most unjustifiable amendment to make to that section and I want here to record my sincere protest against such being done.

HON. MR. HARVEY—The reason this clause is put in is, that where a company makes a special agreement for a special man and possibly trains him on the strength of his agreement for special work, that he should not be able to break his agreement because of this Act. But as far as I am concerned I do not press it. It is not perhaps very vital.

HON. MR. GIBBS—I beg to point out to the Committee that it would be most unfair to give the employers of labor the right to issue their own paper in payment of their employees' wages. Let us work this out to its logical conclusion. Suppose that one hundred loggers make application for payment of wages that they are owed by their employers, and are given orders upon John Smith, or some other person payable to bearer or order; the orders may possibly represent thousands of dollars. The men who receive them, upon arrival at their homes must of necessity make use of them. They go to the store of Mr. A. or Mr. B. to make purchase of food or clothing and there present their orders for payment. The owner of the store will not, unless he is paid a commission, in addition to the profit on the goods sold, take the orders in payment and give cash for whatever balance there may be remaining. Thus we see, that the transaction in this case means a loss to the holder of the order. The persons taking the orders must use them in the purchase of stock to replace that which was sold. The orders, therefore, become a sort of circulating medium in the way of trade, as if they were cash. There is no absolute guarantee behind them that they will be honoured upon presentation like a bank note. The person issuing the orders may be unable to pay one hundred cents, in the dollar upon the demand, but nevertheless with provision being made for security against the issue of the orders, we are asked by the Select Committee to give a right under the law to any person or company employing loggers, to pay the wages that may be due them by orders which may be worthless and which in any event will mean loss to the logger. A more vicious principle to insert in a Bill I can not conceive. Why should the man engaged in the manufacture of pulp or lumber be given a right, while others engaged in another form of industrial work are denied it. The history of issuing orders in payment of wages has resulted in loss to the workmen. An instance of this kind occurred in the Pilley's Island Company. That company paid a number of their workmen wages with orders and what happened. Before the paper could be redeemed the Company went into liqui-

date and the men were not paid. We do not want a repetition of that; if we do, pass this Bill in its present form. Then the right to pay by cheque in a Bank is also provided for. This I object to. It may appear alright to hon. members, who are not conversant with outport trade and business with regard to the issue of cheques. But if they would place themselves in the position of the logger who has a cheque for one hundred dollars, and who upon arrival home goes to the store of John Jones to buy goods, or to cash the cheque, what happens? Mr. Jones very often will charge a premium for giving cash for the cheques, or if the logger purchase goods, he wants to receive one half the amount in cash and he will, in many instances pay more for his possession at the time he went to the store of Mr. Jones. There has been a law upon the Statute Book for the past sixteen or seventeen years, I think it was passed in 1898, under which persons issuing paper of the kind which this bill purpose giving a right to issue, were liable to a fine of four hundred dollars. There must have been some necessity for legislation of this kind otherwise the Government at that time would not have passed this law. This House should not thus impliedly repeal this law and give power to individuals or companies to pay the wages of workmen in orders drawn upon a third person. There is no justification for the passing of this section. To do so would mean serious dislocation of trade and business, because we may have tens of thousands of dollars of worthless paper in the hands of workmen and business men.

HON. MR. BISHOP—There seems to be a disposition to regard this bill as operating only against three large companies. This bill is general and applies to all companies engaged in the lumbering industry. It would be easy for the big companies to provide the means, but by no means so easy for the majority. How those are going to pay cash I don't know. On the contrary I know the cash will not be to their aid. The workmen will have neither the negotiable order nor the cash. If we are legislating for the benefit of the loggers it must be borne in mind that all these men are not engaged by the three large companies.

HON. MR. McGRATH—Would that be met by issuing cheques on bankers? On principle I dislike the idea. While nobody wants to hamper the men engaged in the logging industry, yet I certainly don't think we ought to open the door to anything that will make it difficult for a logger to get the worth of his labor.

HON. MR. BISHOP—The majority of them will have taken up supplies and will not have a large amount coming to them when the spring arrives. I think it would be well to cut out "negotiable paper."

HON. MR. HARVEY—May I explain the meaning of this section? First of all I recognize the weight of Mr. Gibbs' criticism. The reason why this was done was that employers are liable at a moment's notice to pay enormous claims. A man comes in and demands cash. Now these companies don't keep the cash there. Not that they would want to pay anything but cash, but the idea is to give the companies reasonable chances to get cash. In winter it is possible that the railway may get blocked up and there would be no means of getting cash in. I don't know of any case where one order in the logging industry was ever dishonored. That of course is no argument for justifying them and I perfectly agree that the words "negotiable orders" ought to come out of that section. It is a question whether it is better to omit the word cheque or give more time to the employer to get cash. But to make it binding that they shall get cash at a moment's notice would be a great hardship. I think I may say that the Committee will be glad to do anything in regard to that matter the hon. gentleman in charge of the bill may wish. It is going to be very awkward. The representatives of the companies say it will be next to impossible.

HON. MR. GIBBS—If the companies are prevented from obtaining cash because of storms there could be no successful prosecution against the company, that is the act of God. No action could lie for a failure to pay cash due to the act of God.

HON. MR. McGRATH—Supposing 100 men conspired to come to the company and demand their money?

HON. MR. HARVEY—I would like to point out to the hon. gentleman that the statement that the court should allow time is erroneous. It is surely taken for granted in the original bill that the money shall be on hand.

HON. MR. BISHOP—I think that we should hesitate before we demand that employers shall be bound to have cash at their places of business. We have never heard of any dishonoured cheques. I do remember that some companies' cheques were held up, but not so far as the workmen were concerned. The logger received

(Continued on page 5.)



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**John Maunders**  
 Tailor and Clothier  
 281 & 283 Duckworth Street

## The Loggers Bill Debated in the Upper House

(Continued from page 4)

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

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

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

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

The amendment was carried.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### IT PAYS

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

## PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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

JOHN R. BENNETT,  
 Colonial Secretary,  
 Dept. of the Colonial Secretary,  
 July 20th, 1915.

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

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

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

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

## LETTER FROM STOBBS' CAMP

Pte. Malcolm Shot Accidentally but is Not Seriously Hurt

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

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

## HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH "STAR"

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

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

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

Yours truly,  
 CHAS. E. HUNT.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## Cabbage, Bananas, New Potatoes

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

George Neal  
 Phone 264.

## Anderson's New Modern Store In the West

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

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

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

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

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

## Received To-Day, July 16th, At W. E. BEARNES Haymarket Provision Store

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 10 Barrels NEW TURNIPS.  
 20 Crates BANANAS.  
 20 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.  
 10 Large RIPE WATER MELONS.  
 2 Crates TOMATOES.  
 10 Large New CANADIAN CHESSE.  
 20, 30 lb. Tubs NEW GRASS BUTTER.  
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 All Brands of FLOUR reduced in price. Get our quotations before buying.

W. E. BEARNES HAY MARKET GROCERY  
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